



सत्यमेव जयते

REPORT 16 MAR 1974

**OF THE
COMMISSION OF INQUIRY
INTO THE
AFFAIRS OF
THE BHARAT SEVAK SAMAJ**



(VOLUME IV)

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Chairman

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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CHAPTER 5

LABOUR AND SOCIAL SERVICE CAMPS

The origin of the Labour and Social Service Camps (hereinafter termed Labour Camps) was a note of the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru sent to the Planning Commission in 1949, whereby he wanted a scheme to be evolved for attachment of students to manual labour and conditions of rural life in India. His desire was to evolve a long term national service for the purpose. The matter was discussed in the Planning Commission in 1950 and again in 1954, the period of the First Five Year Plan. Pursuant thereto in 1954 it was decided to have labour camps of students on a voluntary basis and this was merely experimental. The task was assigned to the Ministry of Education by the Planning Commission in 1954 and thus it was brought into operation and continued thereafter till its stoppage due to discontinuance of grants.

Objective :

5.2 The objective to be achieved was (i) to break the resistance of students of the middle class families living in urban areas to manual work; (ii) to familiarise them with rural life with some kind of voluntary labour (*shramdan*) attached thereto; (iii) to make them disciplined by living in a community life which residing in camps tends to bring about; and (iv) to give them some practical skill which would enable them to earn a living. But the underlying idea of the camps was educational.

Activities :

5.3 The activities of these camps were agriculture, animal husbandry, extension and demonstration, irrigation and reclamation, health and sanitation, education, social education etc. which were also included in the Community Development Programme of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation. In addition to this, the Central Social Welfare Board carried out allied activities in their Welfare Extension Projects which were co-terminus with the Community Development Blocks.

5.4 The scheme originally was for the purposes of preparing students belonging to urban areas to familiarise themselves with rural life and to overcome their reluctance to manual labour but actually when the scheme was put into operation, non-students were also brought in who in the beginning were about 20 per cent of the total number of campers which, it is claimed, also subserved the purposes outlined

above; at least, that is what the Ministry of Education thought.

5.5 In order to carry out the scheme the agency of the Bharat Sevak Samaj was chosen and it was assigned the task of holding Labour Camps in rural areas. A fairly large number of camps (9701) were held and grants were paid to the Samaj which from the year 1954-55 to the year 1964-65 ran into over a crore—to be exact, Rs. 1,13,74,312.24. The number of camps held per year are shown in the following table:—

Year	Number of camps held
1954-55	79
1955-56	474
1956-57	707
1957-58	984
1958-59	1,524
1959-60	1,590
1960-61	1,514
1961-62	1,448
1962-63	851
1963-64	423
1964-65	107
	9,701

5.6 The control of the Ministry over the location, composition, expenditure etc. of these camps was exercised by a Co-ordination Committee of all camps, which had representatives of various Ministries and some social workers and which met from time to time. They determined the programme for the year and laid down the pattern but it was left to the Bharat Sevak Samaj to decide the location of the camps and the activities but in consultation with local authorities. As the Ministry could not do all this directly, the Samaj was brought in for the purpose. Before that year, the Samaj made an application for holding camps and grants were sanctioned for specific camps and released in full. The grants were given on the basis of the estimate of past performance. But from the year 1958 the pattern of grant was changed and the Samaj was given a lump sum to expend on the total number of camps which they decided to hold on an approved pattern.

5.7 The terms and conditions on which the camps were to be held in the Pre 1958 period were as stated above but it appears that from time to time there were changes in these conditions. It may, however, be taken that by and large the following were the main conditions on which grants were given:—

1. The camp should be held in a village.
2. Applications on a prescribed form should be sent through the State Governments, Vice-Chancellors or Recognised Voluntary Organisations.
3. Two age-groups envisaged were:
 - (a) 12+ to 15.
 - (b) 15+ and above.
 Camps for these age-groups should be held separately.
4. For the age-group of 12+ to 15, the duration of camp should be 10 days. For 15+ the duration should normally be one month in summer, and at least five weeks in autumn or winter. Campers leaving camp before its completion without valid reasons should not be eligible for the grant.
5. Normal strength of a camp should be between 50 and 100, the proportion of non-student youths, if admitted, should not exceed 20 per cent of the total number of campers.
6. Wholesome food should be provided.
7. Health Charts including weight charts should be maintained; health precautions taken, medical aid arranged during the camp period.
8. The site and nature of work should be selected in consultation with the local Government authorities or Community Project Officers and others concerned. Whether this was done or not, we have no means of checking.
9. Voluntary local help should be enlisted from the villages.
10. Correct and precise enumeration of work to be undertaken should be furnished for purposes of grant. The application should reach the Ministry at least one month prior to the holding of the camp.
11. Teachers should invariably be associated with Youth Camps and should act preferably as Camp Organisers and Supervisors. The ratio of Supervisors and Organisers to Campers should be 1:20.

12. Audited accounts and report of the work done should be furnished within a fortnight of the termination of a camp. The report should contain the salient features of the programme and any other important point.

The amount which had to be paid to the students and others who took part in the Labour Camps was as follows:—

In the beginning, the rates were —

- (i) For food : Rs 1.50 per camper per day.
- (ii) For incidentals : Rs. 0.50 per camper per day
- (iii) Transport:.

Actual 3rd class or bus fare for campers; 2nd class fare for Organisers; and 1st class for visiting Instructors,

From the year 1956-57, the rate of payment was reduced and the amounts paid were on the following basis:—

A. Full grant camps

- (i) For food . . . Rs. 1.25 per camper per day.
- (ii) For incidentals . . . Re. 0.50 Do.
- (iii) Transport: . . . Campers at Rs. 2.00 per head;
(w.e.f. 1-1-59) . . . Camp Organisers at Rs. 8.00 per head; and Visiting Instructors at Rs. 10.00 per head.

B. Half grant camps

- (i) For food and incidentals. . . Re. 0.50 per camper per day.
- (ii) No transport charges

5.8 Out of the amounts which were to be paid per camp per day, the Central Organisation of the Bharat Sevak Samaj was to retain 2 As and this arrangement was in force up to the year 1957-58. From the year 1958-59 the Samaj was permitted to retain another 12 paise per camper day to meet expenses of the Regional Committees i.e. it retained 13 N. P. for the Centre and 12 N. P. for the Regional Committee making a total of 25 N. P. Therefore, the amount paid to the Samaj for its organisational purposes was raised in 1958-59 to 25 paise per camper day. As said above, initially grants were for individual camps but from 1958-59 the system of payment was changed and the Samaj was given a lump sum per year for Labour Camp expenditure and organisational expenditure. Evidently this was with the approval of the Grants Committee of the Ministry of Education.

5.9 On the basis of these figures, the grants paid and the grants expended for which utilisation certificates were given and the sums which were left with the Bharat Sevak Samaj in each financial year are shown in the Table 5-A hereinafter given.

5.10 In 1959 the Committee on Plan Projects of the Planning Commission recommended that the scheme be discontinued as it did not adequately subserve the purpose for which the Labour Camps had been started. The matter was considered by the Education Ministry and they appointed a committee, called the Kunzru Committee, to evaluate the schemes on Youth Welfare. This committee gave a report in December 1963. On this committee there were no representatives of the Bharat Sevak Samaj and its report was not very flattering to the Labour Camps scheme or to the Samaj.

One of the points of criticism of the Kunzru Committee at p. 30 paragraph 6 was:—

“(i) In proper hands and under proper control the camp movement can lead to a development of character and personality. It is, however, essential that the organisation and control of these camps should be vested in educational organisations. Outside agencies should be excluded from managing these camps.”

5.11 While the matter was still before the Kunzru Committee, another committee known as the Asoka Mehta Committee, was set up in January 1962 for the specific object of assessing the utility of the Labour Camps scheme. Whereas there were no representatives of the Bharat Sevak Samaj on the Kunzru Committee, there were two on the Asoka Mehta Committee. They were Mr. Radha Raman and Mr. N. R. Malkani. The report of the Asoka Mehta Committee which was given in January 1963 was favourable to the utility of the camps. It said that the camp movement was very vital and dynamic and had important educational content and the camps had been useful but must be improved and extended. On the whole, they were in favour of the continuation of the scheme specially of the instrumentality of the Bharat Sevak Samaj and other voluntary agencies for operating these camps. The Kunzru Committee later criticised the Labour Camps and observed that the evolution of the camps was poor. They were of the opinion that outside agencies should be excluded. They said at p. 30 paragraph 6:—

6. “(i) In proper hands and under proper control, the camp movement can lead to a development of character and personality. It is, however, essential that the organisation and control of these camps should be vested

in educational organisations. Outside agencies should be excluded from managing these camps.

(ii) Strict control should be kept on the financial aspect and proper accounts should be rendered to the Ministry of Education by the appointed time.

(iii) In matters of organisation, the main emphasis should be placed on the educational values of camping. Considering the age of the campers, the social service component of these camps is not of very great value. Social service is undoubtedly useful, but need not be unduly stressed in these camps.

(iv) For boys and girls in the age-group 13—16, manual work in the camps should not be of more than 2 hours' duration per day. Boys and girls above 16 years of age may be asked if physically strong to do about 3 hours' manual work each day.

(v) Wherever possible, schools should adopt a nearby village for social service. This will create an abiding interest among the students, establish collaboration between the students and the villagers and make follow-up action feasible.”

5.12 It may be remarked at this stage that both the reports are signed by Mr. Asoka Mehta who was a Member of both the committees: of one he was the Chairman and of the other he was only a Member. But the recommendations of the two committees, to say the least, are irreconcilable.

5.13 The idea of self-sufficiency of the camps was next introduced and that was taken up by the Education Ministry, the Defence Ministry and the Finance Ministry and pilot projects were established to test its viability in 1963-64.

5.14 Some of the Labour Camps were inspected by officers of the Education Ministry and the Finance Ministry during the year 1963-64 and their reports showed that the working of the camps was unsatisfactory. They will be discussed at length later. No action was taken as to the future of the camps as the Kunzru Committee Report had not been received by then. After Kunzru Committee Report was received, the future of the scheme was again considered.

5.15 During the period that the matter was under consideration of the Ministry of Education, the Bharat Sevak Samaj submitted an application for grants for holding 400 students' Labour and Social Service Camps during the 1964 summer vacation. The notings in the Ministry of Education show that they wanted

the scheme to be discontinued forthwith and the reasons given therefor were as follows:—

1. These camps particularly those organised by the Bharat Sevak Samaj have been consistently ill-planned. The scheme has been given a long trial and there can now be no hope for any substantial improvement.

2. On the whole not much useful work is done. The duration of the average camp—10 days—is too short for any stable work. Besides, this work, without any follow-up programme, does not last and follow-up programmes are not easily organised. The work that is done does not stay and is more or less washed away by the rains.

3. These camps have not achieved their purpose which was to break the resistance of the educated classes to manual work and to acquaint students with conditions in economically backward areas, i.e. rural areas. This purpose has been defeated by recruiting campers from the rural areas.

4. The party most interested in holding these camps is the B. S. S. who have come to acquire a vested interest in their organisation as some of the staff of the Bharat Sevak Samaj is paid for by the grants given by Government for holding these camps. The Bharat Sevak Samaj have not acquitted themselves well in the organisation of these camps. Besides, on a matter of educational principle the Kunzru Committee would not like any outside agency to run such camps. If voluntary organisation are precluded, activity in this scheme will in any case drop to a very large extent.

5. For the purpose of maintaining discipline and giving physical exercise and also of giving education to students in camp life and corporate living, there are already several schemes operating in schools and colleges. We have the M. C. C. the National Discipline Scheme, Physical Education, Games and Sports, Scouting and Guiding. These schemes can well look after the physical education and camping activity. Besides, we have the Campus works Project Scheme in which, as stated earlier, voluntary labour has to be given by the students for constructing projects for their institutions. This form of labour is more acceptable, more enjoyable and is educationally more beneficial.

6. Time and money have unnecessarily been wasted on these camps which do not harmoniously fit into the educational pattern and which in fact have thrust into the educational system an extraneous element.

7. For non-student camps it is not the Ministry of Education that should be respon-

sible. If any labour camps composed of non-student rural youth are desired, the appropriate Ministry which is presumably the Ministry of Community Development should frame a scheme for this. We in the Ministry of Education should not cast our nets too wide or in waters of doubtful ownership."

5.16 The record of the Ministry of Education shows the steps which were taken after the recommendation for the discontinuance of the scheme of Labour Camps. On March, 7, 1964 the Deputy Secretary, Mr. Prem Kumar wrote a note that for reasons set out above the scheme should be discontinued and if any university or educational institution wished to run a labour camp it may do so out of its own resources. When the matter went to Joint Educational Adviser, he agreed with the objections No. 1 to 4 and 7 given above. He also said that the matter of non-students had been referred to the Ministry of Community Development, and that as far as the Bharat Sevak Samaj was concerned and which had enjoyed a monopoly of running the camps the job had been done unsatisfactorily. But he did not recommend the abolition of the scheme but the adoption of the recommendation of Kunzru Committee Report. The matter was discussed between the Deputy Education Minister and the Joint Educational Adviser and the following note was then written by the Joint Educational Adviser:—

"This case was discussed with D. E. M. He was of the view that while the recommendation of the Kunzru Committee regarding the holding of the camps is to be accepted, our schools and universities will probably not be in a position to undertake the holding of such camps during the forthcoming vacation. At the same time, D. E. M. felt that we should not create a hiatus during the forthcoming summer vacation by withdrawing all support from the Bharat Sevak Samaj even though the organisation of their camps left a great deal to be desired. He, therefore, directed that the programme submitted by the Bharat Sevak Samaj for holding camps during the next summer may be examined according to the existing pattern and assistance rendered, and that in the meanwhile thought should be given regarding the implementation of the Kunzru Committee's recommendation in this matter at the State level.

"D. E. M. wished that this should be brought before the forthcoming Conference of the Education Ministers so that they may be apprised of the situation."

(Sd.) R. K. KAPUR
J.E.A.

Therefore the opinion of the junior officers of the Ministry was overruled and the scheme was continued in its operation.

5.17 It may be mentioned that on March 13, 1964, a Mr. D. D. Chopra on behalf of Bharat Sevak Samaj had applied for the holding of 400 Student Camps throughout the country for the ensuing summer vacation. This was said to be in continuation of a scheme which had been submitted and discussed in the meeting of the Central Advisory Committee for Labour and Social Service Camps held on March 12, 1964. This application was for holding Student Camps which were to have 60 camps on an average with organisers and the camps were to last for between 14 to 21 days. The application was for Rs. 7.84 lacs.

5.18 On May 5, 1964 the Ministry sanctioned Rs. 1.79 lakhs for 100 camps, on conditions set out in the sanction. Actually only Rs. 72,000 was paid because there were unspent balances with the Samaj for the years 1959-60 and 1962-63 amounting to Rs. 1.07 lacs. It is surprising that there were unspent balances of Rs. 19,459.00 of the year 1959-60 and of Rs. 88,000 of the year 1962-63. One of the paragraphs in the letter of sanction of the grant is rather important because it says "no further grant will be sanctioned to the Samaj until all the camp accounts in respect of the camps held upto January 1964 are received and settled by them latest by July 1964". As will be seen from the Table 5-A the accounts have not yet been settled. The grant was for 100 camps. Subsequently the Bharat Sevak Samaj applied that within the same grant they would hold 140 camps by reducing the number of days which the Ministry of Education agreed to but actually only 106 camps were held and it is doubtful whether the 107th was also held for the requisite number of days because accounts rendered are only for 106. For the 107th camp which was for 4 days instead of 14, the accounts have not been submitted by the Samaj. The Commission would like to observe that if the number of days for the camps was an essential element making for their utility, a reduction in that matter must have detracted from their usefulness.

5.19 From the year 1964-65 accounts of camps had to be audited by Chartered Accountants. In that year as said above 106 camps were held and accounts were submitted for all the camps but as the accounts of 50 per cent of the camps were not audited by Chartered Accountants, the Ministry accepted accounts of half the camps and allowed a sum of Rs. 44,796.07. The accounts of the rest of the camps have not yet been settled because of the non-observance of the condition relating to audit by a Chartered Accountant. And thus upto now the accounts for 50 per cent of the

camps held in 1964-65 have remained unsettled which is neither to the credit of the Ministry nor the Samaj.

5.20 The Bharat Sevak Samaj made another application on June 27, 1964 for holding 500 student camps during the autumn and winter at a cost of Rs. 2.50 lacs and requested for an advance grant to be released in October 1964 and January 1965 which would be subject to the settlement of the previous accounts as directed by the Ministry in its previous letter dated May 5, 1964. This letter was addressed to the Assistant Educational Adviser, copies of which were sent to Messrs V. P. Mittal, Financial Adviser, Planning Commission, H. K. D. Tandon also of the Planning Commission and S. N. Saraf another officer of the Planning Commission.

NOTE:—On the file, it is not clear why copies were sent to these gentlemen when the application was to be to the Ministry of Education.

5.21 The same Mr. D. D. Chopra signing as Joint Secretary (Administration) of the Samaj wrote a letter on July 25, 1964 to Mr. Bhakt Darshan, Deputy Minister for Education in which he mentioned amongst other things that the Asoka Mehta Committee and Citizens Central Council had expressed the opinion that Labour and Social Service Camps programme should be carried out through voluntary organisations.....and then he pointed out the difference between the work of the Samaj and that of the other institutions in connection with the camps. Mr. N. N. Tagore, Assistant Educational Adviser, on August 11, 1964 wrote a note that it was difficult to consider the request of the Bharat Sevak Samaj and the reasons as given in that note and the note of the Section Officer dated August 17, 1964 shows that the Minister had accepted the recommendations of the Kunzru Committee in respect of the Labour and Social Service Camps but the matter was awaiting Cabinet decision. Another note of Mr. N. N. Tagore dated August 12, 1964 shows that the matter was discussed with the Deputy Education Minister, Mr. Bhakt Darshan, who directed that a reference be made to the Cabinet in regard to the Kunzru Committee; that as the Ministry of Community Development had not agreed to take up a separate scheme for rural non-student camps "we may consider giving grants to Bharat Sevak Samaj to hold such camps under the old pattern so that their camp programme is not completely stopped." Intimation about the Deputy Minister's orders was given to the Bharat Sevak Samaj on the telephone on August 19. But no grants were sanctioned. It shows however that there were some persons in the Ministry who could pass on information to the Samaj very promptly. And thus the secrecy of the bureau was not observed.

5.22 The Bharat Sevak Samaj wrote some more letters after their application was turned down in which they expressed their disappointment and in the letter of October 9, 1964 Mr. D. D. Chopra requested Mr. Bhakt Darshan for reconsideration of the matter and added "This will avoid terrible disappointment not only to the students and our devoted workers but also to the various State, Regional, District and Local Camp Committees consisting of Vice-Chancellors, Divisional Commissioners, Educationists etc. who had been eagerly looking forward to Ministry's sanction for this useful activity of national importance." But evidently nothing came out of the importunate letters of the Bharat Sevak Samaj and no further grants were sanctioned.

No evidence has been produced before the Commission showing who the would be disappointed dignitaries and others were.

General matters dealing with the details of grants and their utilisation and refunds with dates :

5.23 During the period beginning with the year 1954-55 and ending with the year 1964-65 the Ministry of Education paid by way of grants for the Labour and Social Service Camps a total sum of Rs. 1,13,74,312.24 which for the sake of convenience may in this chapter be shown as Rs. 114 lacs. Out of this sum utilisation certificates have been issued for Rs. 96,27,678.47 (96 lacs approximately). The Samaj refunded in all Rs. 11,51,120.30 (12 lacs approximately). For the sake of convenience and easy reference the Commission has got a Table 5-A prepared which gives various details of amounts of grants paid during the respective years, the amounts for which utilisation certificates were issued and amounts refunded by the Samaj during the various years and also when the utilisation certificates were given and for what amounts.

5.24 Upto the year 1958-59 the unspent balance of grants were refunded in cash though not in the year in which grants were given but in the year or years following which seems to have been a kind of concession shown to the Samaj. From the year 1959-60 it appears that the previous practice was not followed and the amounts left unspent with the Bharat Sevak Samaj were not refunded either in that year or in the following year but the practice was changed and the Samaj was allowed to retain those unspent balances and they were set off against the grants which were paid in the various "next" years.

5.25 Upto the year 1958-59 there were no amounts which may be termed "amounts still to be settled" or "amounts still to be accounted for by the Samaj", but from the

year 1959-60 and onwards there were considerable sums of money which might be called amounts still to be settled, that is, amounts for which accounts had been submitted by the Samaj but had not yet been admitted by the Ministry, and there were also amounts which had to be accounted for by the Samaj for which no accounts had been submitted.

5.26 In another column of Table 5-A the dates are shown when utilisation certificates were issued by the Ministry for the grants given, for which accounts had been rendered. These Utilisation Certificates also show what the admissible amounts were.

5.27 Although the Table 5-A gives a good visual picture of the various amounts given as grants, the amounts spent for which utilisation certificates were given and amounts which were refunded out of the unspent balances of grants. It appears necessary that a more detailed analysis should be made of these amounts.

5.28 We may take the year 1954-55 in which the total grant made was Rs. 4,84,899. One should have imagined that taking into consideration Rule 149 of the General Financial Rules the Ministry would have been careful to conform at least to what is contained in sub-rule (2) of Rule 149, that is, only so much of the grant "shall be paid during any financial year as is likely to be expended during that year". If the matter was only of one year or two there could be some uncertainty in the minds of the Ministry as to what would be spent during that particular financial year but the Commission finds that practically throughout during the years, the grants made were much more than what was likely to be expended during the respective financial years which is shown by column 7 of the Table 5-A giving the percentage of utilisation in those particular years. In 1954-55 the utilisation was of the order of 55.11 per cent; in 1955-56 it was 60.13 per cent; in 1956-57 it was 68.68 per cent; in 1957-58 it was 52.44 per cent; in 1958-59 it was 52.44 per cent; in 1959-60 it was 92.87 per cent; in 1960-61 it was 87.92 per cent; in 1961-62 74.10 per cent; in 1962-63 49.21 per cent; in 1963-64 it was 15.46 per cent; in 1964-65 it was 7.00 per cent. This last figure is explainable because of the lack of audited accounts by Chartered Accountants of the requisite number of camps.

5.29 Another general remark would also be necessary to make at this stage and that is that the utilisation certificate for whatever was spent in 1954-55 was issued by the Ministry in the year 1957-58, which would mean a lapse of about three years in between but the Bharat Sevak Samaj had refunded in cash by the year 1955-56 the unspent balance showing thereby

that whatever accounts were submitted by them were accepted by the Ministry although three years later, which appears to have been the *modus operandi* followed.

1954-55 :

5.30 In 1954-55 the amount of grant was Rs. 4,84,899 out of which the amount expended for which utilisation certificates were issued was Rs. 2,67,329.84 thus leaving an unexpended balance of Rs. 2,17,568.72 which is 44.9 per cent of the grant paid during that year and obviously the grant was much more than what would reasonably be expected to be expended during the year.

5.31 One of the conditions of grant was that the Samaj was to render accounts a fortnight after the close of the camps. It is not quite clear on this record as to when the accounts were rendered but it does appear that the condition of 15 days could not have been complied with because in the year in which the grants were made, i.e. 1954-55, the amount refunded was Rs. 1,27,222.28 and in the following year, i.e. 1955-56, the amount refunded was Rs. 84,275.82 and during 1956-57 another sum of Rs. 6,070.62 was refunded. The record shows that during the year 1954-55 one big sum of about Rs. 13,000 was refunded in July 1954 and the balance making up Rs. 1,27,000 was paid back on the last day of the financial year, i.e. March 31, 1955. Further out of the grants of that year, i.e. 1954-55, Rs. 90,346.44 was refunded in the year 1955-56 and 1956-57. This sum was paid in various items in February and March 1956 which obviously is a breach of the Rule in 149(2) of the G. F. Rs. Significantly enough the Ministry took between two to three years to give the utilisation certificate. If it was that the accounts were sent late then the Ministry should have taken steps to call for them and not let them be so delayed. It is, to say the least, surprising that nobody took the trouble of looking into this aspect of the matter and grants-in-aid were paid without due regard to sub-rule (3) of rule 149 which apart from consolidated accounts provides—

“Before a grant is paid to any public body or institution, the sanctioning authority shall...and to ensure that any previous grant was spent for the purpose for which it was intended”.

which postulates that there must be a proper scrutiny of the spending of the grant made in the previous year to see that it was expended for the purpose for which it was intended and that is before the next grant is paid.

5.32 This provision as far as the Commission has been able to see, was more followed in the breach than in its observance.

1955-56 :

5.33 The story was not very much different in the year 1955-56. The total amount of grant made in that year was Rs. 22,40,815.00 and the amount expended was Rs. 13,47,385.13 making 60.13 per cent as the amount utilised. Therefore, the grant was about Rs. 9 lacs more than was likely to be expended or even reasonably expected to be expended during that year. It was 29.87 per cent more than what was expended. Out of the Rs. 9 lacs which was not spent in that year, the Samaj paid back Rs. 2,84,407.87 in 1955-56, i.e. in the year of the grant, and a larger sum, i.e. Rs. 3,17,146.00 was repaid in 1956-57. The balance amounting to not an inconsiderable sum of Rs. 2,91,877 was allowed to be carried forward. These figures have been taken from the affidavit which has been filed by the Ministry of Education.

5.34 The Ministry has issued utilisation certificates for an amount of Rs. 13,47,385.13 out of the grants given during 1955-56 and an amount of Rs. 2,91,876.00 was allowed to be carried forward for expending during 1956-57.

5.35 Utilisation certificates seem to have been given for the grants of 1955-56 as follows:—

	Rs.
In the year 1956-57 the amount for which utilisation certificates were given was	9,248.00
In the year 1957-58 the amount is	7,88,440.66
In the year 1958-59 the amount is	5,18,842.41
And in the year 1959-60 the amount is	30,854.06

5.36 Thus, it shows that utilisation certificates were given during four financial years aggregating to Rs. 13,47,385.13 although the grant was given in 1955-56 and presumably was expended during that year and according to the conditions of the grant the accounts should have been given a fortnight after the camps were held. This delay of from one to four years for the various utilization certificates as shown above has not been explained. The delay, in the opinion of the Commission, is inordinate and shows little control of the Ministry over the expenditure which would make scrutiny of the accounts unsatisfactory if not perfunctory. It is also not clear when the accounts were actually submitted; whether within the period allowed or later.

1956-57 :

5.37 The total amount of cash grant paid was Rs. 13,16,154.07 during this year and adding the unspent balance of the previous year allowed to be carried forward (Rs. 2,91,876.00) the total amount available for expending during this year was Rs. 16,08,030.07. The amount

utilised by the Bharat Sevak Samaj was Rs. 11,04,506.89 out of which Rs. 10,25,261.27 was on Camps sanctioned previous to the holding of the Camps and Rs. 79,245.62 on camps for which *ex-post-facto* sanctions were issued. Out of the unexpended amount the Samaj repaid Rs. 49,512.91; in 1957-58 Rs. 4,485.25; in 1958-59 Rs. 39,213.04; in 1959-60 Rs. 5,814.62; thus making a total of Rs. 49,512.91. The refunding of the unspent amount though comparatively small was extended over a period of three years i.e. from 1957-58 to 1959-60.

5.38 Utilisation certificates for the amounts received were given in six different years beginning from the year of grant as follows:—

	Rs.
1957-58	75,948.06
1958-59	6,86,934.69
1959-60	2,97,600.83
1960-61	5,058.75
1961-62	7,207.00
1963-64	31,757.56
	<hr/>
	11,04,506.89

5.39 The Samaj had thus an unspent balance of Rs. 4,54,010.27 out of the grants given for 1956-57 which they were allowed to carry forward to the next year.

5.40 In spite of this inordinate delay in making a scrutiny of the accounts and issuing Utilisation Certificates it appears that a claim of the Samaj still remained in regard to certain camps which were cancelled but it was claimed that they were subsequently actually held and therefore in May, 1963 another Rs. 10,029.26 was sanctioned and paid. There is no indication as to what proof the Ministry had of the holding of these cancelled camps and by what process of reasoning they came to the conclusion that they were held and that also 7 years later and why for these seven years the claim remained unaccepted.

5.41 The camps were held in different parts of the country sometime in far off places. The Ministry did not arrange to verify through any official of their own or of the State Governments or local administrations as to whether the camps were actually held or not and if they were held whether they did any useful work. In a number of cases Inspectors were sent to see the working of the camps and they found no camps being held and no intimation had been given to them that the holding of the camps had been postponed. In some cases it was claimed that camps were held later either at these very places or at other places. There is no proof on the record before the Commission that the camps were held or of the

veracity of the number of campers as is shown in the accounts. Even the names of campers are not mentioned nor their particulars. The only information given was of the number of camper days. The Ministry has not been able to throw any light on this subject.

5.42 The Samaj claims that the camps were held at the places and dates mentioned in the accounts and the accounts correctly show the number of campers and others as having participated in the camps and has given a correct account of what actually happened. The Samaj has made this claim on the basis of accounts of the camps audited by officials specifically designated for the purpose. They have also given reports of the work done by the camps, in many cases, without details and these reports were not subjected to verification by any Governmental agency. As far as evidence goes even the machinery of inspection engaged by the Samaj was not adequate. At any rate, there is no proof of any such inspection what to say of regular inspection. No reports by those inspectors have been made available to the Commission. But there are a number of adverse inspection reports by the officials of the Ministry which will be discussed later.

1957-58 :

5.43 The cash grants released during this year were Rs. 11,62,193.67 and adding the unspent balance of Rs. 4,54,010.27 carried over from the previous year the total amount available for expending was Rs. 16,16,203.94 out of this the B. S. S. utilised Rs. 13,32,431.79. Out of this amount Rs. 8,46,898.56 was spent on camps sanctioned by the Government before the holding of the camps and Rs. 4,85,533.23 on camps for which *ex-post-facto* sanctions were issued.

5.44 The Samaj refunded Rs. 2,82,484.80 in the next three years i.e. Rs. 2,832.70 in 1958-59, Rs. 1,84,207.80 in 1959-60 and Rs. 95,444.30 in 1960-61. The Utilisation Certificates were issued for Rs. 94,913.67 in 1958-59, during 1959-60 for Rs. 9,64,378.42, and during 1960-61 for Rs. 2,72,588.26 and during 1963-64 for Rs. 551.44 thus making a total of Rs. 13,32,431.79. From the above it will be seen that at the end of 1957-58 a sum of Rs. 1,287.35 remained unaccounted for. Thus the amount accounted for comes to Rs. 16,14,916.59. The Ministry of Education has not been able to reconcile this unaccounted amount.

1958-59 :

5.45 In this year cash grants totalling Rs. 18,05,061.50 were given and adding the unspent balance of the previous year the total available grant comes to Rs. 18,06,348.85. The Ministry issued Utilisation Certificates for Rs. 18,05,061.50 during the year 1961-62 i.e.

three years after the grants were sanctioned. One can only repeat that the giving of Utilisation Certificates three years later is an inordinate delay and defeats the purpose of issuing Utilisation Certificates.

5.46 From the year 1958-59 the individual camps were not sanctioned by the Ministry but the Samaj were paid lump sum grants for holding camps and the location and the period for which the camps were to be held was left solely to the discretion of the Samaj. This was a large amount and it shows that public moneys were left in the hands of the Bharat Sevak Samaj to be spent as and when they liked. This appears to be an un-controlled and arbitrary power left in the hands of the Samaj for expending big amounts of public money.

1959-60 :

5.47 In the year 1959-60 cash grants amounted to Rs. 15 lakhs and adding the unspent balance of Rs. 1,287.35 carried over from the previous year the total amount available for expending was Rs. 15,01,287.35. The Utilisation Certificates were issued for Rs. 13,93,127.40. These Utilisation Certificates were issued in the following years:—

	Rs.
1959-60	68,859.27
1960-61	10,36,158.28
1961-62	28,586.46
1962-63	55,045.06
1963-64	2,04,478.33

5.48 The unspent balance at the end of 1959-60 was Rs. 1,08,159.95 which was adjusted in the grants of 1960-61 to the extent of Rs. 81,153.00 and in the year 1964-65 i.e. four years later Rs. 19,459.00.

5.49 These long delays in the issuing of Utilisation Certificates would only result in fairly large amounts remaining with somebody as unspent balances which to say the least was against the General Financial Rules which require that payments for the following years should be made only after the Ministry is satisfied that the grants of the previous year were properly utilised.

5.50 In this matter it is difficult to allocate blame whether the accounts were received late or the scrutinising was done in a slovenly manner. But the fact remains that the issuance of the Utilisation Certificates took over five years and in 1963-64 the Utilisation Certificates were for a sum of over Rs. 2 lakhs.

5.51 The Commission has no means of saying whether that is the usual practice in ex-

pending of public moneys by the Ministries but it does show a very unsatisfactory control of the financial side by the Ministry of Education on the advances given and the amounts expended by the grantees and on the scrutiny of the accounts rendered by the grantees.

5.52 In this year also the amount of Rs. 1,287.35 which has not been accounted for by the Ministry in respect of the year 1957-58 remained unaccounted for and there was a further amount of Rs. 6,260.60 for which no accounts have been rendered by the Bharat Sevak Samaj. This amount might be a small amount but in principle it does not seem to be right that for the last 12 years this should have remained unsettled one way or the other.

1960-61 :

5.53 The cash grant released during this year was Rs. 14,18,847.00 and adding the unspent balance of Rs. 1,08,159.95 carried over from the previous year the total amount available with the Samaj for expending was Rs. 15,27,006.95. Out of this the Bharat Sevak Samaj utilised Rs. 12,46,452.00 and the Samaj was allowed to appropriate Rs. 96,102.16 from out of this year's grants towards the Central organisational expenses for the year 1957-58. Thus in all Rs. 13,42,554.16 out of this year's grants were certified by the Ministry as utilised leaving an unspent balance of Rs. 1,84,452.79. Out of this amount the Samaj was allowed to carry forward during 1961-62 an amount of Rs. 1,41,897.00 and during 1962-63 another amount of Rs. 13,000/- thus making a total of Rs. 1,54,897.00. After taking these amounts allowed to be carried over there is still an amount of Rs. 2,548.84 which is yet to be accounted for by the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

5.54 Coming to the issuance of the Utilisation Certificates it was again not satisfactory as there was considerable delay. The Ministry issued the Utilisation Certificates as follows:—

1960-61	4,16,720.31
1961-62	5,46,849.33
1962-63	1,35,261.68
1964-65	4,612.84
1967-68	2,39,110.00

All this make a total of Rs. . . . 13,42,554.16

1961-62 :

5.55 The pattern in the year 1961-62 is not very much different from that of the previous years. The total cash grant paid during the year was Rs. 5,32,000.00 and adding the unspent balance of the previous years of Rs. 1,84,452.79 the total amount available for expenditure was Rs. 7,16,452.79. Out of this the Bharat Sevak

Samaj utilised Rs. 5,30,912.82 leaving an unspent balance of Rs. 1,85,539.97. Out of this unutilised amount the Ministry has issued a provisional sanction for Rs. 1,56,045.54 on account of the organisational expenses. But if the amount payable for organisational expenses had been properly expended the Ministry should have issued a Utilisation Certificate and not a provisional sanction and should not have left the matter undecided all this time.

5.56 This year also the Utilisation Certificates were considerably delayed as in the previous years and they were issued as follows:

1961-62	1,46,646.15
1962-63	3,24,265.85
1964-65	60,000.82
	<hr/> 15,30,91.82

1962-63 :

5.57 In 1962-63 the cash grant paid was Rs. 5,37,042.00 and adding the unspent balance of the previous year i.e. Rs. 1,85,539.97 the available amount for expending was Rs. 7,22,581.97. Out of the grant of this year the Utilisation Certificates were issued for Rs. 3,55,607.03 in the following years:—

1962-63	1,46,278.68
1963-64	1,00,898.82
1964-65	1,08,429.53
	<hr/> 3,55,607.03

5.58 Out of the unexpended balance the Samaj had put in a claim for organisational expenses amounting to Rs. 1,15,000/-. Excluding this amount the amount of Rs. 88,000/- was still left with the Samaj and this was adjusted against the grants made in the year 1964-65. The Ministry has not so far settled the claim of the Samaj for the organisational expenses.

5.59 When the grants for the year 1963-64 were released the amount of Rs. 88,000/- should have been taken into account or adjusted. This amount should not have been allowed to be adjusted in the year 1964-65 because by adjusting a sum of as much as Rs. 88,000/- the unexpended balance remained with the Samaj a year more.

1963-64 :

5.60 During this year a cash grant of Rs. 3,05,300/- was sanctioned and adding the balance of the previous year allowed to be carried forward of Rs. 3,66,974.94 the total amount available to the Samaj was Rs. 6,72,274.94. The Utilisation Certificates have been issued for Rs. 1,03,965.84 and the unspent balance is Rs. 5,68,309.10.

5.61 The Samaj has claimed a sum of Rs. 1,10,000/- for the Pilot Project Camps organised by them and Rs. 64,000/- for organisational expenses for the camps held in 1963-64. The Ministry has not taken a decision about admitting these items of expenditure and no Utilisation Certificates have been issued for these amounts.

1964-65 :

5.62 During this year the cash grant released amounted to Rs. 72,000/- and the unspent balance of the previous years carried forward is Rs. 5,68,309.10 making a total of Rs. 6,40,309.10. The Utilisation Certificates have been issued for Rs. 44,796.07 and the unspent balance left with the Bharat Sevak Samaj at the end of 1964-65 was Rs. 5,95,513.03. Against this amount the Bharat Sevak Samaj has put in a claim on account of camp expenditure for Rs. 45,000/- and organisational expenses Rs. 19,000/- making a total of Rs. 64,000/-.

5.63 Even at the expense of repetition the Commission would like to remark that in 11 years Rs. 1,13,74,312.24 were paid by the Ministry by way of grants i.e. from the year 1954-55 to 1964-65. The amount expended by the Samaj for which Utilisation Certificates were issued comes to Rs. 96,27,678.47. The cash which has over the term of years been refunded by the Samaj makes a total of Rs. 11,51,120.30. The amount which was adjusted against grants of subsequent years was Rs. 3,43,509.00. The amount which has been claimed by the Samaj and which is yet under scrutiny of the Ministry is Rs. 5,16,593.49. Of these amounts the Samaj has to account for Rs. 78,919.54 and all this should have been done long ago.

Organisation of Labour and Social Service Camps and the Bharat Sevak Samaj :

5.64 The first meeting of the committee on Youth Camps and Labour Services was held on May 6, 1954. The policy of Ministry was stated to be that proper agency to conduct students camps were educational institutions because that would be in the interest of discipline and achieving of educational value but the heads of these institutions could seek the co-operation of voluntary agencies like the Bharat Sevak Samaj. The reason for seeking this co-operation is not stated anywhere nor is it shown that any educational institution was given a chance of the Bharat Sevak Samaj to start such camps or they sought this co-operation.

5.65 On April 30, 1954, which was even before the first meeting of the Youth Camps, the Samaj had applied for a grant for holding a Social Service Camp at Almora and on May

31, 1954 it applied for holding five more camps. This matter was considered by the Committee on Youth Camps and Labour Services on June 1, 1954 and Rs. 33,960/- were recommended for sanction. This was a deviation from the principle laid down in the first meeting. As to why this was done is not clear from the record produced before this Commission.

5.66 At the third meeting of the Committee held on July 9, 1954, the question of recognising other private organisations for conducting Youth Camps was considered and it was felt that these Camps should be free from political and other influences. The question of other organisations being treated on a par with the Bharat Sevak Samaj for the purposes of grant was also considered but the decision taken was that such requests from other organisations should come either through the State Governments or the Universities. But no such request has been shown to have been made. Thus, from the earliest stages there was an apparent discrimination in favour of the Samaj and the Samaj was placed in a special position and could apply direct to the Ministry.

5.67 In the later years the desirability of the distribution of camps through the State Governments was considered by the Committee and at its 21st meeting held on February 25, 1960, the Chief of the Education Division of the Planning Commission, Mr. D. P. Nayyar, suggested that these camps should be decentralised and grant paid to the State Governments who could employ the agency of their Education Department particularly the Directorate of Physical Education to supervise the holding of the camps. This proposal was opposed by the representatives of the Bharat Sevak Samaj who pointed out that the State Governments had held very few camps and had failed to enlist public co-operation. Mr. N. C. Nonavati, Director, Social Education in the Ministry of Community Development, pointed out that the National Development Council had accepted the principle of decentralisation under which Panchayat Samitis were to take over the execution of local development programmes and the programme of Social Service Camps could be decentralised by payment of funds to the Block Samitis and through them to the bodies holding camps and they would also be able to decide what work should be undertaken. He suggested that the Samaj will assist the Block Samitis in the holding of the camps. The Committee also decided that State Governments should be asked to evaluate these camps through their Educational Directorates. But it appears this was never put into operation.

5.68 The matter was again considered by the Committee at its meeting of December 28, 1961. In the agenda notice the Ministry had

suggested the desirability of decentralisation as follows:—

"A total outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs has been approved for the Third Five Year Plan. A sum of Rs. 14 lakhs was set apart as the budget provision for the current financial year and a further sum of Rs. 12 lakhs has been approved as the budget estimates for the next financial year. Due to depleted funds available, the Bharat Sevak Samaj who is sharing 50 per cent of the funds have switched on to camps of all types partly financed by the State Governments. The State Governments though not directly holding the camps are assisting the Samaj in this respect. The other voluntary organisations e.g. Bharat Scouts and Guides and the Y.M.C.A. are holding only a limited number of camps. Leaving aside the case of NCC Directorate, we are of the opinion that a stage has reached that the scheme of Labour and Social Service Camps may be decentralised and entrusted to the State Governments for implementation. The Samaj have set up their Regional Camp Committees which are fully working since 1956-57. The amount of Rs. 1.5 lakhs annually spent by the Samaj on Central organisation can be usefully spent on the organisation of Labour and Social Service Camps if the Scheme is implemented through the State Governments. The pattern of Camps has undergone a drastic change. *The students from the cities used to be taken in the Labour and Social Service Camps designated as District Boys Camps by the Samaj, but the number of such camps is also being gradually reduced, mostly the students from the rural schools are enrolled for the camps.* During the year 1961-62 (upto 7th December, 1961) the Samaj conducted 725 Camps and out of which there were 121 Senior Students Camps and 13 Organisers Training Camps on regional basis. They conducted 60 Organisers Training Camps for village teachers, 4 Seminars, 309 Tehsil Student Camps and 218 Rural Youth Camps. As more and more interest is being shown by the State Government by partly financing the camps held by the Samaj, it will be fit for the scheme to be implemented as a whole by the State Governments. The Special Reorganisation Units are also pressing for the transfer of the Scheme to the State Governments. The matter is submitted for consideration of the Committee."

At the meeting of that Committee, Major Ramchandra of the Bharat Sevak Samaj pointed out that the Samaj had already been holding camps in consultation with the officials of the State Governments and the Block Development Officers in the Panchayat Samitis. The Secretary of the Bharat Sevak Samaj pointed out that it was premature to transfer the scheme

to the State Governments. Mr. Saraf of the Planning Commission agreed that the experiment of decentralisation was not likely to succeed as it had not succeeded in the case of scheduled caste scholarship scheme and therefore decentralisation should not be resorted to.

5.69 It may here be pointed out that the funds for Auxiliary Labour and Social Service Camps were being routed through the State Governments, a procedure which had been agreed to at an inter-ministerial meeting. But for some reason or another that procedure was not accepted in the case of camps to be held by the Samaj.

The Kunzru Committee which was appointed by the Government of India to review the scheme for Physical Education, Recreation and Youth Welfare, has given a comparative table 5A(1) of the number of camps held by the Bharat Sevak Samaj and other organisations for the years 1954-55 to 1962-63.

5.70 One major difference between the camps held by the Bharat Sevak Samaj and other organisations was that the Bharat Sevak Samaj was given a special grant per camper day as Organisational Expenses and other organisations were not so paid. Thus the Central Organisation of the Bharat Sevak Samaj which was to look after the organisation and supervision of the camps was separately paid for the same.

Grants paid for the Labour and Social Service Camps and Utilisation thereof :

5.71 The Commission has prepared a Table 5-A showing the grants paid to the Bharat Sevak Samaj the amounts for which utilisation certificates have been issued, amounts for which ex-post-facto sanction for Camps was issued, the amount refunded in cash, unspent balances with the Samaj at the end of different years, the amount permitted to be carried forward to subsequent years, the amounts for which accounts are pending with the Ministry, amounts for which accounts are to be submitted by the Samaj and the details of the years in which utilisation certificates were issued.

5.72 As already said the total grants paid from 1954-55 to 1964-65 for the Labour and Social Service Camps was Rs. 1,13,74,312.24. Out of this amount the Ministry of Education has issued Utilisation Certificates for Camps held totalling Rs. 90,62,899.62. Besides this for amounts totalling Rs. 5,64,778.85 the Ministry issued sanctions ex-post-facto i.e. the sanctions were issued after the camps were held. These camps will be discussed at an other place. The Samaj had refunded various amounts totalling Rs. 11,51,120.30 and the unspent balances with

the Samaj after taking into account the accounts that have been settled is Rs. 5,95,513.03. Out of this the Ministry has stated in reply to the Questionnaires that they have received accounts for Camps and organisational expenses totalling Rs. 5,16,593.49 and these accounts are still pending with them. The balance to be accounted for by the Bharat Sevak Samaj is Rs. 78,919.54. The whole position can be summarised as follows:—

	Rs.
1. Grants paid	1,13,74,312.24
2. Amounts for which Utilisation Certificates have been issued	90,62,899.62
3. Amounts for which ex-post-facto sanctions have been issued	5,64,778.85
4. Amounts refunded in cash	11,51,120.30
5. Total amount accounted for	1,07,78,799.21
Balance to be accounted for	5,95,513.47

Details of the balances to be accounted for:

Accounts pending with the Ministry

	Rs.
1. Ministry failure to locate accounts prior to 1958-59	1,287.35
2. Outstanding accounts for individual camps 1959-60	6,260.00
3. Organisational expenses for 1961-62	1,56,045.54
4. Organisational expenses for 1962-63	1,15,000.00
5. Organisational expenses for 1963-64	64,000.00
6. Outstanding Accounts for individual camps (Pilot Project Camp Accounts held in 1963-64)	1,10,000.00
7. Organisational expenses for 1964-65	19,000.00
8. Outstanding accounts for individual camp 1964-65	45,000.00
	5,16,593.49
Amount to be accounted for by the Bharat Sevak Samaj.	78,919.54
Total balance of the grant for which utilisation has not been finalised.	5,95,513.03

There is a difference of 44 paise between the details given and the figure shown above, which is due to the rounding off of the unspent balance for 1954-55 to whole rupees by the Ministry.

Grants given by the Ministry of Education as shown in the books of account of the Bharat Sevak Samaj :

5.73 The affidavits filed by the Ministry of Education show the total grants paid to the Bharat Sevak Samaj for the Labour and Social Service Camps from 1954-55 to 1964-65 as Rs. 1,13,74,312.24 and the amounts refunded as Rs. 11,51,120.30. The accounts of the Bharat Sevak Samaj however show that the total grant received by it was more i.e. Rs. 1,13,80,415.45 and similarly receipts and payments accounts of the Samaj show refunds totalling Rs. 11,86,442.72. Thus the figures of the Bharat Sevak Samaj both of the grants received and of the refunds are different and are more than the corresponding figures given by the Ministry. Apart from the letters showing sanctions of grants the Ministry does not appear to have maintained any records showing the grants paid during the different years or the amounts refunded by the Bharat Sevak Samaj nor has the Bharat Sevak Samaj produced records showing the details of the amounts received or refunded. In the absence of details it is difficult, if not impossible, to reconcile the two figures and neither the Ministry nor the Bharat Sevak Samaj have been able to reconcile the same nor submit any explanation for this variance.

5.74 This is not the only discrepancy. In their report to the Public Accounts Committee (See P. 404 of the 34th Report of the year 1964-65), the amount of total grants given was Rs. 1,13,68,000/- which shows that as far as the Ministry is concerned, it is unable to show correctly how much was paid to the Samaj by way of grants.

Grants received from the State Governments for the Labour and Social Service Camps :

5.75 The accounts of the Regional Camp Committees and of the individual camps show that grants were being received from the State Governments also. The Commission asked the State Governments to submit statements showing the grants paid by them but only the following three States have filed these statements showing the grants in aid paid on this account, as follows:—

State	Year	Amount
		Rs.
Orissa	1962-63	40,000.00
Andhra Pradesh	1962-63	5,000.00
	1963-64	15,000.00

State	Year	Amount
	1964-65	Grant given in 1963-64 was utilised during 1964-65. Rs. 500.00 remained unutilised.
	1965-66	15,000.00
	1966-67	15,000.00
U.P.	1959-60	2,400.00

5.76 Table 5-B prepared by the Commission from the accounts of the Bharat Sevak Samaj and the Ministry of Education, shows the following particulars regarding grants given by the various State Governments:

5.77 1. The name of the State making the grant; 2. the year of the grant; 3. the amount shown in the consolidated accounts of the Central Samaj; 4. the amount shown in the accounts of the Regional Camp Committees; and 5. the amount shown in the accounts of the individual camps. And there are variations showing a defective system of accounting.

5.78 The Table 5-B brings out the main defects in the accounts kept by the Samaj which might be summarised as follows:—

(1) In a number of cases, amounts received by individual camps are not shown in the accounts of the Regional Camp Committees nor in the consolidated accounts of the Central Samaj.

(2) In many other cases, amounts shown as having been received by the Regional Camp Committees are not reflected in the consolidated accounts of the Central Samaj and in some cases they are not even shown in the individual accounts of the camps.

(3) In some cases the total of grants received by individual camps is more than what is shown in the Regional Camp Committees' accounts.

5.79 Even in the case of three States which have filed their affidavits before this Commission, there is a discrepancy in the accounts.

5.80 In the case of Orissa, the amount shown as paid by the State Government in its affidavit to the Regional Camp Committee in 1962-63 was Rs. 40,000/- and the accounts produced by the Samaj show that only Rs. 1,200/- was taken to the individual accounts of the Labour Camps and Regional Camp Committees show no receipts from the State Government.

ANDHRA PRADESH

5.81 Similarly in the case of Andhra Pradesh, during the year 1962-63, the amount given by the State to the Regional Camp Committee was Rs. 5,000/-. No receipts are shown by the Regional Camp Committee and only Rs. 700/- are

shown as having been received by individual camps held in Hyderabad. Thus Rs. 4,300/- is not accounted for.

5.82 In 1963-64 the State Government made a grant of Rs. 15,000/- but the affidavit of the State Government shows that this amount was not utilised in that year and it should have been used for the camps in the following year. In 1964-65 no such receipts are shown.

U.P.

5.83 In the year 1956-60 the U.P. Government paid Rs. 2,400/- to the Regional Camp Committee but it is not shown in the accounts of the Regional Camp Committee and the individual camps at Bareilly, Agra and Gorakhpur show a total of Rs. 700/-. As to what happened to the rest, is not known as the accounts are silent on this point.

5.84 Another defect in the accounts is this. The accounts of some of the individual camps held in various States show the receipts to be as follows during the period from 1959-60 to 1963-64:—

	Rs
1959-60 . . .	30,743.07
1960-61 . . .	33,384.83
1961-62 . . .	59,312.38
1962-63 . . .	43,972.76
1963-64 . . .	25,638.51

5.85 The consolidated accounts of the Samaj show different figures. What they show is as follows:—

	Rs.
1962-63 . . .	44,437.76
1963-64 . . .	25,313.75
1964-65 . . .	1,175.24

Unless there is some special reason which has not been indicated to the Commission, the discrepancy between the accounts of individual camps and of the consolidated accounts of the Central Samaj are not explainable which would throw considerable doubt on the correctness of the consolidated accounts.

5.86 These facts lead to the following results:—

I. Only three States have filed affidavits showing the grants made by them to the Regional Camp Committees and these States are Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh—the first two for the year 1962-63 and the third for the year 1959-60.

II. The Bharat Sevak Samaj has produced consolidated accounts for three years—1962-63 to 1964-65. Figures in these consolidated accounts and the accounts produced by the individual camps which are reflected in Table 5-B do not tally.

III. The amounts from the State Governments as shown by the accounts of the Regional Camp Committees make a total of Rs. 62,146.81. The corresponding figure given by the accounts of individual camps shows a total of Rs. 1,93,051.55. The difference in the two figures has not been explained.

IV. The Central grants for these various camps have to be worked out after taking into account the State grants and where the State grants have not been included in the camp accounts, a larger grant must have been paid for the camps held by the Camp Committees.

5.87 At any rate, all this shows that accounts produced by the Samaj are neither complete nor do they give a complete picture of the extent of the grants. Nor could the Ministry have kept proper control over the grants made and the expenditure incurred by the Samaj.

Delay in submission of Accounts

5.88 The grants given to the Bharat Sevak Samaj were subject to the condition that the unutilised amounts were to be refunded to the Government. The grants for the years 1954-55 to 1956-57 had also the condition that the Accounts of the Camp were to be submitted within a fortnight of the completion of the Camps. From the year 1957-58 the time allowed for the submission of the Accounts was increased to 3 months after the completion of the Camps.

5.89 The Samaj, however, did not conform to the prescribed time schedule i.e. they neither refunded the unspent balances with them promptly nor did they render Accounts within the time prescribed in the sanction for grants. The Ministry could not, therefore, get a final picture of the amounts left with the Bharat Sevak Samaj. Thus in the year 1954-55 the Samaj had an unspent balance of Rs. 2,17,568.72 which was refunded in three consecutive years i.e. in 1954-55, in 1955-56 and in 1956-57 as the following figures will show:—

	Rs.
1954-55 . . .	1,27,222.28
1955-56 . . .	84,275.82
1956-57 . . .	6,070.62
Total . . .	<u>2,17,568.72</u>

5.90 During 1955-56 also the same was the case i.e. the unspent balances of Rs. 6,01,553.87 was refunded as follows:—

1955-56 . . .	2,84,407.87
1956-57 . . .	3,17,146.00
Total . . .	<u>6,01,553.87</u>

5.91 Even after this cash refund the Samaj had an unspent balance of Rs. 2,91,876.00 with them.

5.92 In 1956-57 also things were no different i.e. out of the unspent balances the Samaj refunded Rs. 49,512.91 as follows:—

1957-58 . . .	4,485.25
1958-59 . . .	39,213.04
1959-60 . . .	5,814.62
Total . . .	<u>49,512.91</u>

5.93 Even after this cash refund the Samaj had unutilised balance of Rs. 4,54,010.27 at the end of that year.

5.94 Thus the Samaj had large unspent balances with them and the unspent balances were not refunded promptly by the Samaj but were kept by them. The Ministry of Finance after the 1956-57 accounts became rather concerned at the large amounts of unspent balances remaining with the Samaj and on February 28, 1957 the matter was discussed between the officials of the Ministry of finance and the representatives of the Samaj. The Samaj promised to send the Accounts of the grants paid up to the period ending March, 1956 by 31st March, 1957 and the Accounts for the year 1956-57 before the end of July, 1957.

5.95 The Samaj, however, did not carry out this undertaking and the amounts for which accounts were to be submitted increased. In June 1957 when proposals for fresh grants were sent for the approval of the Finance Ministry, it pointed out that the rules for holding of the Camps were on several occasions violated in the past by the Bharat Sevak Samaj and therefore they should be told in unambiguous terms that the conditions laid down for the purpose and the prior approval of the Finance Ministry to conduct them was absolutely necessary. The Ministry of Finance later on withheld sanction for further grants for the Camps as there was no improvement in the situation. The ban was, however, removed about the middle of September, 1957 at the request of the Ministry of Education and payments of grants were permitted till September 30, 1957 by which date the Bharat Sevak Samaj was to

complete the submission of Accounts of all Camps held in 1956-57. The Samaj, however, were not able to submit the accounts by the end of September 1957 and the Ministry stopped the grants after the date. The Ministry of Education however, continued to accord administrative approval for the holding of Camps during the year 1957-58 without sanctioning any funds in view of the refusal of the Ministry of Finance to sanction funds pending settlement of Accounts. On the basis of these administrative approvals the Samaj continued to hold the Camps and incur the Expenditure out of the unspent balances. This shows an unhealthy lack of financial discipline on the part of the Education Ministry.

5.96 In November 1957 the Ministry of Education requested the Finance Ministry to remove the ban and allow the Ministry of Education to sanction grants for Camps for which administrative approval had already been issued. Their request was based on the ground that compared with other bodies receiving grants the Samaj's records regarding submission of audited accounts was not unsatisfactory and the continuance of the ban will put the whole programme of the Samaj out of gear and bring it to a halt.

5.97 The Ministry of Finance, however, did not agree with the assessment of the Ministry of Education and wanted Government rules to be observed by one and all and pointed out the fact that the Samaj had not kept their promise about the submission of Accounts. But the Ministry of Finance advised the Ministry of Education to hold up giving grants to the extent for which Accounts had not been settled and giving balance to the Bharat Sevak Samaj on the clear understanding that they would settle all the Accounts by December, 1957. The Ministry of Education was also asked to work out the amount due from the Samaj before sanctioning further grants.

5.98 The Ministry of Education worked out the amounts due from the Samaj as follows:—

Amount to be recovered in respect of Camps held in 1955-56 . . .	2,26,289.15.0
Estimated amount to be recovered in respect of camps held in 1956-57 . . .	3,21,442.14.0
	<u>5,47,732.13.0</u>

5.99 The Ministry of Education had issued administrative approval for holding 482 Camps without sanctioning funds the total amount for such Camps sanctioned up to 30-11-1957 was Rs. 8,59,583.00. After adjusting the amount of Rs. 5,47,732.13-0 the Ministry of Education

worked out the amount payable to the Samaj to be Rs. 3,11,850.3-0 and they proposed to release this amount subject to the condition that all the camps for which administrative approval had been given were held or were being held. The Samaj vide their letter dated 5-12-1957 confirmed that all the Camps were either held or were being held. The Secretary of the Bharat Sevak Samaj (Mr. Krishna Prasada), however, informed the Ministry that the financial position of the Samaj was extremely tight because of large liabilities of the Camps held on the strength of the administrative approval. The Ministry of Education on the basis of this request sanctioned on December 7, 1957 an *ad-hoc* grant of Rs. 2.5 lakhs to be adjusted against the expenditure incurred on the Camps held by them on the basis of the administrative approval given by the Ministry of Education. This strangely enough had the concurrence of the Finance Ministry. A utilisation certificate was issued for Rs. 2,49,780.48 against this *ad-hoc* sanction on June 26, 1959 and a sum of Rs. 219.52 was refunded to the Government.

5.100 Thus ended the attempt of the Finance Ministry to impose some sort of a disciplinary control over the Bharat Sevak Samaj to render accounts in time. From the year 1958-59 the whole scheme of grant was changed and instead of sanctioning individual grants for the Camps the Ministry of Education sanctioned lump-sum amounts for which Accounts were rendered by the Samaj at various intervals.

Delay in the Settlement of Accounts and issue of Utilisation Certificates.

5.101 Table 5-A shows the details of the issue of the Utilisation Certificates in respect of the grants given for the various years. This Table shows that there were considerable delays sometimes of something like 7 years in the matter of settling the accounts of the camps held and an examination of the files submitted by the Ministry shows that these delays were mainly due to the delay on the part of the Samaj in submitting the accounts for the camps held. This delay on the part of the Samaj was in spite of the specific condition that the Samaj was to render accounts of the individual camps within three months of the close of the camps (upto the year 1956-57 the accounts were to be submitted within a fortnight of the closing of the camps). The accounts of the Samaj was sent in batches of varying numbers of camps and it is difficult to tabulate the receipts. The position in respect of the utilisation in different years is discussed below:—

1954-55

The Utilisation Certificates for this year were issued only in 1957-58.

1955-56

Utilisation Certificates were issued as follows:—

1956-57 . . .	9,248.00
1957-58 . . .	7,88,440.66
1958-59 . . .	5,18,842.41
1959-60 . . .	30,854.06

1956-57

Utilisation Certificates were issued as follows:—

1957-58 . . .	75,948.06
1958-59 . . .	6,86,934.69
1959-60 . . .	2,97,600.83
1960-61 . . .	5,038.75
1961-62 . . .	7,207.00
1963-64 . . .	31,757.56

1957-58

The Utilisation Certificates were issued as follows:—

1958-59 . . .	94,913.67
1959-60 . . .	9,64,378.42
1960-61 . . .	2,72,588.26
1963-64 . . .	551.44

1958-59

The Utilisation Certificates were issued only in 1961-62.

1959-60

The Utilisation Certificates were issued during the following years:—

1959-60 . . .	68,859.27
1960-61 . . .	10,36,158.28
1961-62 . . .	28,856.46
1962-63 . . .	55,045.06
1963-64 . . .	2,04,478.33

1960-61

The Utilisation Certificates were issued during the following years:—

1960-61 . . .	4,16,720.31
1961-62 . . .	5,46,849.33
1962-63 . . .	1,35,261.68
1964-65 . . .	4,612.84
1967-68 . . .	2,39,110.00

1961-62

For camp expenditure the Utilisation Certificates were issued during the following years:—

1961-62	1,46,646.15
1962-63	3,24,265.85
1964-65	60,000.00

The Ministry however, has not been able to finalise the accounts because they have not been able to issue the Utilisation Certificates for organisation expenses which have been estimated at Rs. 1,56,045.54.

1962-63

The Utilisation Certificates were issued during the following years:—

1962-63	1,46,278.68
1963-64	1,00,898.82
1964-65	1,08,429.53

The Ministry has however to settle the accounts of the organisational expenses for this year also. The Samaj claimed Rs. 1,15,000.00 as organisational expenses for this year.

1963-64

The Utilisation Certificates for part of the grant i.e. for Rs. 1,03,965.84 were issued during 1964-65.

The accounts for Camps and for organisational expenses have yet to be settled.

1964-65

The Utilisation Certificates for Camps totalling Rs.44,796.07 were issued during 1968-69 by the Ministry but the accounts of the organisational expenses and for camps totalling approximately Rs. 64,000/- are pending with the Ministry and Samaj has not rendered the accounts audited by the special auditor appointed by the Accountant General Central Revenues as required under the conditions of the grants.

5.102 The resultant position is that accounts for Rs. 5,95,513.03 are yet to be settled out of which claims for Rs. 5,16,593.49 are pending with the Ministry on one ground or another even though more than 8 years have elapsed after the stoppage of grants for the scheme and a sum of Rs. 78,919.54 remains unaccounted for by the Samaj.....

Diversion of grants made for the Labour & Social Service Camps for other Activities of the Bharat Sevak Samaj

5.103 There was a specific condition attached to the grants for the Labour & Social

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Service Camps to the effect that the grants were not to be utilised for purposes other than those mentioned in the Sanctions i.e. for other than Labour & Social Service Camps. From the records produced by the Bharat Sevak Samaj the Commission has got prepared a branches Table showing the branches of the conditions of the grants given for the purposes of Labour & Social Service Camps to other activities. This Table is marked 5-C.

5.104 The Table shows the ledger pages as also the dates on which the diversions took place, the activity for which the diversions were made and the dates of repayments of the amounts diverted. The activities for which such diversions were made are the Yuvak Section of the Bharat Sevak Samaj, the Kosi Project, the Central Office of the Bharat Sevak Samaj, the Construction Service, Delhi Pradesh Bharat Sevak Samaj, LKK Section, Publicity Section and the Health and Sanitation Sections. In some cases the amounts shown as loans were repaid after about a year and in others after as short a period as 7 days. The total amounts diverted for the different activities were follows:—

Loan to Bharat Sevak Samaj Publicity	9,500.00
Yuvak Section	27,500.00
Kosi Project	5,000.00
Bharat Sevak Samaj Central Office	1,32,700.00
Construction Service	90,000.00
Bharat Sevak Samaj Delhi Pradesh	10,000.00
Health & Sanitation	20,000.00
L.K.K. Group	20,000.00
Secretary Indian Organisation Committee	1,500.00

KEEPING PORTIONS OF GRANTS IN CALL DEPOSITS:

5.105 The ledgers of the Bharat Sevak Samaj show that the Government grants received by the Samaj were not in many cases required for immediate disbursement and during 1955-56 to 1961-62 substantial portions of the grants were wisely kept by the Bharat Sevak Samaj in call deposits with the Banks. Table 5-D shows the details of the deposits, with their dates and withdrawals with their dates.

5.106 The total deposits made were as follows:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1955-56	5.00
1957-58	1.10
1958-59	4.00
1959-60	9.80
1960-61	8.2
1961-62	2.00

They are set out in greater details in Table 5-D.

5.107 The fact that the Samaj could put such large amounts out of grants received from the Government in call deposits for sufficiently long periods sometimes extending up to six months or more, shows that the Ministry against the Financial Rules apparently released the grants which were not immediately required for utilisation by the Bharat Sevak Samaj. The fact that Samaj could divert substantial portions of the grants for other purposes and also it could keep large amounts in fixed deposits shows that the machinery by which the Ministry had to assess the needs of the grants was defective or there was laxity of financial control. This is further supported by the fact that year after year the grants were far in excess of immediate requirements.

Debiting the cost of draft issued on behalf of the Bharat Yuvak Samaj to the accounts of the Works Camp Section :

5.108 The cash book of the works Camp Section of the Bharat Sevak Samaj in which the grants for Labour & Social Services Camps were entered shows that the actual Bank Balance was less by Rs. 500/- than what was shown in the cash book since March, 1957. This was pointed out by the Accountant General and the Bharat Sevak Samaj explained that a demand draft for Rs. 500/- issued on behalf of the Bharat Yuvak Samaj had been wrongly debited to the accounts of the Works Camp Section. The debit has not so far been withdrawn and no credit has been given to the Camp Section by the Yuvak Samaj. Therefore, it appears that the Works Camp Section had met the expenditure of Rs. 500/- pertaining to the Yuvak Samaj.

5.109 The Bharat Sevak Samaj has explained in reply to questions put to them that as the Yuvak Samaj did not have any bank balance they not been able to make adjustment. They have also pointed out that the Yuvak Section was a part of Camp Section both worked with the funds provided by Ministry of Education for organising Labour & Social service Camps.

5.110 This position of the Samaj is, however, quite contrary to the position they have taken elsewhere that the Yuvak Samaj was a separate entity and did not have anything to do with the Works Camp Section.

See infra

Holding of Camps where the Samaj had taken up construction contracts :

Camps held in the Kosi Area :

5.111 On the 14th March 1955 the Ministry of Education sanctioned a grant of Rs. 40044/- for holding 3 Labour & Social service Camps for 69 days with a total strength of 945. While applying for the grants the Samaj stated that they had been "assigned the task of building 8 miles of the bund of the Kosi Project on the Western Bank and 10 miles on the Eastern Bank" and they had decided to organise the camps at that site to enthuse the local villagers for offering shramdan and to provide them with an inspiring rallying point. The Samaj pointed out that the digging work was proposed to be entrusted to the local labour and the carrying of earth and watering and ramming was to be entrusted to the students.

5.112 Even though 3 camps were sanctioned the Samaj could hold only one camp and against the 69 days for which the camps were sanctioned they held one for only 12 days. The average number of campers was 114 against the 945 envisaged in the sanction. The Ministry admitted grants totalling Rs. 3085-10-0 and the unspent balance of Rs. 36958-6-0 was refunded by the Samaj on March 23, 1956 i.e. after a delay of about a year. This appears to be a case where the Samaj was sanctioned a large amount and it could spend hardly 7½% of it and the balance was retained by the Samaj for about a year. It is also not clear from the record produced by the Samaj as to why only one camp was held even though sanction was for 3 camps and why that one camp was held only for 12 days against the 69 days for which it was sanctioned or why the campers were 114 against the 945 sanctioned.

5.113 The work of the Kosi Project was taken by the Bharat Sevak Samaj on the basis of a contract and if the Samaj was to use labour for the digging portion and the campers for the carrying of earth, watering and for ramming it would appear that the Labour & Social Service Camps were used by the Samaj for its own purposes, as Samaj was working for a profit though not for the benefit of any one individual.

5.114 The grants for holding Labour Camps in the Kosi Area were continued in the year 1955-56 also. On December 30, 1955 Rs. 8,507/- were sanctioned for holding 3 Youth Camps at Narmali (Kosi Project) with a strength of 107 Youth in each camp for a period of 14 days from December 23, 1955 to January 1956. The Report for this camp shows that they were held for 14 days from December 23, 1955 to January 5, 1956 and that the attendance was 180 and the campers completed 250 feet of the Western embankment of Kosi Project which was part of contract work. The grants

admitted for this camp totalled Rs. 5616-2-0 which would thus be the amount contributed by Central Government for the contract work of the Samaj.

5.115 On December 31, 1955 another sum of Rs. 40,906/- was sanctioned for holding 14 camps in Bihar State. The Bharat Sevak Samaj could, however, arrange to hold only 11 camps in other places in Bihar and they requested the Ministry to allow them to hold the 3 remaining camps at Bhutaha in the Kosi project Area. In their proposals the Samaj mentioned that part of the work of the Kosi Embankment was to be taken up during the duration of the camps. The reports of the camps shows that 8 camps were held at Bhutaha from February 23, 1956 to March 7, 1956 and 300 feet of the embankment was completed by the campers. The total expenditure on these camps amounted to Rs. 7,546-7-0. Thus in all these cases the Samaj seems to have used the campers getting a part of the contract work, they had taken up, completed by the labour of the campers. In other words the Samaj was allowed to use the camp movement for its own advantage or the Government of India paid for a part of the work which was included in the Kosi Project contract of the Samaj.

5.116 Apart from Kosi the camp movement was used for monetary advantage in some other places also. In the Tunghbhadra Project Area also some camps were held. On May 2, 1955 an amount of Rs. 62,000/- was sanctioned to the Bharat Sevak Samaj to enable it to hold 10 Students' Camps in Raichur District with a strength of 100 youth in each camp for a period of 30 days each. In its application the Samaj proposed that the Camps would be held in villages which fell within the Tunghbhadra Project Area and they were to work out irrigation facilities for 10 villages and held to bring 5000 to 6000 acres under wet cultivation.

5.117 The Reports of these Camps show that these ten camps were held between April 25, 1955 and May 28, 1955 and the works taken up were digging of field channels, diversion of Nullahs and digging of sub-distributories, apart from the composite pits etc. Whether the Samaj had taken up any contract work for the Tunghbhadra Area is not clear from the records produced. The material before the commission is not sufficient to give any finding as to whether these distributories were a part of the Tunghbhadra contract taken by the Samaj or not.

Camps held in the work site at Yamuna Bund:

5.118. The Bharat Sevak Samaj had taken up some construction works in connection with the Yamuna Bund. The details of the camps held in the site are given below:—

Camp No. 30-257/D/58:

5.119 A camp of 58 workers was organised at Jheel Kuranja from May 16, 1958 to June 5, 1958 (21 days). The workers did stone pitching work at the Yamuna embankment, a construction work taken up by the Samaj. The total expenditure incurred on holding this camp was Rs. 2,009.74. The exact volume of work done by the campers has not been stated neither any measurement thereof seems to have been kept.

Camp No. 30-256/D/59:

5.120 This camp was held during the period from May 16, 1958 to June 6, 1958 at a cost of Rs. 2,886.54 at Jheel Kuranja. The campers did stone pitching work at the Yamuna embankment. In this case also the exact volume of work done by them has not been stated nor any measurement thereof seems to have been kept.

5.121 Both these camps appear to have been used for getting a part of the contract work of the Samaj done through the campers. Stone pitching was part of the contract at the Bund site which the Samaj had to execute as a part of its contract.

Other contract works got executed through the Labour of the Campers :

Camp No. 30-DB/254/59 :

5.122 During this Camp the campers constructed a road, about one mile long but the work in question had been taken up by the Samaj on contract basis. The value of work done has not been indicated.

5.123 The Accountant General, Central Revenues, in his Report at P. 725, on the accounts of the Bharat Sevak Samaj for the years 1958-1961 has made the following remarks in regard to the accounts which shows that he was not satisfied with the explanation of the Samaj as to the insignificant nature of the work done by these campers. What the Accountant General said was this:

"It was explained by the Samaj that the Campers did an insignificant portion of the work as a part of their training. No credit was consequently allowed in the payment received for the Bund. The camps themselves were held to arouse the interest and enthusiasm of the people of the area. The Camps referred to at (a) and (b) were held for 21 days each and 58 and 80 men were engaged for this period on them respectively. The exact volume of work done by them has not been stated nor any measurement thereof

seems to have been kept. In 'c' above, road about one mile long was constructed. It is not clear how this work has been described to be insignificant. It will appear from para 14 below that the value of work done by camps (a) and (b) was estimated at Rs. 1000 each. The Ministry of Education may kindly review the position and consider if the holding of the camps in places where the Samaj had undertaken construction work as the contractor was not contrary to their intentions".

5.124 The position that emerges from the explanation given by the Samaj to the Accountant General Central Revenues is that the work of the campers was insignificant. In (i) above, the work done was by 58 campers for 21 days and in (ii) the work done was for 22 days although the number of campers is not given and if any stone-pitching was done, it cannot be said that it was of no value. In the case of (iii) above, according to the report, the campers constructed one mile of road. By what stretch of imagination that can be called insignificant amount of work is difficult to follow. What the reply of the Samaj as given to the Accountant General, Central Revenues leads to is that—

(i) Either these campers were thoroughly useless and wasting their time and contributing nothing in the form of labour in which case the expenditure incurred on them was a thorough waste; or

(ii) the work done by them was of some value and the Samaj has not excluded it from their contract claims.

In either case, the Samaj cannot claim merit, i.e. either the work contributed by these campers was charged for by the Samaj as a part of its contract or the money spent on the campers was wasted.

Camp No. DR/1/97/59. (Olarikkara):

5.125 A District Boys Camp was held at Olarikkara in Kerala. The number of camper days was 1,263. The Grant received on account of this camp was Rs. 2,076.20. The camp was visited by one M. Pierre Oppliger, Organiser, Training Camps, between May 17 and May 27, 1959. In his report, M. Pierre Oppliger said that the camp had taken on contract the digging of an irrigation canal but the amount of the contract money is not indicated in the progress report and there is no indication in the accounts as to what happened to or in regard to that money and whether in lieu of the part of the contract the grant was admissible or not.

Camps held in Dhamua:

5.126 The Bharat Sevak Samaj was having a Jan Sahayog Kendra at Dhamua and during 1959 they held the following camps at Dhamua:

Camp No.	Dates	No. of days	No. of campers per day	Amount sanctioned	Work done
R/OTG/15/59	16-9-1959	10	513	1083.20	Girls did environmental work. Soak pits, 25, compost pits 4. Cleaning, levelling and dressing of mile road done.
					Levelling, dressing and cleaning of Sadhna Ashram compound 100 yds. and 5 yds. done, repaired one bridge kacha 18' long.
TS/433/59	21-10-1959 to 30-10-1959	10	500	370.00	Repaired road, Neoda Bhadura and dug a local pond.

5.127 Details of the work done and the location of the camps indicate that the campers' services were also utilised for the Sadhana Ashram run by the Mahajan Mandal which had sponsored the Jan Sahayog Kendra at Dhamua and its Secretary, Niharendu Datta Majumdar, was also the Information Secretary of the West Bengal Pradesh Bharat Sevak Samaj. This was justified by Mr. Wakhre and Mr. D. D. Chopra in their statements made on 12th June 1972 as subserving public utility of camp labour.

Camps held in Nagarjunasagar Area:

5.128 A students' camp was held in the Project area from December 22, 1956 to January 4, 1957. Fifty-seven High School Boys and 4 Inspectors attended the camp. A Report dated 6th November 1957 of the Engineer-in-charge of the Bharat Sevak Samaj for Nagarjunasagar Project shows that the campers did some excavation work in the Project area. The volume of work done is not indicated; but the fact remains that the Samaj was doing contract work in connection with the Nagarjunasagar Project and the campers paid out of Government grants were doing work on the same project, where the Samaj were the contractors.

5.129 All these appear to be instances where the camp movement was used to the monetary advantage of the Bharat Sevak Samaj. The Accountant General Central Revenues in his Inspection Report for the year 1958-59 had commented on the camps held in the Yumana Bund area and the Bharat Sevak Samaj in reply to the audit objection explained that the campers did an insignificant portion of the work as part of their training and therefore no credit was allowed in the payments received for the camps. The camps were held to raise the interest and enthusiasm of the people of the locality. The Ministry also in their replies to the audit observations had stated that the Bharat Sevak Samaj had been asked to produce the certificates from their Construction branches to the effect that they had not charged the Government for that part of the contract works executed through the Shramdan rendered by college students and that if it is proved that the Construction branch of the Bharat Sevak Samaj had charged Government for the services of the students the requisite amount will be recovered from the Samaj. No certificate is shown to have been submitted by the Bharat Sevak Samaj so far and the Ministry has not given final replies to the objections raised, even though the Accountant General had pointed out these facts to the Government as early as 1962.

Camps held by the Yuvak Section:

5.130 During the year 1955-56 the Ministry of Education sanctioned amounts totalling Rs. 37,485 for 18 camps. The Accounts produced by the Bharat Sevak Samaj for that year (1955-56) show that these camps were entrusted to the Yuvak Section of the Samaj to which Rs. 46,575-11-9 including Government grant was advanced by the National Headquarters of the Bharat Sevak Samaj and the Yuvak Section spent these amounts as follows:—

1. Expenditure on salaries, allowances and office establishment . . .	7,751-11-9j
2. Grants advanced to camps . . .	29,450-0-0
3. Other advances and Imprest . . .	1,945-0-0
4. Bank balance	7,429-0-0
Total	46,575-11-9

5.131 The receipts and payments of the Yuvak Samaj are included in the Accounts of the Bharat Sevak as a whole during this year; but how this money was spent or the Accounts were finally settled is not clear from the Accounts produced. But as the Rs. 46,575/- could only come out of Government grants for labour camps the conclusion is that the Yuvak Section expenses were met out of the grants made for holding other Labour & Social Service Camps during 1955-56.

5.132 During this year, against the total grants of Rs. 22,40,815/- sanctioned by the Education Ministry only Rs. 13,47,385.13 were utilised by the Samaj for the camps and the balance was refunded during that year and the next year. Thus the moneys given to the Bharat Sevak Samaj for holding camps were also used for the purposes of the Yuvak Samaj which, it is claimed by the Samaj, was a separate organisation and which had a separate charter as will be discussed later in this part of the report. But there is nothing to show that this expenditure was a legitimate expense.

1956-57 :

5.133 In this year two grants were given to the Bharat Sevak Samaj for camps to be organised by the Yuvak Samaj as follows:—

10-7-1956	24,000.00
25-3-1957	65,812.00
	<hr/>
Rs.	89,812.00

The Bharat Sevak Samaj has taken the position that the Bharat Yuvak Samaj was independent of the main Bharat Sevak Samaj with a different executive body and for that reason the Bharat Sevak Samaj is unable to reply to questions relating to the grants given to the Bharat Yuvak Samaj. The second reason submitted was that "there was no relationship between the Bharat Yuvak Samaj and the Bharat Yuvak Section. Bharat Yuvak Section being a sub-section of the Works Camp Section was responsible for organising Pioneer Youth Camps financed by the Ministry of Education. No specific approval was necessary.". It has become necessary to deal with this matter at some length.

5.134 On May 19, 1956 Mr. Govind Sahay, Adviser Youth, on behalf of the Bharat Sevak Samaj made proposals for three Youth, Pioneer Camps to be held in Bangalore, Dehra Dun and Ranchi for the training of Organisers. Along with this application, three application forms were filled up asking for grants. The name of the organisation given there is the Bharat Sevak Samaj and name of the sponsoring body is Bharat Yuvak Samaj. In the letter of Mr. Govind Sahay, no distinction is made between the Bharat Sevak Samaj and the Bharat Yuvak Samaj and it appears that that is how the Ministry understood the position to be.

5.135 The noting in file No. 18-33A/56D. 4 shows that the application was made by the "Adviser Youth" of the Bharat Sevak Samaj for holding Youth Pioneer Camps for training Organisers. The rest of the details are not necessary for the purposes of this discussion. Suffice it to say that the first note recommended the sanction of Rs. 24,000 per camp. In the

next note of Miss Narsian, it is shown that Bharat Sevak Samaj proposed to hold three camps of the strength of 80, 90 and 95. In the note at p.4 the important point to notice is that Mr. Sobh Raj of the Ministry of Finance also took the sanction to be in favour of the Bharat Sevak Samaj for conducting three pioneer camps; and secondly that he had mentioned that he would like to know whether the Ministry of Education had received the previous accounts of similar camps held previously for which grants were paid on an ad-hoc basis. This account shows that the Ministry were treating the grants given to be in favour of the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

5.136 There is yet another note by Mr. Sobh Raj in which it is stated that the proposal was to hold three Youth Pioneer Camps by the Bharat Sevak Samaj in different parts of the country and in the last portion of the note it is stated—

“.....we may allow Bharat Sevak Samaj to train as many people as they can within the ceiling limit of Rs. 8,000 per camp.”

A later note of another official of the Ministry states—“The BSS has forwarded the accounts in respect of Youth Pioneer Camp held at Rajyanilaya”. In the grant, the subject is “Labour and Social Service Camps 1956-57—Proposal of Bharat Sevak Samaj (Bharat Yuvak Samaj) for holding Youth Pioneer Camps” and it is addressed to the Secretary, Bharat Sevak Samaj, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.

5.137 Secondly, a letter dated July 10, 1956 from Mr. Govind Sahay to the Secretary, Ministry of Education, starts by saying—

“The Bharat Yuvak Samaj is launching its First Pioneers’ camp at Rajyanilaya.”

5.138 Another fact to be noticed is that all the correspondence that has taken place between the Ministry and the Bharat Yuvak Samaj is addressed to the Bharat Sevak Samaj; so that for all intents and purposes the Bharat Sevak Samaj was the intended recipient of this grant although it was to be used for the purposes of Pioneer Youth Camps.

5.139 The accounts which have been submitted are on the forms of the Bharat Sevak Samaj and in the corner it is given “All India Pioneer Youth Camps”.

5.140 Another fact which has been mentioned before may again be repeated and that is the name of the organisation given in the application form as the applicant was the Bharat Sevak Samaj and name of the sponsoring body given therein was the Bharat Yuvak Samaj.

5.141 Further on February 12, 1957, Dr. D. R. Mehta, Additional Adviser on Camps of the Bharat Sevak Samaj, submitted a batch of applications for grants for Rural Youth Non-Students Camps to be conducted during February-March 1957, in different parts of the country. They were 35. This letter of Dr. Mehta is again on the form of Bharat Sevak Samaj and it is a personal letter written and addressed by name to Miss Narsian of the Ministry of Education. The applications were headed Bharat Yuvak Samaj (Youth Wing of the Bharat Sevak Samaj) and the name of the sponsoring body was Bharat Yuvak Samaj in different States. After the signature, the address of the Convener is given as Convener, Bharat Sevak Samaj.

5.142 The sanction is dated March 25, 1957 and the subject is Labour and Social Service Camps—1956-57—Non-Student Rural Youth Camps and this sanction was for Rs. 65,812 and the grant was @ Rs. 1-10-0 per head per day for food and incidentals. There were no grants for travelling expenses.

5.143 The official notings in the case of these applications of Dr. Mehta are also relevant and may well be referred to. The first thing to notice is that the Ministry of Finance had decided not to sanction any camps to the Samaj until the old accounts were settled. Second thing to be noticed is that these applications were treated in the very first note as the applications received from the Bharat Sevak Samaj for holding Rural Youth Camps showing that the Ministry made no distinction between the Bharat Sevak Samaj and the Bharat Yuvak Samaj.

5.144 The third thing to be noticed is that according to Mr. S. C. Bhatnagar's note at p.5(n) of file No. 5-1/57 D4(8) these Rural Youth Camps were not included in the original programme and there was no indication of their having been approved by the Labour & Social Service Committee.

5.145 According to the next note, although the Ministry was reluctant to entertain the application for holding Rural Youth Camps of non-students, it was decided to entertain them after an informal meeting with the Bharat Sevak Samaj and after the decision that only food and incidentals were to be provided and nothing else.

5.146 Miss Narsian's note dated April 9, 1957, shows that the grant was treated as having asked to submit accounts. A note dated itself because it was that body which was being asked to submit accounts. A note dated September 13, 1958 at P.14 shows that this amount of Rs. 65,812 was sanctioned in favour of the Secretary, Bharat Sevak Samaj in respect

of 35 camps. It also shows that out of the 35 camps, 17 were cancelled; account of one had not been received and the Samaj had sent an account for 20 camps when only 15 camps were held. But this is a small matter and only shows that probably the number of camps cancelled was wrong. At P.16 again it is stated that the sum of Rs. 65,812 was sanctioned in favour of the Secretary, Bharat Sevak Samaj to meet food and incidental charges per camper day in respect of 35 Rural Youth Camps and it also shows that on food expenses of these camps which were held, Rs. 29,359-15-0 were claimed and Travelling Allowance and transport and some other expenditure were claimed over and above this.

5.147 The total of these grants comes to Rs. 89,812 and this has been shown in the accounts of the Bharat Sevak Samaj in the grants received for the Camps Section. This is how it is shown by the Cash Book.

5.148 Thus, all the relevant evidence which has been produced with regard to these two grants leads to the conclusion that the grant was made to the Bharat Sevak Samaj irrespective of how the applications were worded and in this case the Ministry was treating the Bharat Yuvak Samaj to be only a branch or a wing of the Bharat Sevak Samaj and not a separate body and no accounts have been produced showing the expenditure of this Rs. 89,812.00 by the Bharat Yuvak Samaj. On the other hand, the accounts which were submitted to the Ministry of these various camps are, as it has already been stated, on the forms of the Bharat Sevak Samaj under the heading 'Social Service Camps (All India Pioneer Youth Camps)' and they are signed by the Accounts Officer of the Bharat Sevak Samaj and by the Secretary of the Bharat Sevak Samaj, Central Office. In the case of Non-Student Rural Camps also the accounts were sent on the forms of the Bharat Sevak Samaj and on the forms of the Social Service Rural Youth Camps under the signatures of the Secretary of the Bharat Sevak Samaj and the ACCOUNT Officer of the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

5.149 When Major T. Ramachandra, General Secretary of the Bharat Sevak Samaj was examined on May 29, 1972 he stated in regard to the Bharat Yuvak Samaj as follows:

"Bharat Yuvak Samaj is the Youth wing of the Bharat Sevak Samaj."

5.150 In the audited Receipt & Payment account of the Camps Section for the year 1956-57, a sum of Rs. 6,000 is shown as having been advanced to the Yuvak Section which was received during the same financial year and is shown as such. Another sum of Rs. 20,000

which appears to have been advanced during the previous year or years was returned by the Yuvak Section and it is shown as such in the Receipt & Payment account of the Camps Section. Thus, there is nothing to show that a sum of Rs. 89,812.00 though received by the Secretary of the Bharat Sevak Samaj was handed over to any separate organisation, the Bharat Yuvak Samaj, to be spent on camps held by it nor is there anything to show that this alleged separate organisation was keeping any separate accounts showing expenditure on the camps held by it nor is there any proof that the camps were held by this separate organisation as a separate organisation.

5.151 The accounts of the General Section of the Central Office of the Bharat Sevak Samaj for the year 1956-57 show that during that year Rs. 10,733-14-3 was advanced to the Yuvak Section and Rs. 9,936-12-0 was received back from them. In other words, a sum of Rs. 797-2-3 was paid by the Headquarters of the Bharat Sevak Samaj to the Yuvak Section during this year.

5.152 As has been stated above, no accounts of the Bharat Yuvak Samaj have been produced before this Commission. The two ledgers of the Bharat Sevak Samaj which have been produced are from April 1, 1954 to September 30, 1956 and from November 1, 1956 to March 31, 1958. The first ledger at folios 180 and 181 shows an account of the Yuvak Section for four months as from April 3, 1956 to July 28, 1956. These are moneys advanced to various persons, organisers etc. At folios 151 to 156 are contained the accounts of the Bharat Sevak Samaj (Yuvak Section) upto September 26, 1956 showing a total expenditure of Rs. 10,215-13-0 and total advances etc. to be Rs. 13,913-6-0.

5.153 In the second ledger the entries of the Yuvak Section extend only over two months, i.e. for November 1956 and December 1956. The total of this period comes to Rs. 1,660-2-3. Thus, in all, Rs. 11,875-15-3 is shown according to these accounts to have been spent during the 8 months. What was expended in other months is not shown; nor do they show as to where the expenditure shown in the ledgers was paid from. As has been shown above, the General Section paid only Rs. 797-2-3. In the absence of accounts the rest of the expenditure on the Yuvak Section can fairly be taken to have been spent out of accounts of the Camps but in the absence of accounts nothing definite can be said.

1957-58:

5.154 During this year the expenditure of the Yuvak Section appears to have been included in the Receipt & Payment Account of

the Bharat Sevak Samaj (Central Office), New Delhi. The following expenditure was included therein on behalf of the Bharat Yuvak Samaj:—

1. C.A.M.A. (Cash & Maintenance allowances) etc. of Staff	4,241.33
2. Postage	573.59
3. Furniture and Equipments	17.86
4. Printing and Stationery	1,232.30
5. Travelling Expenses	510.25
6. Miscellaneous Expenses	213.46
7. Literature and Books	2.50
Total	<u>6,916.54</u>

5.155 Against this the receipts shown from the Yuvak Section on account of Membership etc. is only Rs. 120.06 and the rest of the expenditure included in the Accounts appears to have been met by the Central Office of the Bharat Sevak Samaj. But whether the entire expenditure of the Bharat Yuvak Samaj is included therein or not is not clear nor where this money came from. In the absence of clear proof of Samaj expending its own money or the Yuvak Samaj having its own money to spend, the inference might well be that it came out of Government grants. The ledgers do not give the names of the persons employed nor any vouchers in support of payments. The whole expenditure is without proper accounts.

1958-59 to 1961-62:

5.156 During 1958-59 an amount of Rs. 2,358.93 has been shown as expended for the Yuvak Section in the Accounts of the Central Office. The heads under which they were debited are as follows:—

1. C.A.M.A. (Cash & Maintenance allowances) etc. of Staff	1,643.28
2. Postage	50.00
3. Stationery	64.89
4. Travelling Expenditure	321.14
5. Hire of typewriters	46.00
6. Binding	121.37
7. Advertisement	28.25
8. Photos	84.00
Total	<u>2,358.93</u>

5.157 But apart from this expenditure a part of the expenditure on the Yuvak Section has been included in the Accounts of the Work Camp Section and Government grants obtained for the same. This is shown by an examination of the entries in the ledger of the Work Camp Section for the year 1958-59. The total

of the expenditure so included comes to Rs. 5,876.59.

5.158 During 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62 no part of the expenditure of the Yuvak Section is shown in the Central Section of the Bharat Sevak Samaj. But some expenditure has been included in the Accounts of the Work Camp Section though the items are not separately shown in the audited Accounts. This is shown by an examination of the entries in the ledger:—

1959-60	10,561.60
1960-61	9,487.26
1961-62	3,444.50

After 1962-63 it has not been possible to verify whether any part of the expenditure on the Yuvak Section was included in the Accounts of the Camp Section as sufficient details are not given in the ledgers and the vouchers in support of payments for the Camp Section have not been produced before this Commission.

5.159 Thus it appears that a major part of the expenditure of the Yuvak Section was debited to the Accounts of the Labour & Social Service Camps during the years 1955-56, 1956-57 and from 1958-59 to 1961-62. This was in spite of the fact that the Yuvak Samaj is claimed to be a separate entity with its own aims and object and with varied activities some of which had at least no connection with the Labour & Social Service Camps. The Samaj appears to have maintained the office and the organisation of the Yuvak Samaj from out of the funds given for the Labour & Social Service Camps. Curiously enough the Bharat Sevak Samaj when asked to produce the Accounts of the Bharat Yuvak Samaj have replied—

“Bharat Yuvak Samaj was not an activity, it was a wing of the Bharat Sevak Samaj organised to offer the platform of unity, work and action to the youth of India. Bharat Yuvak Samaj was formed during the year 1956-57 and is still continuing. Except the common President the Youth Wing has been functioning independently of the main Bharat Sevak Samaj and has its own Executive Committee. In the circumstances the Samaj is not in a position to answer all these questions. There was no relationship between the Bharat Yuvak Samaj and Bharat Yuvak Section. The Bharat Yuvak Section being a subsection of the Works Camp Section was responsible for organising Pioneer Youth Camps financed by the Ministry of Education. No specific approval was necessary.”

As already shown this extreme position is not borne out by the evidence on the record.

5.160 The Pioneer Youth Camps referred to by the Bharat Sevak Samaj in their reply were the 3 Youth Pioneers Camps sanctioned on 10th July, 1956 for which an ad-hoc grant of Rs. 24,000 was sanctioned by the Education Ministry. This was already included in the amount of Rs. 89,812 mentioned above. The reply of the Samaj that the Youth Section and the Yuvak Samaj had nothing to do with each other is, however, not borne out by the facts. In fact the Pioneer Camps were sanctioned for the Bharat Yuvak Samaj. In its application the Samaj had mentioned that the Bharat Yuvak Samaj was launching the pioneer camps and had requested the Ministry for sanction. Secondly, it is only in the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 that the Samaj had shown an expenditure on the Bharat Yuvak Samaj even though the Samaj claims that Yuvak Samaj was started in 1955-56.

5.161 How the expenditure for 1955-56 and 1956-57 for the Bharat Yuvak Samaj was met is not shown either by the reply of the Samaj or by the records so far produced before this Commission. Similarly, how the expenditure of the Bharat Yuvak Samaj for the years 1959-60 to 1961-62 and thereafter was met is also not shown. Two facts may be reiterated to show that the Bharat Yuvak Samaj and Youth Section of the Bharat Sevak Samaj were one and the same:

1. The application on behalf of the Yuvak Samaj was made by the Bharat Sevak Samaj and all the Correspondence and accounts already mentioned were kept by the Bharat Sevak Samaj and its Officers, and.
2. The claim of the Samaj that the Youth Section was separately formed in the Camp Section for organising Pioneer Camps, is not made out by the facts above enumerated.

At least in 1960-61 the statement showing salary and maintenance allowance paid to the staff of the Camp Section, the salary of the Secretary of the Bharat Yuvak Samaj, Mr. S. Gopal Shastri were included by the Samaj and shown in the ledger as separate items. All this tends to show that the Bharat Yuvak Samaj was being run out of the funds of the Labour and Social Service Camps even though as the Samaj itself claims it was a separate body with a separate Charter whose only common link with the Samaj was the President. This in the opinion of the Commission is not a well founded claim. Whether it was intended that the two should be separate bodies or not is hardly relevant. What is important is that the accounts do not show them as independent and separate bodies nor does the conduct of the Bharat Sevak Samaj as shown by its records

prove the correctness of the assertion of the Samaj. If they were separate bodies its accounts showing receipts and expenditure should have been proved by producing the accounts.

5.162 According to the reply of the Bharat Sevak Samaj to the Questionnaire by the Commission, the Bharat Yuvak Samaj was a separate organisation with a separate charter but this charter has not been produced or caused to be produced by the Samaj nor was its character shown. As already stated, this statement of the Samaj is contrary to the record produced. The Yuvak Samaj was, it appears, another activity of the Bharat Sevak Samaj. Another fact which destroys the correctness of the claim of the Samaj is a circular dated November 20, 1958, which shows that the activities of the Yuvak Samaj and the Work Camp Section and the Bharat Yuvak Samaj were "integrated" at the All India Work Camp Seminar of the Bharat Sevak held from the 14th to the 17th August 1958 where it was decided as under:—

- (a) The scheme of integration which has been given effect to at the Centre by which the Yuvak and Camp Sections have become a single Group and is in force for some time past is welcomed.
- (b) The RCCS, Zonal and Regional Camp Organisers and all those connected with the student and youth work camp movement of the Bharat Sevak Samaj will consider themselves as part and parcel of the Youth and Work Camp Group and give their full co-operation to make the programme of the Yuvak Samaj as much a success as that of the camps.
- (c) The integration of the Bharat Yuvak Samaj and Work Camp Section was envisaged with a view to give greater impetus to youth activities in the country. The Yuvak Samaj activities will principally be (i) Urban Community welfare and slum service as follow-up programme of camps—through students and youth social service groups."

* * *

"(3) For the effective integration and efficient working of the Youth and Work Camp Group, it is desirable that in all the Pradeshes we should have the Bharat Yuvak Samaj and the Bharat Sevak Samaj Camp Section working hand in hand.

"For this purpose, the existing RCCs and District Camp Committees should be converted into Regional, District and Local Youth and Work Camp Groups by taking one or more representatives of Bharat Yuvak Samaj in the RCCs and District Camp Committees. Further,

all Zonal, Regional and District Camp organisers will automatically become ex-officio organisers of the Yuvak Samaj, so that they can enrol members for the Yuvak Samaj and above all, plan and carry out systematic activities as per programme outlined above."

5.163 The circular above mentioned shows that the Yuvak Samaj was managed by the Camp Committees and one of the important duties assigned to the Camp Committees and the Camp Organisers was the enrolment of members in the Yuvak Samaj and promoting the activities of the Yuvak Samaj.

The Membership of the Indian Organising Committee:

5.164 The 24th meeting of the Yuvak and Work Camp Group Committee held on December 5, 1960 decided that the Bharat Sevak Samaj and the Bharat Yuvak Samaj should become members of the Indian Organising Committee as co-operating and corresponding organisations by paying Rs. 100 and Rs. 40 respectively as membership fees. The exact status and role of this Committee is not clear. It was decided by the meeting that the amounts could be met from the funds of the Camp Section. The expenditure on this account has accordingly been debited to the organisational expenses of the Labour and Social Service Camps. It would appear that even for paying the membership fees of the organisation with which the Bharat Sevak Samaj and the Bharat Yuvak Samaj wanted to get affiliated the expenditure was paid out of the funds of the Labour and Social Service Camps to which monetary assistance was given by the Government of India.

Salaries and travelling allowances of officers of the Bharat Yuvak Samaj debited to the Labour and Social Service Camps:

5.165 The Bharat Sevak Samaj has produced the voucher files of the Labour and Social Service Camps only for the period from April, 1959 to December, 1960. They show that the salary and the travelling allowances of the following officers of the Bharat Yuvak Samaj were debited to the Labour and Social Service Camp:—

- (1) Mr. S. Gopal Sastry, Secretary of the Bharat Yuvak Samaj.
- (2) Mr. P. N. Mathur, Director, Youth Programme of the Bharat Yuvak Samaj.
- (3) Mr. Chatarpal Singh, Special Youth Organiser of the Bharat Yuvak Samaj.

5.166 As the vouchers for the other periods have not been produced it has not been possible to verify as to how much salary and allo-

wances of the staff and officers of the Bharat Yuvak Samaj were debited to the Labour and Social Service Funds. At least the vouchers for the period mentioned above show that the three officers mentioned above did a considerable amount of touring in connection with the organisation of the Bharat Yuvak Samaj.

5.167 It would thus appear that the grants given for the Labour & Social Service Camps were utilised partly for organising the Bharat Yuvak Samaj.

5.168 All this volume of evidence shows that the Bharat Yuvak Samaj whether ostensibly a separate organisation or not was only an activity of the Bharat Sevak Samaj and for all intents and purposes was working as a part of the Camp Section and whatever evidence there is on the file shows that it was financed out of the Camp Section from out of Education Ministry grants.

Holding of Youth Pioneer Camps:

5.169 The Ministry of Education sanctioned a grant of Rs. 24,000 to the Bharat Sevak Samaj on July 10, 1956 and it organised three Youth Pioneer Camps at Chikkajala, Rajpur and Ranchi in the month of June 1956: the expenditure per Camp being limited to Rs. 8,000.

5.170 The Reports of Camps show however that they were held at absolutely different places and not at places designated in the grants. These places and dates of the Camps were these:—

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Rajyanilaya . . . | 15-7-1956 to 5-8-1956. |
| 2. Ashoka Vihar . . . | 5-10-1956 to 25-10-1956. |
| 3. Nagpur . . . | 4-2-1957 to 25-2-1957. |

5.171 No specific approval was obtained for changing the location of the Camps and even intimation of the change in respect of the first two was given to the Ministry after the holding of the Camps i.e., on January 30, 1957. A letter of invitation dated July 10, 1956, from the Adviser (Youth), Bharat Sevak Samaj to the Secretary, Ministry of Education indicates that the first Pioneer Camp at Rajyanilaya was to be inaugurated on July 17, 1956 by Mr. K. Hanumanthaya, the then Chief Minister of Mysore. In the Report of the Camp, however, the Samaj had claimed grants for 15th and 16th July, 1956; on the 15th for 31 Campers and 8 Instructors and on the 16th for 58 Campers and 8 Instructors. The evidence shows that the Camp was inaugurated only on 17th. It is possible for a Camp to be working before a formal inauguration but in this case the Samaj in its invitation to the Secretary of the Education Ministry specifically stated that the

Camp "is to be launched" which, unless it was a wrong use of the word, would show the starting of the camp was to be on the 17th and not the 15th as claimed in the accounts. There must be some error some where because the two are irreconcilable.

5.172 By a letter dated February 23, 1957, the Samaj informed the Ministry that the Camp at Ashoka Vihar was held from August 5, 1956 to August 25, 1956, but when the Report and Accounts for the Camp were sent, the dates of the Camp were shown as from October 5, 1956 to October 25, 1956. Thus, it would appear that either the dates were wrongly reported earlier or the dates mentioned in the Report and Accounts are wrong. They cannot both be correct. There are no details of the work done in this Camp and three Campers seem to have left the Camp on October 9, 1956, i.e., after 5 days. The grants have been claimed even for these three Campers who left even though one of the conditions was that no grants were claimable for the Campers who left during the pendency of the course.

5.173 The Bharat Sevak Samaj submitted Accounts for the three Camps and the expenditure claimed to have been incurred thereon was Rs. 21,287. The Ministry admitted in the first instance only Rs. 12,077 and disallowed the balance amounting to Rs. 9,210 as follows:

Venue of the Camp	Total expenditure as per the Accounts	Amount accepted	Amount disallowed on account of excess/ permissible limit,	Amount disallowed for want of vouchers	Total amount disallowed
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rajyanilaya	7,946	6,115	1,832	..	1,832
Ashoka Vihar	6,818	2,379	3,112	1,326	4,438
Nagpur	6,523	3,583	2,263	677	2,940
TOTAL	21,287	12,077	7,207	2,003	9,210

5.174 The amount of Rs. 7,207 was disallowed as the expenditure incurred on various items was in excess of the prescribed limits of Rs. 1.62 per Camper, per day for food and incidental charges.

5.175 The Samaj was not able to produce the Vouchers in support of the expenditure of Rs. 2,003 which was spent on travelling expenses of the delegates and the Auditor had commented upon the non-production of those vouchers.

5.176 The Samaj was asked to refund the unspent balance of Rs. 11,922.75; but the Samaj did not refund this amount.

Interference of Mr. J. L. Hathi

5.177 On April 13, 1961, Mr. J. L. Hathi, Vice-Chairman of the Bharat Sevak Samaj and also a Deputy Minister at the Centre wrote to Mr. B. R. Bhagat, Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance pointing out the difficulties of the Bharat Sevak Samaj "as 107 Camps were held in most backward tracts including tribal areas and allowance had to be made in the matter of maintenance of accounts and management of Camps". He also appended a note in which it was explained that the slight excess in the number of Campers in the three Camps was due to training as many young people as were available and due to providing some higher standards of good amenities; and further that as the vouchers for some items could not be produced before the Auditors, the Samaj would not press its claim for those items. So according to the Minister's plea rules lose their efficacy with the nature of the location of the Camps, a proposition which is difficult to subscribe to.

5.178 After the receipt of this letter the Ministry of Finance admitted the expenditure of Rs. 7,207 in excess of the ceilings as an ex-gratia payment and worked out the unspent balance to be Rs. 4,715.75 and this was adjusted in the grants for the Camps sanctioned for the year 1962-63. This appears to be an instance where the normal approved scales were relaxed by a Minister himself simply because another Minister, who was interested in the Samaj as its office bearer, made a request to a fellow Minister and the Exchequer suffered as a result thereof. In this case the actual expenditure on food was almost double that of what under the grant was admissible i.e., against Rs. 7,486 admissible under the grant and a sum of Rs. 14,693 was admitted by the Ministry which should be a serious matter for consideration of those in charge of public finance. Whatever else may be, said about this grant, it cannot be held to have been properly utilised.

5.179 The details of the expenditure for these Camps also show that the Travelling Allowance Bill of Mr. Govind Sahai, Adviser (Youth) totalling Rs. 389.37 for the month of June 1956 was admitted and he had travelled to Mathura, Hyderabad, Meerut, Bijnur, and Bangalore for the work in connection with the Bharat Yuvak Samaj Organisation besides organising the Youth Camps. This expenditure was debited to the accounts of Pioneer Youth Camp, Rajyanilaya. The Rajyanilaya Youth Camp was held only in the month of July, 1956. A note is given that he went to Mysore State for selection of Camp site but there is no indication of his having gone to Rajyanilaya to do anything in connection with the Camp. Further, as the Samaj was entitled to separate

organisational expenses, his Travelling Allowance Bill should properly have been charged to the organisational expenses and not to Camp accounts the items of expenditure of which were set out in the grants.

5.180 The Ministry's explanation was that the Camp being held in July and journey being performed in June had no direct relationship as the journey was for organisation and not for attending the Camp. This explanation is most unsatisfactory as there is no proof of Mr. Govind Sahai going to Rajyanilaya for anything relevant to the Camp and further the Travelling Allowance Bill should have been debited to the organisational expenses and not to the Camps' expenses.

Holding of Urban Students Village Adoption Camps during 1961-62

5.181 The approved pattern for Camps for the year 1961-62 made a provision for the holding of District Boys and District Girls Camps. These were to be full-grant camps. The only part-grant camps approved for that year were the Rural Youth Camps and the Students' Camps.

5.182 The Urban Students Village Adoption camps were part-grant camps and the balance of the cost was to be met from out of the funds given by State Governments, from the Zila Parishad funds or from educational institutions from the Youth Welfare, Excursion and Social Service funds. The accounts for the year 1961-62 show that 241 such camps were held by the Bharat Sevak Samaj and a circular letter dated April 27, 1961 shows that these camps were to be held in Community Development and National Extension Service Villages within 10-15 miles from towns so as to be within easy reach of the campers who could travel on bicycles or by bus at concessional rates or could even walk. It may be pointed out that these camps had not been sanctioned by the Ministry but the Bharat Sevak Samaj initiated the scheme on the assumption of their being given half grants from the Government etc.

5.183 That the camps were without the previous sanction of the Ministry of Education is shown by a letter of the Ministry dated May 5, 1961 to the Samaj wherein it was stated that the Samaj was conducting new type of camps and it was asked to obtain approval of the Government of India before holding these camps because these camps were a deviation from the existing pattern in accordance with the rules governing the grant. There is no evidence to show that the approval of the Government was taken or even applied for.

5.184 Another fact that is noticed is that while the District Boys' Camps and District Girls' Camps which were included in the approved scheme were for 21 days, the Urban

Students Village Adoption Camps were to be for a minimum of 15 days' duration during summer and 10 days' during autumn and winter vacations.

5.185 When the Ministry of Education was asked as to how the grants for these camps happened to be passed when they did not fall within the approved pattern, their reply was that they were really "senior camps". These camps, from their point of view, even though their names were different were full-grant camps run by the contributions received by the Samaj from other sources. Only the duration was less and that was approved by the Ministry. This change in the pattern did not require any approval of the Finance Ministry.

5.186 This is a complete reversal of the Ministry's previous position and the Commission has been unable to find any rationale for this change.

5.187 It may be observed that no such approval has been shown to have been obtained in accordance with Governmental rules.

5.188 The Kunzru Committee *inter alia* recommended that the students should where possible adopt villages. Whether the Samaj was inspired by evidence which was led before the Kunzru Committee or were inspired by their own wisdom is difficult to say. There is no proof of how these camps were financed. The accounts produced are incomplete only showing the expenditure and therefore the sources of income have remained undisclosed.

Holding of Gram Milap Shivirs (Village Union Camps) by the Bharat Sevak Samaj :

5.189 The pattern of assistance for Labour and Social Service Camps for the different years did not have any provision for holding Gram Milap Shivirs by the Bharat Sevak Samaj. In its Report of Labour and Social Service Camps held from April, 1954 to March, 1961 (published in April, 1961) the Bharat Sevak Samaj said that it launched the scheme of Gram Milap Shivirs and during 1958-59, two hundred and one (201) Gram Milap Shivirs were held and 39 Gram Milap Shivirs were held in the following year. The object of these camps is described in the said Report as follows:—

"In these camps, the participants take their two major meals at home, but otherwise live in the camp, carrying out all items of the daily programme and having also their breakfast and evening tea. The Samaj hopes that during the coming years, this type of self-help camps, will form a special feature and grow in large numbers in all parts of the country, thus making camp life and community service a really nationwide movement."

5.190 As the Accounts of the Various Regional Camp Committees do not show any receipt or expenditure on account of the Gram Milap Shivirs, therefore it is not clear how the expenditure on account of these shivirs were met. It is also not clear whether any camps were held after 1959-60 as no Reports for these years have been produced before this Commission.

5.191 Besides the Gram Milap Shivirs the Bharat Sevak Samaj also held Week-end Camps to execute the much felt needs of the community, namely, slum service, sanitation drive, cultural and recreational programmes in co-operation with the local Bharat Sevak Samaj, welfare agencies, Bharat Yuvak Samaj units, Youth Clubs, Seva Dal etc. They also held Urban Community Service Training Camps to train students and youth leaders and social service workers for intensive welfare work in slums and for organising mohalla (wards) social service squads. The details of the places and the periods where these camps were held are, however, not indicated in the Report mentioned above and the Regional Camp Committees' Accounts do not show any separate expenditure for these Camps. There is no documentary evidence from the files or account books as to the location of these camps or the expenditure thereon and also the sources of income to meet the expenditure, nor is there any evidence of the identity of persons or students taking part in these camps.

5.192 The evidence of Major T. Ramachandra, General Secretary of the Bharat Sevak Samaj, previously Secretary of the Camp Section in the Bharat Sevak Samaj dated April 4, 1971 was that these Camps were held in different villages and different parts of the country and mostly in the Punjab and they were not financed out of government funds but they were financed by voluntary contribution by the villagers themselves. The boys brought their own beddings and lived there as Campers but their food etc, they had at home and as they were local people nothing had to be spent on their transport charges. But when his attention was drawn to the portions in their own Report saying that the boys had breakfast and evening tea and the State Government grants and Block grants were received for this purpose, Major Ramachandra stated that they had received no grants from the state government but he could not say whether they got any contribution from the Blocks

or Panchayats. But usually school funds were used by the Headmaster for meeting the expenditure for morning breakfast and evening tea. Whatever they spent did not come in the Accounts of the Bharat Sevak Samaj as the money was spent only on Organisers for and on behalf of the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

5.193 The statement of Major Ramachandra to say the least is contradictory. At one place he said no grants were received and at another place that grants might have been received from the Blocks and Panchayats and of these he has produced no accounts. His statement that the camps were held for and on behalf of the Bharat Sevak Samaj by the Organisers and therefore no accounts, were maintained by the Bharat Sevak Samaj appears incorrect. The Samaj has claimed credit for organising these Camps and therefore this disowning of any responsibility for keeping the accounts of these Camps is ununderstandable as it is against the report of the Samaj itself.

5.194 It appears that the Camps like the Gram Milap Shivirs, Week-end Camps, Urban Community Service Training Camps were held by the Bharat Sevak Samaj but the Samaj for reasons which are not stated but can only be guessed, has not produced their accounts. Whether any funds of the Camps financed from out of the grants of the Education Ministry were diverted or utilised for the purpose of these Camps is not clear as the relevant records of neither the Camp Committees nor of the Regional Camp Committees have been produced before this Commission. But at least this much is clear that the organisation which was looking after these camps was the Bharat Sevak Samaj and it was a part of the Labour Camps Section of Bharat Sevak Samaj and that Section was financed out of the funds of the Education Ministry.

Labour and Social Service Camps held by the Lok Karya Kshetra :

5.195 During the years 1959-60 to 1962-63 forty-nine Labour and Social Service Camps were held by the Lok Karya Kshetra and the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj gave the grants for those kshetras to the Jan Jagaran and Lok Karya Kshetras Groups in the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj. The number of days, the camp expenditure admitted by the Ministry and Regional Camp Committee expenses of the Central Organisation expenses claimed for these camps were as follows:—

Year	No. of camps held	Camp expenditure admitted by the Ministry.	Camper days	Central Organisation Expenses	R.C.C.	% compared to camps exp. organisational
1959-60	4	1,285.53	2510	326.30	301.20	50%
1960-61	37	13,731.27	18608	2419.04	2232.96	33%
1961-62	7	2,069.41	3682	478.66	441.84	40%
1962-63	1	944.00	506	65.78	60.72	12½%
	49	18,030.21	25306	3289.78	3036.72	

5.196 All these camps were Rural Youth Camps except one camp at Bareilly which was a Tehsil Students Camp.

5.197 The fact that the grants for these camps were remitted to the Lok Karya Kshetras and the entire organisation of the camps was entrusted to the L.K.Ks. shows that the L.K.K. workers and the L.K.K. Organisation were made use of for the purpose of conducting these camps. This appears to be a deviation from the purpose for which the L.K.Ks. were given grants.

5.198 In view of this the organisational expenses charged by the Samaj both Central and Regional are not justified.

5.199 Another factor which has come to notice of the Commission is that in all these camps various items of work like earth-work, road construction etc. have been shown as the work done and these same items have been claimed as the achievement of the L.K.Ks. through Shramdan work. Therefore, it appears that certain items of works were got done through campers during the Labour & Social Service Camps and these items of work were again claimed as the work done by the L.K.Ks. through Shramdan work.

5.200 Apart from these camps which were exclusively organised by the L.K.Ks. a number of other camps seem to have been organised by the Sahyogies of the L.K.Ks. and through the active participation of the L.K.Ks. The reports of the Programme Evaluation Organisation on the individual L.K.Ks. show that a number of camps were organised by the L.K.Ks. In some cases a specific mention has been made by the Programme Evaluation Organisation about the performance of these camps and in other cases they have only given the number of camps organised by the L.K.Ks. Whatever be the correct position the fact remains that the two separately Government supported activities of the Samaj were being employed for the same work. The L.K.Ks. and Labour and Social Service Camps were two schemes financed out of the funds of two different Ministries and both claim the same work done as their achievement.

Camps held in the Rikhabdev Lok Karya Kshetra Area :

5.201 The Programme Evaluation Organisation which went into working of the Lok Karya Kshetras made a detailed study of the Lok Karya Kshetra Rikhabdev in Udaipur district. In their district notes the Programme Evaluation Organisation Team has reported that the Kshetra had claimed the organisation of a number of Shivirs and Camps. They had reported that a ten-days Shivir was organised

by the students of the Rikhabdev High School where the school field was levelled and a part laid out. A 3-days family planning camp (funds given by the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj) was organised at Rikhabdev wherein local Sarpanchas and workers of the Adamjati Sangh participated. Two 10-days youth camps were also reported to be organised in the Lok Karya Kshetra area "uptill now".

5.202 The Programme Evaluation Team has reported that even though the Chairman of the District Bharat Sevak Samaj claimed that there was good co-ordination with the Panchayat Samiti whose Pradhan and Vikas Adhikari were members of the Kshetra Committee, a meeting with the Samiti officials showed that the staff was enthusiastic for collaboration with Lok Karya Kshetra but later on found that the work done by this body was rather "unclean". The Pradhan and Vikas Adhikari of the Panchayat Samiti reported that the funds for the two youth camps and one family planning camp were mainly misappropriated. At the family planning camp in which the L.K.K. claims that 60 members participated are reported by the Pradhan to have been attended by only 10 individuals. No youth camps were organised and fictitious accounts made for availing the grants from the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj. It is claimed by the Lok Karya Kshetra workers that the campers in Massaroovri constructed a Kucha building by Shramdan while actually there are only waist high walls and that also constructed by a contractor. The Sarpanch reported that he was asked to sign a number of forms for the camp having been organised and this he had done in good faith without bothering himself going into details. The camp reported to have been organised in June 1964 was actually not held. In a nutshell the Pradhan and Vikas Adhikari maintained that for the three camps which were either not organised or were partially attended, necessary financial aid was taken from the Bharat Sevak Samaj and the amount misappropriated.

Grants paid for the Central Organisational Expenses and the Regional Camp Committee Expenses for the Labour and Social Service Camps :

5.203 The Bharat Sevak Samaj were allowed to utilise a part of the grants given for holding camps for their Central Organisation and also for the Regional Camp Committee Organisations. The total grants paid upto the year 1961-62 on account of Central Organisational expenses amounted to Rs. 7,03,959.75 and for the Regional Camp Committee expenses upto the year 1961-62 amounted to Rs. 4,64,907.17. Details of the Central Organisational expenses and the Regional Camp Committee expenses which were included in the grants admitted by the Ministry are given in

the attached statement (Table 5-E) which also shows the percentage of the organisational expenses to the total grants utilised.

5.204 The approved scheme for the Labour and Social Service Camps does not provide for any grants for organisational expenses. In fact, the items which were approved under the scheme were the food expenses, incidental expenses including employment of staff for sweeping, lighting, sanitation etc. and the transport expenses of the campers, instructors and organisers. The incidental expenses varied from time to time. For the student camps the incidental allowed was 50 paise which included expenses incurred on employment of staff for sweeping, lighting, sanitation, health etc. and for the other camps the incidental and the food charges were combined in some years and in other years the incidental charges were allowed separately. The Central Organisational expenses and the Regional Camp Committee expenses allowed by the Ministry were out of these incidental expenses. The Central Organisational expenses were admitted @2 annas up to the year 1956-57 and on the introduction of the decimal coinage this was rounded off to 13 paise per camper per day. The Regional Camp Committee expenses were sanctioned @ 12 paise per Camper day as from the year 1958-59. For the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 the Regional Camp Committee expenses were included in the individual Camp accounts. There are no separate accounts of the Regional Camp Committees nor did the Ministry ask for them to see the expenses actually incurred or to verify the quantum of staff employed and the justification for the same. From the year 1958-59 an audited statement was sent to the Ministry wherein the actual expenses incurred by the Regional Camp Committees on their organisations were certified by the auditors. For the Central organisational expenses the audited accounts of the Work Camp Section of the Bharat Sevak Samaj were submitted to the Ministry and the actual expenses upto two annas or 13 paise as the case may be per camper per day were allowed. The Regional Camp Committee expenses and the Central Organisational expenses for the years 1962-63 onwards have not been settled by the Ministry so far. The correct position of moneys due is therefore not before the Commission.

Circumstances in which the Central Organisational expenses were paid.

5.205 As mentioned above the Central Organisational expenses were not included in the approved scheme when it was started nor was it included as such in the main scheme later. The request for retaining 2 annas per head per day out of the incidental expenses paid for meeting the organisational expenses of the Bharat Sevak Samaj was first discussed in an emergency meeting of the Committee of Youth

Camps and Labour Service by Students held on November, 22, 1954. In the said meeting Mr. Krishna Prasada explained that the Bharat Sevak Samaj have been conducting a large number of youth camps in different parts of the country in co-operation with the State Governments, Community Project Officers and others. To maintain a high standard of efficiency, according to Mr. Krishna Prasada it was found necessary to appoint organisers to visit camps, help in the preliminary arrangements concerning them and advise on matters relating to account keeping and the like. This arrangement involved expenditure which the Samaj was unable to meet out of its own funds. With the expansion of work, it would be necessary to set up a separate inspectorate for the inspection of camps from time to time and checking up of accounts. He, therefore, requested that payment @ 2 annas per head per day should be made available to the Samaj for the maintenance of the inspectoral staff, which was approved at the said meeting.

5.206 In that meeting a point was raised that in the event of this grant being sanctioned in favour of the Bharat Sevak Samaj other organisations and Universities might also make similar demands. The Chairman clarified the issue by stating that requests for such grants would be duly considered from other organisations conducting a large number of camps spread all over the country. The records of the Ministry, however, do not show that such organisational expenses were paid to any other organisation even though they or some of them were already holding camps throughout the country.

Regional Camp Committee Expenses:

5.207 In its meeting held on October 12, 1955 the Committee on Labour and Social Service Camps reviewed the expenditure of 2 annas incurred on the organisation of Pradesh Committees and for forms, registers, etc. for which there was no sanction of the Ministry. The representatives of the Bharat Sevak Samaj said in the meeting that the expenditure for which two annas were allowed to the Pradesh Committees was of an "inescapable nature"; and that the Samaj had to incur expenditure on items like printing of forms, registers, maintenance of accounts etc. It was, however, pointed out that the grants sanctioned by the Ministry was meant for field work and not for stationery etc. The consensus of opinion was against the retention of additional two annas for the Pradesh Committee and it was agreed that the expenditure on such items was to be met out of the funds of Bharat Sevak Samaj or accommodated within the two annas already sanctioned for organisational expenses.

5.208 The issue of the expenses of the Regional Camp Committee was again reviewed

in the meeting of the Committee on Labour and Social Service Camps held on the 20th January, 1956, and a sub-committee consisting of the representatives of the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Education and a representative of the Bharat Sevak Samaj was set up to determine the strength of the organisations required at the headquarters for conducting camps. It was made clear in that meeting that not more than two annas per head per day was to be deducted for organisational expenses. Further, deduction of annas two per head per day at the Pradesh level was not permitted. The Bharat Sevak Samaj assured the members that such deductions would be stopped forthwith and deductions made in the past would be refunded to the Government along with other excess funds.

5.209 The question of Regional Camp Committee expenses was again considered by the Committee in its meeting held on April 28, 1958, when the Committee considered the request of the Samaj that they might be permitted to utilise an additional amount of two annas from out of the incidental expenses for the pre-planning, administrative and supervisory and accounting expenses of the Regional Camp Committees. This time the request was approved and the Committee decided that the procedure should be enforced in respect of camps to be held till June 1959 when the question would be reviewed in the light of experience gained. As regards camps already held and the expenditure incurred by the Regional Camp Committees the representatives of the Ministry of Finance promised to consider sympathetically the question of allowing such expenditure. In its meeting held on June 4, 1958 the Accounts Committee of the Labour and Social Service Committee recommended that the debit of proportionate Regional Camp Committee expenses in respect of the camps held in 1956-57 and 1957-58 might be admitted to the expenses of two annas per camper per day out of the amount earmarked for incidentals and it was also agreed that any balance left with the Bharat Sevak Samaj after calculating those expenses on that basis was to be refunded to the Government. In its meeting held on the 23rd September, 1958, the Accounts Committee, however, recommended that the earlier recommendation of 4th June, 1958, should not be made applicable for the settlement of accounts of the camps held up to March, 1957.

5.210 These recommendations of the Accounts Committee were confirmed by the Labour and Social Service Camp Committee in its meeting held on 18th October, 1958.

5.211 Thus it would appear that the Regional Camp Committee expenses were approved by the Labour and Social Service Camp

Committee only for the year 1957-58 and any expenses admitted for the Regional Camp Committee prior to that date was not covered by the approval of the Committee.

5.212 In a meeting held by the Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure on the 21st September, 1960, the Bharat Sevak Samaj, returned to the subject and again raised the question of amount due to them on account of the R.C.C. and Central Office expenses for the years 1955-56 to 1957-58. The accounts for these years had been closed on the basis of the information furnished by the Bharat Sevak Samaj. The representatives of the Bharat Sevak Samaj stated that these expenses had been left out of consideration as these related to the camps that had already been held, consideration was to be given to reimburse these amounts. The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure directed the matter to be examined again and settled on its merits. Thus even though the meeting of the Labour and Social Service Camp Committee had on 20th January, 1956 decided that no further deduction of two annas per head per day to Pradesh was to be permitted and the Bharat Sevak Samaj had assured the members that such deductions would be stopped forthwith and deductions made in the past would be refunded to the Government along with other excess funds, the decision and the commitment were reversed due to the persistence of the Samaj which raised this issue again and again. The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure agreed.

5.213 Another question which was also decided in the meeting of 21st December, 1960, presided over by the Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure was about the Regional Camp Committee expenses in respect of the half grant camps held by the Bharat Sevak Samaj. The agreed contribution for the half grant camps for the Regional Camp Committee expenses was only 6 paise per camper per day. In the said meeting the representatives of the Bharat Sevak Samaj claimed that the half grant camps cost the Government much less than the full grant ones, but the work devolving on the Samaj was more than the full grant camps as public contributions had to be secured and procured to make up the difference. It was decided that the contribution for the Regional Camp Committee expenses both for the full and half grant camps should be the same, i.e., 12 paise per camper per day. The Minister of Revenue and Expenditure again agreed to give effect to this retrospectively from 1958-1959.

5.214 In the absence of complete record it is difficult for the Commission to translate this concession in terms of money. But it must be observed that even though the grants for Regional Organisations were refused for some time

and that also was the decision of succeeding Labour and Social Service Camp Committee, the Samaj although it had agreed and even offered to refund what had already been charged, by its persistence, succeeded in getting the decision reversed for all such camps including half grant camps.

Central Organisational Expenses:

5.215 When the scheme of Labour and Social Service Camps was formulated the Ministry's intention was that educational institutions would be the proper agencies to conduct student camps and the Heads of the Institutions should seek the cooperation of voluntary agencies like the Bharat Sevak Samaj and other similar social service organisations. That this was the intention of the Ministry is clear from the minutes of the first meeting of the Committee on Youth Camps and Labour Services held on the 6th May, 1954 which read as follows:—

"The Chairman drew the attention of the Committee to the Ministry's policy that educational institutions should be the proper agencies to conduct student camps in the interest of proper discipline and achieving sound educational values. In doing this the heads of institutions should certainly seek the cooperation of voluntary agencies like the Bharat Sevak Samaj and other comparable social service organisations".

The first meeting decided that the camps should be organised through the heads of educational institutions.

5.216 From the minutes of the second meeting dated 1st June, 1954 it appears that the Samaj requested for grants for holding 6 youth camps and an amount of Rs. 33,960.00 was sanctioned in favour of the Secretary of the Bharat Sevak Samaj. Thus the Samaj was brought in even in the first set of sanctions. Neither in the sanction nor in the minutes is there any indication that payment of any organisational expenses to the Samaj was contemplated, nor how the original plans of associating educational institutions was dropped.

5.217 The Bharat Sevak Samaj were sanctioned Rupees 2/- per camper day for food and incidental expenses for the camps sanctioned out of which annas 8 was for incidentals.

5.218 In the 5th meeting of the Committee of Youth Camps and Labour Service by Students held on the 21st October, 1954 the Samaj proposed that an amount of annas two per capita be given to Bharat Sevak Samaj for organisational expenses. The Committee in that meeting decided to consider this item at the next meeting and at the 6th meeting held on

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26th November, 1954 the Samaj clarified the position and said that with the expansion of work it would be necessary to set up a separate Inspectorate for the inspection of camps from time to time and checking up of accounts and that the Samaj was unable to meet the expenditure out of its own funds. As already observed a point was raised that other organisations might make a similar demand for organisational expenses but the Committee decided to sanction annas two per head per day for administrative expenses of the Bharat Sevak Samaj and to consider the request of the other institutions later. This is how the organisational expenses came to be sanctioned for the Bharat Sevak Samaj. The files do not indicate that any organisational expenses were paid to any other organisation.

5.219 After the 6th meeting the Ministry of Education on 18th February, 1955 permitted the Bharat Sevak Samaj to retain annas 2 per day per camper to be spent on:

- (i) honorarium to Organisers and administrators (organisers and administrators were to have good qualifications and experience in social service and youth work);
- (ii) appointment of one Assistant-cum-Accountant for maintenance of accounts and for processing applications and one class IV servant;
- (iii) travelling allowance to Organisers and administrators.

5.220 The sanction was to be effective from the 26th November, 1954 which meant retrospectively.

5.221 The Ministry of Finance however, did not agree to the sanction as they felt that annas two could not be retained out of annas 8 sanctioned for incidental expenses. They also objected to the retrospective effect of the sanction and wanted to know the rate at which the Organisers and Administrators were to be paid and also as to who the persons were to whom the payments were to be made. They wanted the rates etc. of T.A. and D.A. to be laid down and wanted formal sanction to be issued.

5.222 The Ministry asked the Samaj not to operate the sanction of February 18, 1955 pending finalisation of the procedure and asked the Samaj to supply the information suggested by the Finance Ministry. The Samaj replied that no scales were prescribed by them; that they had no fixed cadres and that they were making ad-hoc posts to meet the requirements. The Ministry did not pursue the matter further with them and no formal sanction

was issued as required by the Ministry of Finance for the organisational expenses. The Samaj was however, allowed to retain annas 2 per camper per day for the camps held upto August, 1955 when it was decided by the Education Ministry that pending receipt of the accounts showing the utilisation of the amounts retained upto that date no further amounts were to be released.

5.223 On October 8, 1955 the Bharat Sevak Samaj sent fresh proposals for the setting up of their organisations at the Central headquarters and in the Pradeshs and Zones. This provided for Adviser of Camps, Deputy Advisers, one Adviser Training, one Chief Organiser, 9 Zonal Organisers, 20 Pradesh Organisers, one Accounts Officer, one Office Superintendent, Assistant and Clerks and the total cost per annum worked out to Rs. 1,15,150.00 which expenditure the Samaj proposed to meet out of annas 2 to be set apart for organisational expenses. The Ministry considered these proposals and their notings show that the Samaj had already implemented the scheme even before writing to the Ministry as was noticed by the Ministry's officials during their visits to the camps in Uttar Pradesh. The Ministry's view was that there was "no justification for the new set up in view of the fact that sanctioning grants for such a huge staff would mean sanctioning it for the running of the organisation". The Ministry was also of the opinion that "even though the Bharat Sevak Samaj had been conducting a large number of

camps, considering the fact that there was no organisational expense in the case of camps conducted by the Universities/State Governments/other voluntary organisations such as Boys Scouts and Guides it was not advisable to agree to the proposal of the Bharat Sevak Samaj."

To this note the Under Secretary added his own objections, which read as follows:—

"To allow certain amount of honorarium or actual expenses by way of Travelling Allowance or D.A. to the Samaj workers, or even the engagement of necessary paid staff for clerical or other routine duties is evidently unobjectionable. But to engage paid regional or Pradesh organisers for work which shall legitimately be done by social workers, to my mind, changes the entire complexion of the organisation and is an important policy issue which should be dealt with at the appropriate level."

5.224 On the 16th February, 1956 the Samaj sent the accounts of the organisational expenses from April 1, 1955 to December 31, 1955 which were examined by the Ministry. These accounts showed the appointment of a large contingent of staff numbering 49. The details of the tours undertaken by these persons were not given in sufficient detail except cryptic description as 'Inspection of Work'.

5.225 In the following cases the visits are shown to be for the organisational work:

Period of Account	Name & Designation of the Officer	Place Visited	Object of Tour	Expenses
Quarter ending 30th June 1955	G.C. Trehan, Adviser Camps	Chandigarh	Organisational Work	63-6-0
Quarter ending 30th September 1955	Harbhagwan Sethi	Jullundur	Do.	49-4-0
Quarter ending 30-9-55	K. S. Acharya	Bangalore, Wardha Badrachalam	To discuss with Secretary Organisational.	176-10-0
	Gopi Nath, R.C.O.	Shitalkot.	Organisational.	130-9-0
	Do.	Jullundur	Do.	144-13-0
	T. Ramachandra, R.O.	Do.	Do.	27-10-0
	Do.	Hyderabad.	B.S.S. Convention.	165-14-0
	H. Shah, Special Representative.	Gondal Road, Rajkot	Organisational.	132-9-0
	Oppliger, Camp Com-mandant.	Almora Delhi.	Do.	67-6-0
	H. C. Viad, Assistant	Jullundur	Temporary duty.	42-0-0
Quarter ending 31-12-55	M. M. Jacob, R.C.O	Trivandrum to Delhi.	To take charge as programme Officer.	215-1-6

5.226 These accounts do not show that these employees were exclusively employed for camp purposes although organisational work is a vague expression and might be connected not only with camps but some other organisational work also. It was admitted by the Samaj in its evidence before the Commission on June 13, 1972 that these persons were looking into the working of other activities of the Samaj also. So all that can be said is that the organisational expenses allowed were not exclusively expended on the inspection of camps or looking into their accounts or giving directions.

5.227 The accounts of the organisational expenses of 3 quarters were scrutinised by the Ministry and it found no justification for the large number of Central and Pradesh establishments employed from out of the Ministries' funds. This is evident from the notings of Miss Naraian dated March 10, 1956:

"Looking to the actual break-up of organisational expenses as given on pp. 30-44/C, I find that the whole machinery has been set up by Bharat Sevak Samaj on Ministry's funds. What was intended while making payment of 2 as is a small unit of supervisors and office establishment for inspecting camps held by the Pradesh Committees. I feel that this large total, Central and Pradesh—office establishment from Ministry's funds is quite unjustified just as we pay Bharat Scouts and Guide Central organisation for their office establishment only and not for their State Bharat Scouts and Guides personnel so we should pay Bharat Sevak Samaj as well."

5.228 The pattern of staff and the organisational set up of the Headquarters office could not be finalised and the matter was put before the Labour & Social Service Camp Committee on December 18, 1956. The Committee decided that the matter might be discussed between the Ministry of Education and the Bharat Sevak Samaj. After discussions between the officers of the Ministry and the Bharat Sevak Samaj the strength of the personnel for the Headquarters Organisation office of the Bharat Sevak Samaj for Labour & Social Service Camps, for the whole country was finalised and the Ministry by its letter dated May 22, 1957 to the Samaj communicated the strength of the staff at Headquarters and at the Zonal and State levels and the broad heads under which expenditure could be incurred on the different items. Neither the scale for this staff nor the amount to be spent under different heads of expenditure was indicated in the said letter and the Samaj was asked to supply the scales of honoraria and estimates of expenditure. On receipt of the details from the Bharat Sevak Samaj the Ministry laid down the pattern of staff and other expenditure for the Camp Section of the Central office of the Bharat

Sevak Samaj at the Head quarters and at the Zonal and State levels on February 26, 1958. The pattern laid down was as follows:—

I. At Headquarters.

1. One part-time Chief Adviser (without honorarium).
2. One Additional Adviser (With honorarium) Rs. 200/- P.M.
3. Two Deputy Advisers (With honorarium) Rs. 250/-P.M. and another at
4. Chief Camp Organiser salary Rs. 300.
5. One part-time Accounts Officer (Honorarium) Rs. 75.
6. One Camp Commandant salary Rs. 350/-P.M.
7. One Section Officer salary Rs. 225/-P.M.

(b) Office Staff.

1. Eight Assistants for Accounts 4 on Rs. 160 p.m. each, and 4 on Rs. 150 each.
2. Three Assistants/Clerks including Steno-typist 1 on Rs. 125 p.m., 2 on Rs. 100 p.m. each.
3. Two stenographers 1 on Rs. 225 and 1 on Rs. 205 p.m.
4. Two Chaprasis Rs. 75 p.m. each.

II. At Zonal and State Level.

1. Eight Zonal Organisers Salary. 5 on Rs. 210 p.m. (each scale Rs. 150/-10-2 50), 2 on Rs. 190 p.m. and 1 on Rs. 150 p.m.
2. Sixteen State Organisers (14 for States and 2 for Centrally Administrated areas). 1 on Rs. 120 p.m., 5 on Rs. 150 each, 9 on Rs. 100 p. m. and 1 on Rs. 75 p.m.

III. In addition, the following items of expenditure were also agreed to be met from out of the amount sanctioned by this Ministry for organisational expenses at the headquarters.

1. Travelling expenses for organisers including Administrative Officers Chief Camp Organiser, Camp Commandant, Accounts Officer and staff, Zonal Camp Organisers. 19,500.00
2. Stationery 2,000.00
3. Printing Charges 4,000.00
4. Postage expenses 4,000.00
5. Miscellaneous Expenses and furniture and office equipment. 7,000.00

The expenditure on the above-mentioned items was to be met out of the Annas 2 organisational fund and in no case the Government was to pay any extra grant for the purpose.

5.229 Thus it would appear that even though the Ministry of Education sanctioned Organisational Expenses for the Bharat Sevak Samaj for holding the Labour & Social Service Camps from November 26, 1954 no pattern was laid down up to February 26, 1958 and the Samaj went on spending on their organisation at the rate of 2 annas per camper day.

5.230 The Ministry's file shows that for the years 1957-58 to 1960-61 the Samaj submitted statements to the Ministry showing the staff actually employed by them and these show that the Samaj did not follow the approved pattern and employed the staff as they thought necessary. The total expenditure on staff employed not according to the pattern during the years 1957-58 to 1960-61 amounted to Rs. 51,724.88 the details of which are in table 5-F. The Ministry appears to have admitted these grants without noticing whether it conformed to the pattern sanctioned or not.

5.231 For the year 1961-62 the Organisational Expenses were "provisionally" approved but in the files the details of the staff actually employed by the Samaj is not available. The Ministry, therefore, appears to have "provisionally" approved the Organisational Expenses for this year without getting the details of the staff employed by the Samaj and without satisfying itself that the Samaj followed the pattern of staff approved by the ministry.

5.232 For the years 1962-63 to 1964-65 the Organisational Expenses have not been finalised by the Ministry but in the files of the Ministry no details are available of the staff employed by the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

Not taking into account the Miscellaneous Receipts of the Central Organisation for working out the grants for Central Organisational Expenses.

5.233 The Bharat Sevak Samaj earned the following interest on Fixed Deposits made by them out of the grants received from the Ministry of Education for holding Labour & Social Service Camps:—

	Rs.		Rs.
1955-56 . .	7,238.46	on 3-11-55	189.6-0
		on 19-3-56	3,833-4-6
		on 29-3-56	3,216-10-0
1956-57 . .	1,678.58		
1957-58 . .	310.63		
1958-59 . .	3,468.46		
1959-60 . .	5,144.91		
1960-61 . .	3,173.47		
1961-62 . .	1,154.96		
1962-63 . .	30.18		
1963-64 . .	55.62		

5.234 While claiming grants for Organisational Expenses the Samaj did not include these items of receipts in the Accounts and were paid grants without taking them into account. In respect of the year 1956-57 to 1960-61 the Accountant General, Central Revenues, pointed out the mistake and then the Samaj was asked to intimate the figures of interest earned and the amounts for those years were recovered from the Bharat Sevak Samaj from subsequent grants. Similarly, for the years 1961-62 to 1963-64 adjustments were made from the receipts on accounts of interest but for the year 1955-56 the amount of Rs. 7,238.46 earned on account of interest was not deducted from the expenditure before working out the grants admissible for that year and this amount is an over-payment to the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

5.235 The Ministry of Education was asked as to how this happened; it stated that this was not specifically mentioned in the audited accounts and the Bharat Sevak Samaj did not indicate this amount even in later years.

Finance Ministry's Objections about payment of Central Organisational Expenses:

5.236 The question whether the Central Organisational expenses and the Regional Camp Committee expenses, paid to the Bharat Sevak Samaj for holding Labour and Social Services Camps were covered by proper sanction or not was taken up by the Ministry of Finance in November, 1966 when the Ministry of Education approached them to accord approval for payment of organisational expenses for the year 1960-61. A note dated November, 11, 1966 of the Ministry of Finance shows that the terms and conditions attached to the grant did not provide for any payment of Central Organisational expenses or the Regional Camp Committee expenses and the terms and conditions attached to the grants were not adhered to by the Ministry of Education and no concurrence of the Ministry of Finance was obtained for making changes in the rules. The only authority in support of the change pointed out to the Ministry of Finance was the approval of the Labour and Social Service Committee. The Ministry of Education, it would appear, felt that it was enough for the purpose of incurring expenditure on account of Central Organisational expenses and the Regional Camp Committee expenses if such expenditure had the approval of the Labour and Social Service Camps Committee. The Ministry of Education in the papers produced to the Lok Sabha Secretariat for the Public Accounts Committee sitting held on October 29, 1960 had stated that the Labour and Social Service Camp Committee was purely advisory and as such it was not within the purview of this Committee to consider and decide financial matters

of the type under reference. The Ministry of Finance asked as to why an amendment was not made in the rules governing the grants given by the Ministry of Education, for payment of Central Organisational expenses and the Regional Camp Committee expenses. The Ministry of Finance also pointed out that for the expenses of the Regional Camp Committee no approval of Finance Ministry had been obtained at any stage.

5.237 A meeting was held on March 9, 1967 in the room of Mr. Krishna Prasada in the Planning Commission Building wherein the representatives of the Education Ministry discussed the matter with Mr. R. Subramaniam and Mr. H. K. D. Tandon, by then a Deputy Secretary in the Planning Commission. From the notings of the Ministry it would appear that Mr. H. K. D. Tandon asked the Section Officer of Education Ministry to send a copy of the note wherein the Associated Finance Officer of the Planning Commission (Mr. P. S. Kaicker) had examined the Education Ministry's note. The note of Mr. P. S. Kaicker as reproduced by the Director (Public Cooperation) was as follows:

"This was discussed with Director (PC) and Mr. D. D. Chopra. Mr. Chopra mentioned that specific sanction exists for allowing organisational expenses of the Central Office of the Bharat Sevak Samaj and Regional Camp Committees for running labour and social service camps. We have since been able to secure from the Ministry of Education their papers conveying this sanction with the specific approval of the Ministry of Finance. The letters at slip P & P. I. in the Education Ministry file below refer. In view of these general sanctions, it should not be necessary for the Ministry of Education to refer the file to the Ministry of Finance for fresh sanction nor is the elaborate draft note prepared by the Ministry of Education really necessary. The specific sanctions at slip P & P. I. have not been referred to in the current file below. If this had been done there might not have been any controversy. The Ministry of Education may be advised informally to issue utilisation certificates in this and the other cases after satisfying themselves that the expenses incurred by the Bharat Sevak Samaj on the camps are in accordance with the sanctions, including the general sanction for organisational expenses mentioned above".

5.238 After the advise of the Director of Public Cooperation of the Planning Commission was received a letter sanctioning Rs. 2,39,110.00 as Central Organisational expenses for the year 1960-61 was issued. The matter was evidently not referred to the Ministry of Finance again. And it was that Ministry which

was objecting to the validity of the expenditure.

5.239 The notings of the Ministry of Finance thus show that the approved scheme for the Labour and Social Services Camps did not provide for any payments on account of the organisational expenses for Central and Regional Camp Committees to the Bharat Sevak Samaj, that the Committee of Labour and Social Service Camps was merely an advisory Committee and its approval for payment of Central organisational expenses and the Regional Camp Committee expenses did not amount to a proper financial sanction required for payment of grants and that even though the Finance Ministry had asked the Education Ministry to elucidate the point whether the amendments made to the rules governing grants for the Labour and Social Service Camps were validly approved by the appropriate authorities it did not elucidate the point nor did it reply to the queries of the Finance Ministry.

5.240 It is not clear as to why the Ministry of Finance which had raised the question of the legality of the payment of Organisational expenses to the Bharat Sevak Samaj took no further interest in the matter and the matter was allowed to be governed by the views of the Education Ministry.

5.241 But one thing that is clear from the record is that whereas Bharat Sevak Samaj was paid organisational expenses for Central Organisation and their Regional Camp Committee, the other organisations were not paid any. If the scheme contemplated the payment of organisational expenses the same should have been paid to all the organisations in *pari passu*.

GENERAL ORGANISATIONAL EXPENSES

Expenditure in excess of the admissible amounts met out of Government grants.

5.242 The Bharat Sevak Samaj was allowed Central Organisational Expenses at 2 annas per camper day for camps held from November 26, 1954 up to 1957-58 and at 13 paise per camper day from 1958-59 onwards.

5.243 The Bharat Sevak Samaj sent a Receipt & Payment Account for their Central Organisation at Headquarters and a total expenditure on the Central Organisation as shown therein was examined by the Ministry with reference to the total number of camper days held for the year. The actual expenditure was limited to that admissible at the rates men-

tioned above. The number of camper days during the different years, the expenditure on the Central Organisation as per the audited

Receipt and Payment Accounts and the Central Organisation Expenses admitted by the Ministry @ 2 annas or 13 paise were as follows:

Year	No. of camper days as finally accepted by the Govt.	Expenditure on Central Organisation as per the accounts of Bharat Sevak Samaj	Central Organisational expenses allowed by Ministry (Grants)	Excess of expenditure over grants
1954-55	6508	5636.22	813.50	4822.72
1955-56	536146	94556.48	67018.25	27538.21
1956-57	700413	100584.03	87551.62	13032.41
1957-58	925104	106409.75	106409.75	..
1958-59	1206859	122110.30	122140.30	..
1959-60	1067597	118015.20	118015.20	..
1960-61	990380	120266.87	120266.87	..
1961-62	628302	88600.15	81744.26	6855.89
1962-63	461333	64489.21	59975.89*	4513.32
1963-64	154955	35810.01	20144.15*	15665.86
		856508.20	784079.79	72428.41

*Grants yet to be finalised by the Ministry.

5.244 It may be remarked in this context that for the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 the grants admissible for the Central Organisation Expenses have not been finalised by the Ministry even though the Samaj has rendered the Accounts of the Central Organisation. For the year 1964-65 the Samaj has not submitted any Receipt & Payment Accounts. From the Table given above it is evident that the Samaj had spent up to 1961-62 Rs. 52,249.23 over and above what the Ministry allowed on their Central Organisation. The expenditure over and above the admissible amounts for 1962-63 and 1963-64 are Rs. 4,513.32 and Rs. 15,665.86 respectively. Thus in all it appears that the Samaj has over-spent the following amounts from 1954-55 to 1963-64.

	Rs.
Upto 1961-62	52,249.25
1962-63	4,513.32
1963-64	15,665.86
Total	72,428.41

5.245 The audited Accounts of the Labour & Social Service Camps do not show any amounts collected by the Samaj for meeting this excess expenditure, whereas the Samaj had unspent balances out of the grants given by the Ministry of Education. Therefore, it would appear that the Bharat Sevak Samaj utilised part of the grants given for holding the Labour & Social Service Camps for their Central Organisation at a scale in excess of what is provided under the Scheme.

Justification for Payment of Regional Camp Committee Expenses:

5.246 The pattern of staff approved for the Regional Camp Committees vide Ministry's letter dated the 22nd May, 1957, included the following staff at Zonal and State levels:

- (i) 5 Zonal Organisers;
- (ii) 16 State Organisers (14 for States and 2 for Centrally administered areas).

5.247 Besides these organisers etc. there was a whole set of inspectorial and organising staff at the Centre for which a separate grant was being given. The records of the Ministry show that for the year 1956-57 and 1957-58 and for some camps for 1955-56 even though no separate sanctions were issued for the Regional Camp Committee expenses, in the accounts of the individual camps under the heading "incidental" an item was provided for "Arrangements and Supervision" which included prospecting and administration besides other expenses. The Ministry of Education did not obtain any separate accounts for the expenses shown for "Arrangements and Supervision". As this expenditure was included under "Incidentals" the Ministry did not have any means of finding out separately as to how much of these expenses was on account of the State level or the lower level organisations.

5.248 From the year 1958-59 the Bharat Sevak Samaj was sanctioned Regional Camp Committee expenses at 12 paise per camper day limited to actual expenditure for the Camps held by them. The approved pattern of staff

for the Central Organisation, however, continued to include the Zonal Organisers and State level Organisers which was approved on 22nd May, 1957. The result was that the Ministry of Education allowed for the State and the Regional Level Office organisational expenses partly under Central organisational expenses and again as Regional Camp Committee expenses. The necessity for parallel State level organisations at the Central headquarters and in the States was never examined by the Ministry. And the justification for it has not been shown. In fact, the Ministry never asked for the pattern of staff for the Regional level Offices nor did they sanction any pattern for the State level and Regional level organisations.

5.249 The pattern of staff employed for the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 was contained in the statement sent by the Bharat Sevak Samaj along with their Receipt and Payment Accounts of the Camp Section for 1958-59 showing that during 1958-59 and 1959-60, the following field staff was employed :

1. Junior Camp Organisers	7
2. Sub-Zonal Camp Organisers	4
3. Accounts Managers (discontinued since 1-1-1960)	30
4. Regional Camp Organisers	2

5.250 The T.A. of the field staff was also debited to the Central Organisational Expenses besides their honoraria. For the year 1960-61 the field staff employed by the Central Organisation was the following:

1. Chief Supervisor	1
2. Speical Camp Organiser	1
3. Zonal Camp Organisers	9
4. Sub-Zonal Camp Organisers	6

5.251 The Regional Camp Committee, appointed out of the separate fund of 12 paise per camp day, was besides this organisation. Thus it would appear that a multiple inspectorial organisation was set up and paid for by the Ministry of Education. In fact as no staff pattern was provided for the Regional Camp Committee the Ministry did not have any control over the organisational set up at the regional level nor did they seek any clarification to find out the justification for the multiple organisation set up by the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

Grants on the expenses of the Regional Camp Committees.

5.252 Upto the year 1957-58 the Samaj was paid organisational expenses for holding the

Labour and Social Service Camps @ 2 annas per camper day limited to the actual expenditure on the Central organisation maintained by the Bharat Sevak Samaj for holding the camps. For the year 1958-59 the Samaj requested the Ministry of Education to permit them to utilise an additional amount of annas two for pre-planning, administration and supervisory and accounting expenses of the Regional Camp Committee. The proceedings of the 18th meeting of the Committee on Labour & Social Service Camps agreed to the request of the Samaj and it was decided to give 13 paise per camper day for the Central organisational expenses and 12 paise per camper day for the Regional Camp Committee expenses.

5.253 From the year 1958-59 the Samaj sent statements showing the Regional Camp Committee expenses on various Regional Camp Committees in which the expenditure on the individual Regional Camp Committee under the various heads of expenditure like salary, T. A., postage, stationery and other expenses were shown and the total expenditure for all the Regional Camp Committees in India was shown. The Ministry on the receipt of these accounts checked up the total number of camper days for the whole country and worked out the grants admissible for the Regional Camp Committee expenses @ 12 paise per camper day. The total expenditure on all the Regional Camp Committees was then limited to the total amount admissible at 12 paise per camper day for the campers for the whole country. It is significant to note that in the statement sent by the Bharat Sevak Samaj to the Ministry, the number of camper days were not indicated against the individual Regional Camp Committees.

5.254 The Samaj has, however, produced the registers in which they have noted the actual number of camper days for the camps held by the different Regional Camp Committees and they had limited the grants for the different Regional Camp Committees to the amounts admissible for the actual number of camper days of the different Regional Camp Committees at 12 paise per camper days. In many cases the grants admissible for the Regional Camp Committees when limited to 12 paise per camper day for camps actually held were less than the expenditure incurred by them and in some cases the regional Camp Committee did not have an office and so there was no expenditure on those Regional Camp Committees. Therefore, the statement given to the Ministry did not give a correct and a complete picture and the Ministry confined itself to seeing that grants paid for the Regional Camp Committee expenses were limited to 12 paise per camper day for the total number of camper days for the whole of the country. The result was that the Central Samaj got the

grants for Regional Camp Committee expenses for some of the Regions where they did not have any camper organisations and in some other cases the grants received by the Central Samaj were not limited to 12 paise per camper day for the actual number of camper days of the region concerned.

5.255 The Commission has prepared a statement showing the actual number of camper days for the different Regional Committees the R. C. C. expenses admissible at 12 paise per camper day for the different R.C.C.S. as per the audited statements and the amounts admissible as grants for the R.C.C. expenses. These are contained in Table 5-G. From this table it would appear that the Samaj has been over-paid grants totalling Rs. 59,069.48 as Regional Camp Committee expenses as would be evident from the following figures :—

Year	Amount admitted by the Ministry as grants for R.C.C. expenses.	Amount admissible as R.C.C. expenses as per details given in table 5-G prepared by this Commission.	Excess grant Paid.
1958-59	1,41,496.09	1,11,503.48	29,992.61
1959-60	1,28,111.64	1,14,613.08	13,498.56
1960-61	1,18,843.20	1,04,624.64	14,218.56
1961-62	76,456.24	75,096.49	1,359.75
	4,64,907.17	4,05,837.69	59,069.48

5.256 For the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 the Samaj has sent to the Ministry the audited statement of accounts of the Regional Camp Committees. For the year 1964-65 the audited statement of accounts of the R.C.C.S. has not been sent by the Bharat Sevak Samaj to the Ministry as is evident from the records so far produced by the Ministry. The Ministry of Education however, has not finalised the grants for Regional Camp Committee expenses for the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 but it appears that if for these two years also the actual expenditure and the number of camper days of the different R.C.C.S. are taken into account, the amount claimed by the Samaj is in excess of the account admissible as would be evident from the following figures.

Year	Regional Camp Committee expenses claimed.	Regional Camp Committee expenses payable.	Excess claimed.
1962-63	88,934.16	55,362.36	33,571.80
1963-64	57,354.26	18,594.60	38,759.66
	1,46,288.42	73,956.96	72,331.46

Inclusion of Expenditure on the Regional Health Committees in the Expenditure of the Regional Camp Committees and Claiming of Grants for the Same Expenditure from Two Sources:

5.257 The Bharat Sevak Samaj were organising Labour and Social Service Camps and were getting grants from the Ministry of Education. They were paid a Regional Camp Committee expense of 12 paise per camper day.

5.258 The Bharat Sevak Samaj Organised Family Planning Camps during the years 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65 and they were paid grants for this by the Ministry of Health and Family Planning. For these camps they were paid a Coordinator-cum-Accounts Officer expense at Rs. 50 per Camp and for the Regional Health Committee expense at Rs. 20 per camp.

5.259 The audited accounts of the Regional Camp Committee show that the grants for both the Labour and Social Service Camps and Family Planning Camps were handled by the same committees in the various regions. The Bharat Sevak Samaj did not render any separate audited accounts of their Regional Camp Committees to the Ministry of Health for the expenses claimed by them but grants were claimed on an ad-hoc basis @ Rs. 20/- per camp. The expenditure of the Regional Health Committees were also not shown separately from the expenditure of the Regional Camp Committee in the accounts of the various Regional Camp Committees except in the case of three regions where they were shown separately. The amounts claimed by the Bharat Sevak Samaj for the Regional camp Committee expense for the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 were as follows:—

	Rs.
1962-63	88,934.16
1963-64	57,354.26

5.260 The grants paid for the Regional Health Committees for the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 were as follows:—

	Rs.
1962-63	3,614.76
1963-64	10,100.00

These grants received from the Ministry of Health have not been deducted from the expenditure shown for the Regional Camp Committees and consequently an amount of Rs. 137,14.76 has been claimed in excess. The Ministry has not settled the accounts of the Regional Camp Committee expense for the years 1962-63 and 1963-64.

5.261 During the year 1962-63 and 1963-64 the Regional Health Committees of the following regions have shown their expense separately for the Family Planning Camps and the Labour and Social Service Camps. The expenses of Regional Camp Committees for the Family Planning camps were not included in the expenditure claimed for the Labour and Social Service Camps.

R.C.C.	Year	Expenditure of Regional Health Committee shown in the accounts	No. of Family Planning Camps during the year	Admissible Regional Health Committee expenditure for the Family Planning Camp at Rs. 20/-
Jabalpur . .	1962-63	1,183.84	6	120.00
Varanasi . .	Do.	120.10	5	100.00
Jabalpur . .	1963-64	1,030.00	19	380.00
Bhopal . .	Do.	1,960.00	28	560.00
		4,293.94		1,160.00

The total expenditure of the Regional Health Committees which have been shown separately amounts to Rs. 4293.94 out of which only Rs. 1160.00 was admissible and deducting this from the total Regional Health Camp Committee expenses paid to the Bharat Sevak Samaj i.e. Rs. 13,714.76 mentioned in the previous paragraph the net amount of Rs. 12,554.76 should have been deducted from the grants paid for the Regional Camp Committees during 1962-63 and 1963-64.

5.262 In the year 1964-65 the Ministry of Education admitted the expenditure of 54 camps the total number of camper days of which was 41,128. The Regional Camp Committee expenses for these camper days have not so far been sanctioned by the Ministry of Education but at the approved rate of 12 paise per camper day the admissible Regional Camp Committee expense for these camper days will work out to Rs. 4,935.36. Besides this, the Bharat Sevak Samaj have held 52 camps the total number of camper days of which amounted to 37,470 and at the approved rate of 12 paise per camper day for the Regional Camp Committee expense the amount admissible for the Regional Camp Committee expenses will work out to Rs. 4490.04. The Ministry has not admitted the expenditure on these camps. If these camp accounts are also approved the total Regional Committee expenses that will be payable will work out at Rs. 9425.40.

5.263 During the year 1964-65 the Samaj has claimed total Regional Health Commit-

tees expenses including the Coordinator-cum-Accounts Officer expense as Rs. 49,759.85 for the Family Planning Camps held by them. As the Samaj was having only one single office for the Regional Camp Committees and the Regional Health Committees and the organisers were also the same the grants admissible for the Regional Camp Committee expense @ 12 paise should be deducted from the grants claimed for the Regional Health Committee expenditure including the Coordinator-cum-Accounts Officer expense. The accounts of the various Regional Camp Committees for the year 1964-65 have not been produced by the Bharat Sevak Samaj before the Commission and, therefore, whether the Regional Health Committees or the Camp Committee actually incurred the expenditure claimed by the Bharat Sevak Samaj is not known. The admissible amounts at the approved *ad hoc* rates will have to be limited to the actual expenditure.

Assets acquired out of the Grants

5.264 Out of the grants given for Organisational Expenses for the Central office and the Regional Camp Committees the Bharat Sevak Samaj purchased equipments like typewriters, Godrej Cupboards etc. and the total expenditure so incurred for the Central office from 1954-55 to 1964-65 was Rs. 25,930.12 and for the Regional Camp Committees from 1958-59 to 1963-64 the expenditure was Rs. 29,886.00.

5.265 In the year 1961-62 the Ministry of Education imposed a condition that the grantee should maintain audited accounts of all permanent and semi-permanent assets acquired wholly or substantially out of the Government grants in the prescribed *proforma* and furnish the Ministry with duly audited copies thereof along with annual audited statements of accounts. This condition was repeated in the grants for the subsequent years. The file produced by the Ministry before this Commission shows that the statement of assets was furnished only for the year 1962-63 after the condition was imposed. For the other years no statement of assets has been furnished.

5.266 The records further show that for the year 1959-60 the Samaj sent an audited statement of Assets acquired out of Government grants to the Ministry even though there was no specific condition in the grant for that year to this effect. This statement contains a list of assets, the value of which was Rs. 3,681.13 for the Regional Camp Committees and Rs. 2,716.92 for the Central office. The audited accounts for the year 1959-60, however, show the total expenditure on purchase of equipments by the Regional Camp Committees during 1959-60 as Rs. 5,121.20 and for the Central Office Rs. 3,171.35. Thus it would appear that all the assets acquired were not

included in the statement of assets furnished to the Ministry. Whether they were duly accounted for or not there is no indication in the records so far produced. The Samaj has not produced any Stock Registers maintained by them for that year. For the year 1962-63 the statement of assets is only in respect of assets acquired during 1962-63 and the Samaj has indicated that Rs. 354.80 was spent at Headquarters of the Central Office on purchase of bulbs, maintenance of office, bicycles, training etc. and in the Regional Camp Committees Rs. 100/- for one wooden almirah for Udaipur and Rs. 90/- for purchase of 3 wooden chairs for Patna. This statement of Accounts does not indicate as to what happened to the equipments already purchased at the Headquarters Office or at the Regional Camp Committees Offices.

5.267 The grants for Labour & Social Service Camps were stopped from 1964-65 and therefore it appears that no camps were held after 1964-65. The Samaj has not produced any records to show as to how the equipments, furniture etc. purchased out of the grants were utilised after the grants for the scheme were stopped or what has happened to it.

Double claims preferred by the Bharat Sevak Samaj for some camps and drawing grants twice for those Camps.

5.268 In the case of the following camps the Bharat Sevak Samaj preferred their claims for grants twice and the Ministry appears to have allowed them these grants claimed twice:

(1) *Kotwadham* (No. TS/420/60) from 14-12-60 to 23-12-60

The Accounts of this Camp totalling Rs. 375/- were sent by the Bharat Sevak Samaj in list No. 62 of the third quarter for 1960-61 *vide* their letter No. 30/HG/60-61, III dated May 17, 1961 and utilisation certificate for this amount was included by the Ministry in their letter No. 1-43/60-PE.I dated the June 17, 1961. The Accounts for this camp were sent again by the Bharat Sevak Samaj with their letter No. 30-HG/60-61, III dated July 31, 1961 and the Ministry included this in the Utilisation Certificate issued *vide* their letter No. 1-43/60-PE.I dated August 28, 1961. The Bharat Sevak Samaj has thus been paid grants for this Camp totalling Rs. 375/- twice. The Samaj has not chosen to give any explanation for this. And the Ministry have termed it a mistake.

The camper days totalling 500 for this Camp have been included twice while working out Central Organisation Expenses and the Regional Camp Committee expenses and the excess payment on this account works out at

Rs. 125/-. Thus on the whole Rs. 500/- have been over-paid for these two Camps.

(2) *Camp No. UCS/160-Jodhpur* :—

The Accounts for this camp were also sent twice by the Bharat Sevak Samaj but while admitting the grants one of the Accounts was cancelled. But in the Accounts Register both these Accounts were included and by working out the camper days allowable for Central Organisational Expenses and the Regional Camp Committee expenses the 556 camper days for this particular camp were included twice. The Bharat Sevak Samaj has been over-paid an amount of Rs. 139/- on this account.

(3) *Camp No. TS/604/Devrukh* :—

This camp was held at Devrukh, Ratnagiri, from December 25, 1959 to January 3, 1960. The Bharat Sevak Samaj sent the Accounts for this Camp twice; once along with their letter No. 30-HG/59-60, III dated June 8, 1960 (list No. 37), and again *vide* their letter No. 30-HG/59-60, III dated June 9, 1960 (list No. 42). The Ministry while issuing the Utilisation Certificate included the expenditure of this Camp twice but later on when the Bharat Sevak Samaj itself pointed out the second claim adjustments were made.

But in respect of the Central Organisation Expenses no adjustments were made and Central Organisation Expenses and Regional Camp Committee expenses were paid twice for 500 camper days. So the amount of Rs. 125/- was an excess payment.

(4) (i) *Camp No. OTC/12(S)/62-Balsingha* from 5-1-63 to 14-1-63 camper days 500 :

(ii) *Camp No. OTC/18/62(S)-Adyar*, from 10-2-63 to 19-2-63 : camper days 506.

The Accounts for these two camps were sent again by the Bharat Sevak Samaj *vide* their letter Nos. 30-FG/Accounts/62-63-IV dated September 26, 1963-Adyar and No. 30-FG/Accounts/62-63-IV dated September 26, 1963 for Balsingha. While issuing the Utilisation Certificates the second set of Accounts were excluded by the Ministry as far as the camp expenses were concerned but the camper days totalling 1006 which were included for the second time when the second set of Accounts was received were not excluded from the total number of camper days while working out the Central Organisational Expenses and the Regional Camp Committee expenses. The Samaj has thus been over-paid an amount of Rs. 251.50 for these two camps. However, no formal sanction as such has been issued for the Organisational Expenses for the year 1962-63.

These double payments do not necessarily indicate improper motive on the part of the Samaj or the Ministry but they are indicative of carelessness or mechanical supervision.

5.269 Irregularities noticed in respect of some Camps

(1) *Didun Sahaspur* (Camp No. 378/D/58)

The Camp at Didun was held from June 8, 1958 to June 28, 1958 and the Bharat Sevak Samaj claimed an amount of Rs. 2,483 for the camp. This was allowed by the Ministry. In his Inspection Report on the accounts of the Labour and Social Service Camps for the year 1958—1961 the Accountant General made the following comments about this Camp:—

"A list of 70 campers was attached with the account. Another list showing the particulars of the campers to whom the travelling expenses were paid was also attached therewith. A comparison of the two lists revealed that the travelling expenses had been paid to the campers whose names did not appear in the list of 70 campers i.e. M/s. Harpal Singh, Surat Singh, Visheshwar Lal and Rejinder Singh.

"Further the names of few appeared twice, i.e. the names of M/s. Surat Singh and Visheshwar Lal appeared twice, vide item Nos. 11, 18 and 25, and 47 respectively, in the list of travelling expenses, whereas these names did not appear in the list of 70 campers.

"Lastly, the names of a few campers differ in the two lists, as per instances cited below. It may please be investigated whether the camp was actually held.

"Name given in the list of 70 campers.	Name given in the list of travelling expenses.
Item No. 14—Mr. J. Kumar	Item No. 38—Mr. J. Dass
Item No. 15—Amar Singh	Item No. 43—Mr. Amar Singh
Item No. 19—Mr. Osman Ghani	Item No. 42—Osman Ali
Item No. 51—Govind Ram	Item No. 39—Govind Singh Rawat".

5.270 The Ministry sought an explanation from the Bharat Sevak Samaj, but on finding their reply unsatisfactory it asked them to give a satisfactory report or to refund the amount. The Bharat Sevak Samaj submitted the following detailed reply:—

"There was no discrepancy in the accounts but in the various lists showing the names of the campers etc. there was some difference and these lists were prepared by Honorary workers. As already mentioned the amount claimed was within the limits prescribed by the Ministry and there was no over-pay-

ment. In the circumstances this objection may also kindly be dropped". This excuse of carelessness of honorary workers hardly deserves consideration in the case of a "limb of the Planning Commission".

On receiving this reply the Ministry wrote to the Accountant General, Central Revenues, asking him to review the objections and drop the same.

5.271 The objections and the reply, however, show that no explanation was given by the Samaj as to why travelling expenses had been paid to non-campers or as to why travelling allowance was paid twice to some campers. Nor is there any explanation as to why the names of some of the campers given in the Camp Report and in the list of campers for whom travelling expenses were paid did not tally except that the persons incharge of the camps were honorary worker which to say the least is a lame excuse and unworthy of the Samaj. The Accountant General had questioned even the holding of the camps in view of this discrepancy and the Ministry instead of conducting an investigation as suggested merely relied on vague replies of the Samaj showing a lack of control and unwillingness to safeguard public moneys.

5.272 The detailed report attached to the camp accounts of this camp at Didun shows that the work done by the campers was environmental service. What this environmental service was there is no indication in the Report nor does the Ministry seem to have bothered to find out. But the fact remains that 21 campers were paid and in spite of serious doubts raised by the Accountant General, Central Revenues, as early as 1961 there was no attempt on the part of the Ministry to verify the facts for itself.

5.273 The Samaj when asked to produce the original records of this camp have expressed their inability to do so as the Accounts were not traceable. To quote them "to make a further search out of the thousands of files it will be appreciated, will not be worthwhile as the amount involved must be very small."

5.274 Thus it would appear that the Samaj has not even made any efforts to trace the records. The question involved was not one of smallness of the amount but of the factum of camps having been held or not held and about the genuineness of the claim for this particular camp.

Camp in Ahmednagar

5.275 A Tehsil Students Camp was held at Ahmednagar in Maharashtra State from October 26, 1958 to November 4, 1958 the number of camper days for which was 5000. The

total expenditure on this Camp was Rs. 7009.12, the break-up of the expenditure being as follows:—

	Rs.
1. Food	3,849.57
2. Incidental	766.30
3. Campers travelling expenses	2,393.35
Total	<u>7,009.12</u>

5.276 An amount of Rs. 3309.12 was received from the Children Aid Society, Bombay for the said Camp. Thus the net expenditure for the Camp was Rs. 3700.00. Against this an amount of Rs. 4000.00 was paid to the Bharat Sevak Samaj by the Ministry of Education/ resulting in an excess payment of Rs. 300.

5.277 According to the rules and conditions for grants for Labour & Social Service Camps for the year 1958-59 the normal strength of a camp was to be between 50 and 100 consisting of students and teachers. In the case of the Ahmednagar Camp however, the total strength was 500 and so the admissible grant should have been limited to the maximum of 100×10 camper days which was the permissible amount under the rules. Thus the grants admissible for the camp should have been as follows:—

	Rs.
Food expenses for 100 at Rs. 1.25 per day	1,125.00
Incidental charges 1000 at 0.50 p.	500.00
Total	<u>1,625.00</u>

5.278 The grant of Rs. 4000 was therefore, not admissible and it should have been restricted to Rs. 1625.00 and allowance made for the amount given by the Children Aid Society. Thus the amount of Rs. 2375.00 would be inadmissible under the rules.

5.279 The Ministry were asked as to how this was admitted. It stated that this was a combined camp of 5 Units—TS 405, TS 405-A, TS 405-B, TS 405-C and TS 405-D involving 5000 camper days and they therefore demanded a Utilisation Certificate as certified by the auditor. The grant was admitted on receipt of the Utilisation Certificate.

5.280 The Ministry further clarified the position: and in the course of their oral evidence before the Commission they said that it was not really 5000 camper days but 5 different camps were held at one particular place and the total was 100 in each unit and that was how 5000 camper days were worked out. If that is so the matter would stand closed. But the explanation of the Ministry is not corroborated by the accounts and is contrary to the rule of not holding more than one camp in

the same area at the same time. The Samaj has rendered only one single account for all the 5 camps and the work done for all these camps has been shown as "earth work in Bank Building, Collecting and filling boulders lead, 400 ft., clearing sites, cutting bushes. The estimated value of the work was Rs. 452.14". The above would show the holding of one camp and not more than one. The projects taken up were also the same for all the camps. Further the camp appears to have been for Bombay students who were taken to Ahmednagar but the camp was designated a Tehsil Students Camp which was really meant for students belonging to Tehsil schools. The Ministry does not seem to have scrutinised the accounts properly or carefully in accordance with the rules and conditions of the grant and the surrounding circumstances.

5.281 It also appears that the work done by the campers was for the benefit of a Bank. The full details of the party, benefited by this work are not given, and when the Ministry tendered its evidence before this Commission the Explanation was "it must be a mistake because there cannot be any earth work filling up by boulders and clearing sites, cutting bushes in a Bank building". This makes the position more confused.

5.282 At any rate there was no attempt on the part of the Ministry to get the necessary clarifications from the Samaj at the time of scrutinising the accounts.

5.283 Comments on the Camps held in 1964

1. Jhabhal Camp No. ST/130/64 :

This Camp in Amritsar District was held for 8 days from August 14, 1964. This had to be abandoned under instruction of the Block Development Officer due to very heavy rains and flood waters surrounding the entire village. The remarks in the Camp Report show that manual labour by the campers was not possible because of the rains. There is also a remark that the Camp was closed as "it was beyond the control of human beings" and certified by the Block Development Officer, Taran Taran. The Samaj has, however, claimed an expenditure of Rs. 492.80 for this camp but the Ministry has not taken a decision as they have asked for audited accounts for the Camp. It is not known as to why the Camp was planned in the rainy season even though according to the scheme the camps were to be organised during the summer vacations. Under the scheme the minimum number of camper days for camps was 14.

2. Saras Camp No. ST/42/64 :

This Camp in Surat Distt. was started on May 26, 1964 but lasted only 4 days. The Samaj

has claimed that they have held 107 camps during the summer of 1964 and in this number the camp at Saras is also included. The records of the Ministry show that no audited account of the Camp was admitted. It is not clear how the Samaj has included this Camp in the list of camps held by them when it did not last for the prescribed minimum of 14 days.

3. Raison Udaipura (Camp No. ST/25/64):

This Camp under the Bhopal Region was held from July 6, 1964 to July 19, 1964. The Samaj did not send the report of this Camp showing the work done by campers even though this was a requirement under the approved scheme of camps. The Ministry has admitted an amount of Rs. 906.40 as grant for this Camp nevertheless.

The sanction for grant shows that the food charges admissible were Rupee 1/- and the incidental charges 12 paise per camper per day. The accounts rendered by the Bharat Sevak Samaj for 1964-65, however, show that the food and incidental charges were clubbed together and the grants given without giving the break up. The Ministry has admitted grants without getting the break up. Therefore, it would appear that the Ministry has not satisfied itself about the condition of the food and incidental charges not exceeding Rupee 1/- and 12 N.P. per camper per day.

Programme of work undertaken by the Labour and Social Service Camps

5.284 The aim of the Labour and Social Service Camps was to inculcate the dignity of manual labour amongst students and other youth and give them an opportunity to get in touch with village life and conditions, and offer Shrandan for the improvement of the existing amenities in the rural areas.

5.285 The programme to be taken up by the Camps was specifically indicated when the sanction for the camps for the year 1955-56 was issued. There were separate programmes for boys camps and for girls camps. The items of work to be taken up were as follows:—

For Boys

1. Construction of roads.
2. Formation of Soak pits, manure pits.
3. Building of bunds.
4. Digging of Wells.
5. Desilting and repair of Tanks and Ponds.
6. Levelling of grounds for sports and games.
7. Sanitation drive.

8. Construction of Village meeting places.
9. Plantation of trees.
10. Cultural activities etc.

For Girls

1. Teaching of First Aid to village women.
2. Home nursing.
3. "Care of the sick.
4. Child care.
5. Principles of Health and Hygiene.
6. Sewing and Tailoring.
7. Sanitation Work and "cleanliness of homes and surroundings.
8. Construction of Parks, Flower and Kitchen Gardens.
9. Diet and dietetics.

5.286 In the sanction for the subsequent years these programmes were continued but in the year 1960-61 one item was added to the boys camp "construction and repair of school buildings".

5.287 During the years 1963-64 and 1964-65 no girls camps were sanctioned and, therefore, the programme of work for girls students was not included in the sanction.

5.288 For the Organisers Training Camps there was a condition of three hours work daily with an average output of earthwork work of 18 cub. feet per day per head to be done. This condition was contained for the first time in the sanction for the grants in the year 1956-57.

5.289 In the year 1958-59 one of the conditions was that the site and nature of work should be selected in consultation with the local Government authorities or Community Project Officers and others concerned.

5.290 In the year 1960-61 the Ministry of Education emphasised that for holding successful camps the Organisers should devote more attention to the selection of projects in consultation with the Gram Panchayat Samitis, Block Development Officers and the District Collectors. They laid down the following criteria to be observed in the selection of the projects:—

(i) top priority should be given to tasks which can be completed by the campers within the duration of the camp;

(ii) works planned and already in progress should come next and

(iii) works which have already been planned and have to be taken up should come next after.

Sufficient care was always to be taken to enlist the cooperation of the village communities in advance. These criteria were emphasised in the subsequent year.

5.291 An examination of the items of work to be undertaken by the campers shows that the emphasis was on items of work which were to benefit the community and the intention was never that some private individual or body should benefit from the labour of the campers, as was actually the case in the instances which will be discussed later.

Mode of reporting of work undertaken during the Camps

5.292 From the files produced before this Commission it appears that the terms and conditions of the grants were codified for the first time in 1955-56 and these terms and conditions required the Samaj to send the audited accounts and report of the work done within a fortnight of the termination of a camp. The report was to contain the salient features of the programme and any other important point. The time of the submission of the report was however, extended to one month from the year 1957-58.

5.293 The form of the report was further specified only with the grants from the year 1959-60.

5.294 Even though in the earlier years the form of the report was not specified the Samaj was sending reports giving the details of the campers and the programme of work done. These reports however gave only broad details of the items and did not identify the items of work done, or where they were done.

5.295 From the year 1958-59 the Samaj started giving details of the work done with the estimated value of the work done but even then the full details which would enable one to identify the exact work was not given and in a majority of cases the estimated value was also not given. The statements of work done which were attached to the reports found in the files produced by the Ministry show that:—

(i) In a number of cases the column meant for the work done was left blank and a remark is given in the forms "not given in report form C-8". Whether these details were subsequently obtained before the grants were passed could not be verified from the files so far produced.

For the year 1958-59 alone there were 601 camps for which these details have not been given.

(ii) In the case of the Organisers Training Camps and the seminars which were treated as Organisers Training Camps for all practical purposes the reports of the camps show that no manual work was done even though it was clearly provided in the sanction from the year 1956-57 that at least three hours solid manual work was to be done daily the average output of earth-work was to be 18 cubic feet per day per head. It would appear that the Samaj did not follow this important condition in the grants in respect of the Training Camps for Organisers.

(iii) In respect of girls camps no details are given in the reports about work done except a cryptic remark "environmental work". What exactly it means or meant has not been indicated and in the absence of any details it appears doubtful whether anybody could have verified the environmental work reported to have been done by girl campers. However the Ministry did not consider it necessary to get the details of the environmental work claimed to have been done by the girl campers. It has to be mentioned in this connection that the number of girls camps held ran into thousands.

(iv) Examination of the items of work reported in respect of a few campers for which statements of works have been produced by the Ministry indicates that in many cases the campers were asked to work in agricultural fields for construction of buildings for making bricks etc. which should have resulted in some gain to some private individuals or bodies. In the absence of the full details it is not possible to verify as to who benefited but even the cryptic discussion of the works given in the statements attached to the reports shows that there should have been some gain to some private person or body of individuals. The accounts of those camps however do not show any recovery on account of the cost of bricks or cost of work done for the private individuals or bodies. One fact which is clear from this is that in many cases the camp movement was not used for public good but was used for the benefit of some private individuals or bodies. A few instances noticed of such items of work for private individuals or bodies are given in table 5-H annexed to this part of the report.

(v) Even though the "construction and repair of school buildings" was included in the programme of activities for the Labour & Social Service Camps only from 1960-61 a perusal of the reports attached to the various camp accounts show that right from the beginning the campers services were utilised for the repair and construction of school buildings. As

many of the schools should have been receiving grants-in-aid for construction of buildings how these schools showed the items of work done by the campers in their accounts cannot be found out. At least no evidence has been produced to show that the schools did not claim full grants from the authorities concerned for the building construction. At least upto the year 1959-60 it would appear that the Samaj was not strictly adhering to the items of work prescribed for the Labour and Social Service Camps and the Ministry does not appear to have scrutinised this aspect.

(vi) As no sufficient details of the work done such as location and description of the work are given in the reports in a majority of cases these works were not capable of verification. In the reports also there is no indication that these items of work were verified by any official or non-official agencies. Therefore it would appear that neither at the time of the camps nor afterwards was there any verification of the items and even if somebody wanted to verify in a majority of cases the absence of details would have made it impossible to verify the items of work done.

Holding of camps without Organisers:

5.296 The terms and conditions for the grants for Labour & Social Service Camps had an important condition that the teachers were to be invariably associated with Youth Camps and were preferably to act as camp Organisers and supervisors. The ratio of supervisors and organisers to campers was 1:20 upto the year 1957-58 and 1:10 thereafter.

5.297 An examination of the accounts of the camps shows that there were no camp organisers in as many as 164 camps (vide Table 5-I) and in spite of this fact the Samaj claimed 13 paise per camper day for their Regional Camp Organisations for coordinating and supervising the work of the camps. The fact that such a large number of camp were held without any Organisers indicates a lack of proper supervision and control by the Bharat Sevak Samaj over the holding of these camp. The Ministry was asked to how they satisfied themselves that the camps had proper arrangements for organisation with the requisite number of organisers and as to why the Samaj was allowed organisational expenses for their Central and Regional organisations when they did not have any organisers stated:

"The camps indicated in annexure XI (Table 5-I) were mostly organisers Training Camps, Rural Youth Camps or Seminars which were attended by Teachers, Social Workers, students-leaders and other non-student leaders of mature age. Each camp had a few committees, social workers, stud-

ent leaders and other non-student leaders to look after the arrangements of food and messing, cultural and recreational programmes, health and sanitation, finance, etc. Obviously in these cases, the Bharat Sevak Samaj have lumped together the campers and organisers while preparing the accounts, the Chartered Accountant, who has seen the basis documents has certified that the camps were held in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed for these camps, and hence the accounts were accepted by the Ministry."

5.298 The reply of the Ministry to say the least is unsatisfactory. We have to see what actually was done not what must have been done. The satisfaction of the Chartered Accountant loses its value when we find the errors above pointed out, i.e. the fact that the column for organisers in camps was blank indicating that there were no organisers. This evidently the Ministry failed to notice on the specious plea of the Auditors' certificate. It is difficult to accept the plea that in spite of no evidence of there being any organisers, camps if held were properly organised or can be termed proper camps as contemplated by the scheme. The Ministry should have satisfied itself of the employment of organisers before admitting the grants.

5.299 The list attached Table 5-I, shows the camps that were held without organisers. A study of these camps does not support the Ministry's explanation of the camps being organisers Training Camps. The number of organisers training camps even if they could be held without organisers or instructors are very few indeed.

Non-observance of the conditions about the percentage of students and non-students in the Labour and Social Service Camps.

5.300 The grants for the Labour and Social Service Camps had a condition that the non-student youth if admitted should not exceed 20% of the total number of campers. It appears that even in the beginning there were doubts whether the non-students should be permitted to join the students camps. This is evident from para 4.4 of the minutes of the first meeting of the Committee of Youth Camps. The Committee however, after considerable discussion, came to the conclusion that non-students in a reasonable proportion might be admitted as full members of the camps. The proportion laid down was 20% which is shown by the sanctions for the various years.

5.301 Examination of the records of the camps produced by the Ministry shows that in many cases this proportion was ignored and non-students exceeded the limit of 20%. A random scrutiny shows that in as many as 273 camps

(Table 5.J) this limit was exceeded but the Ministry did not scrutinise the accounts from this angle. Thus one of the important conditions in the grants appears to have been violated in many cases.

Holding of camps in towns and cities.

5.302 The object of the Labour and Social Service Camps as described in the sanctions issued for the camps from year to year was "to inculcate a sense of the dignity of manual labour amongst students and other youth and give them an opportunity to become familiar with village life and conditions through Shramdan for satisfying felt needs in rural areas". In order to fulfil this objective a condition was put in the grants for the Labour & Social Service Camps that the venue of the camp should be a village. It would, however, be mentioned here that in respect of the Organisers Training Camps no specific condition was put upto 1956-57 but from 1957-58 it was laid down that the venue of the camps should invariably be a village. In respect of the students and youth camps however the condition about the venue being a village was laid down from the very beginning.

5.303 A review of the records of the camps held by the Bharat Sevak Samaj for the various years shows that this condition was not fulfilled and a number of camps were held in towns and cities. A superficial review of the sanction for three years i.e. 1957-58, 1959-60 and 1960-61 shows that as many as 69 camps were held in those years in towns and cities, the list of which is given in table 5-K. In fact, this list is not complete even for those years. The Ministry of Education in reply to questions as to why grants were admitted in respect of camps held in towns in violation of the conditions for the grants have stated as follows:—

"Students camps must be held in villages. The venue of Organiser's Training Camp should invariably be a village. It may be in the proximity of a town. Seminars could be held in towns and cities. It was assumed that Bharat Sevak Samaj always followed this rule. Where camps (other than seminars) were shown at locations which may be termed as towns, these should have been held in villages in the proximity of the towns cited."

5.304 The Ministry's reply apart from being vague is unsatisfactory as the evidence produced does not show that the camps were held in villages which were close to the towns. In fact, the only report the Ministry received was about the work done in the camps and in these reports there is no indication about the distance from the towns or the places where the camps were held. In the absence of any such evidence it would be a mere guess to say that these camps

were held in villages which were close to towns. It may however be remarked at this stage that some of the places where the camps were held were small towns neither villages nor towns but quite a number of them were neither villages nor small towns.

Complaints about the holding of camps and about their accounts.

5.305 The accounts of the Work Camp Section of the Bharat Sevak Samaj which dealt with the Labour & Social Service Camps were examined in 1960 by Mr. B. V. Radhakrishnan who was asked by the Administrative Committee of the Bharat Sevak Samaj to look into the accounts and into the various deficiencies in the working of the Camps and defects in the accounts including the expenditure of the Central Camp Section. Mr. Radhakrishnan made a report on April 27, 1960, in which he attached a list of complaints about the camps established in each State which was appendix V of the report.

5.306 The Bharat Sevak Samaj was asked to produce the report of Mr. Radhakrishnan along with the appendices but it has stated that no copy was available with them and that they had supplied copies to the Ministry and the Accountant General, and Central Revenues.

5.307 The Ministry was asked to produce the report but it has produced a copy of the report but the appendices are not attached thereto and, therefore, the Commission has not been able to have the benefit of the list of complaints prepared by Mr. Radhakrishnan.

5.308 In his report Mr. Radhakrishnan has set out 24 kinds of complaints about the camps. These complaints covered practically every aspect of camp organisation as follows:

- (1) Camps not held under trained organisers.
- (2) Sufficient care not always taken to enlist cooperation of village committees in advance.
- (3) Sufficient care and attention not given to selection of shramdan work to be undertaken.
- (4) Duration of camp not commensurate with the volume of work to be done. Work taken up which cannot be completed during a short period of 10 to 12 days.
- (5) Follow-up action not adequate to complete work undertaken nor any agency available to complete and maintain in future. Result: very often half-finished work by a particular camp rendered infructuous and goes to waste.

- (6) Inordinate delay in the settlement of bills of local suppliers.
- (7) Non-settlement of Camp and R.C.C. accounts promptly by the Central office.
- (8) Inflated claims by local organisers by increasing camper days.
- (9) False claims for camps not held.
- (10) Mishandling of camp funds, extravagant expenditure on transport, like taxi, etc.
- (11) Non-attendance of full strength, except on opening and closing functions.
- (12) Campers not staying at Camp site, particularly girl students, at night and not taking food in the camps.
- (13) Inadequate sanitary arrangements and amenities.
- (14) Unsatisfactory food.
- (15) Change of venue without proper authority or notice.
- (16) Holding of camps not sanctioned or long after sanction has lapsed.
- (17) Inadequate syllabus and programme for the campers.
- (18) Objection to certain recreational and cultural programmes, particularly of girl students, before large audiences.
- (19) Failure to give notice at all or lack of sufficient notice of change of date and venue of camps to visitors.
- (20) Failure to maintain proper and up-to-date camp account at site and of issue of stores.
- (21) Lack of coordination or indifference on the part of Block Development Officers.
- (22) Inefficient management.
- (23) Central Camp Section dealing direct with field camp organisers and not through Pradesh organisations.
- (24) Camp programmes not leading to concrete and useful results."

5.309 Some further facts emerge from the report of Mr. Radhakrishnan which are well worth mentioning and they may be summarised as follows:—

- (i) Whenever a complaint was received at the Central Samaj, it was sent for a report to the Camp Organiser concerned. There was hardly any follow-up action and in some cases the matter was still hanging fire and because of the lapse of time, had ceased to be of any effect or interest.

- (ii) In certain cases, queries were made by the Chairman from the Secretary of the Central Samaj in regard to the complaints. They were not even replied to.

5.310 Another important point mentioned by Mr. Radhakrishnan in this connection was that a Bombay worker was convicted for misappropriation of about Rs. 2,000 but there appears to have been a compromise and he returned the money.

5.311 The record produced before the Commission disclosed some other irregularities.

- (i) In the cash book of R. C. C. Bombay, there are two entries on the payment side bearing the date March 31, 1959:

1. Excess amount withdrawn from the Bank and taken away by Kurian, recovered from him on 9-2-1959 and 18-2-1959

Rs. 1,000

2. Excess amount withdrawn from Bank by Kurian recovered from him.

Rs. 1,200

The first item of Rs. 1,000/- consisted of two sums of Rs. 500/- each which were actually paid on the dates there mentioned by one K. Joseph on behalf of Kurian. About the Rs. 1,200/- shown to have been recovered from Kurian, there are no entries on the receipt side.

As no pass books have been produced of the R.C.C. accounts, it cannot be verified as to when the amounts were withdrawn by Kurian.

(ii) On March 19, 1960, the Secretary of the Gujarat R.C.C. sent a report about two camps: at Vidyasagar Camp No. D.B./7/59 and Umta Camp No. R. 4/33/59 neither of which, according to the report, were held although interim reports of their commencement in May and June 1959 respectively were sent. When the Secretary of the R.C.C. was asked to render accounts, he said on March 15, 1960, that as the camps were not held, there was no necessity of submitting any accounts relating thereto. The accounts of the Central office however show that for the Umta Camp a further amount of Rs. 200/- was sent on the basis of the interim report. This would lead to the conclusion that either interim report was false or the camps were abandoned. Mr. Radhakrishnan wanted an enquiry into this matter but whether this was done or not the records do not disclose.

According to the terms and conditions of the grant, audited accounts of every camp had to be sent within three months but for the above-mentioned two camps, no accounts were received for 9 or 10 months and the Samaj

also did not take the trouble of calling for them and it was only when reminders were sent that it was reported that the two camps were never held.

(iii) *Camps at Mursam, Khar, Atroli, Aligarh, Tarai, Koumhara.*

In February, 1960 a gentleman from Uttar Pradesh whose name is not disclosed, but who is stated to be a State Legislator, gave an oral report about the camps in Aligarh District and stated that no camps were held at Mursam, Khar, Atroli, Aligarh, Tarai and Koumhara and yet claims of the expenditure relating to the same had been made. He was requested to send a report in writing but the records do not show the receipt of any such report.

Mr. Radhakrishnan has made a report to the Central Office that there was no information about camps at Khar and Aligarh and the other camps had not been held. He said—

“Evidently no claim has yet been received.”

The records however show that at least in regard to Atroli and Mursam the Samaj had sent an account to the Education Ministry claiming Rs. 367.50 and Rs. 630.75 respectively for the year 1960-61 and without making any enquiries about the factum of the camps being held.

(iv) The Chairman and other office-bearers of the Central Samaj received serious complaints from the State of Bihar about Arwal and other camps alleged to have been held in 1957-58. According to Mr. Radhakrishnan, this was proof of “complete ill-will between the camp organisers and Pradesh organisers alleging every kind of irregularity, strained relations, casteism, local politics, press controversy, over-inflated camper days and even accusing a worker of the Central office for supporting the camp organisers”. It was also alleged that durries, petrolmax lamps, etc. were pawned. An enquiry was suggested by Mr. Radhakrishnan and some letters were sent in 1957. No replies were received and there was no follow-up action. The matter was not even reported to the Chairman.

There is another complaint by one Ramsagar Singh, Patna addressed to the Chairman, Works Camp and is dated May 29, 1959. The Chairman was of the opinion that the complaint was a “pseudonymous one”.

(v) one Joginder Prasad Singh in a letter to the Chairman wrote in respect of the Leaders Training Camp at Phulwari Sharif in March 1957. This letter was dated October 8, 1958 and furnished names of campers and occasional visitors stated to have attended the camp and in regard to whom claims were made but as a matter of fact, they never attended the camps.

He suggested an enquiry and even threatened to go to a court of law. The complaint was forwarded to the local organiser on October 29, 1958 but the records do not show any reply being received from him.

(vi) There was a complaint from Shri Sudhar Samiti making similar allegations of corruption in the R.C.C. The Central Samaj suggested to the R.C.C. that if the allegations were false, it should take immediate action to counteract them. There was, however, no indication as to what the nature of the charges was.

(vii) The Secretary, L.K.K. Group in March 1960 complained about a camp at Kishanpur Kshetra in Bihar which was not held at all. The proposal for holding of this camp was postponed from time to time as from October 25, 1959 without notice to the people which resulted in some teachers returning disappointed after reaching the camp site more than once, the last time being on February 3, 1960. The Camp Organiser never reached the camp site nor did he make any arrangements in spite of his assurances to the contrary. This seriously affected the prestige of the Samaj and the L.K.Ks. The L.K.K. Group suggested that the Camp Section should meet the expenses of the teachers who were invited and went to the place of the camp more than once. A report is stated to have been called for from the R.C.C. The record of the Work Camp Section shows that this camp was not held. At least, this is the report of Mr. Radhakrishnan. Whether the Samaj included this Camp in its account is not clear as no records have been produced.

(viii) *Sikri Camp U.P.*—The complaint was that no camp was actually held, but only for 3 or 4 days some people in the village and some 7 or 8 students did free and voluntary labour (shramdan). Another complaint in English received on November 30, 1959 through the Prime Minister's Office alleged that a faked list of campers was prepared and the financial grant was misappropriated. It was added that the same thing was done with the money in respect of an earlier camp. On October 20, 1959 the Camp Section received a report that the Camp was held on June 10, 1959 for 21 days. A report on the complaint was asked for by November 25, 1959.

A Mr. Tyagi was sent to make enquiries against a lecturer in charge of the Camp, who was also a Tyagi. Then came Mr. Y. Sabharwal a lecturer in charge of the Camp. His report was changed because of political connection with the Jana Sangh. The headman of another village, a nephew of Tyagi, the Organiser, collected signatures in the other village in support of a Camp having been held. The Secretary referred to this case in his note dated November 7, 1959 and the Camp Section reported in writing on December 2, 1959 that accounts

had not been received and only an interim report was available. On December 20, 1959 the Meerut Bharat Sevak Samaj office forwarded Mr. V. D. Tyagi's approved report which stated that Camp was held and that the complaint was due to the local Group rivalries in college politics. Some chalk sticks and candles were prepared by the students on February 17, 1960. The General Secretary Works Camp Section asked for original reports to be called for but this had not been done till the middle of March 1960.

In this case it would appear that the person who investigated the complaints locally on behalf of the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj was a person related to the person against whom the inquiry was made. No other independent inquiry seems to have been made and no further information is available.

(ix) *Nehtour Camp U.P.:*

A complaint similar to Sikri Camp was received with regard to a girls camp, a report on which was called for on February 22, 1959 and after a reminder on December 2, 1959 Meerut Office reported on December 12, 1959 that there was no complaint. On February 20, 1960 the Central Camp Section asked for exact information after "reconciliation of facts and a list of campers".

No independent inquiry worth its name is shown to have been made in this case also.

(x) *Persode and Bithalpur Camp:*

A communist in his letter dated April 13, 1958, to the Prime Minister complained that Tehsil and District Conveners of Basti were partners and used camps for earning money by inflating camper days, they take only nearest relations and help themselves mutually. On 18-6-1958 information in support of the complaint was asked for. A report was asked for from the R.C.C. (Shri Pandey), seven reminders were sent between 10-7-1958 and 26-12-1959. On 26-2-1959 the R.C.C. reported that the inquiry was still pending. No further progress was indicated. Meanwhile Shri K. D. Malaviya was approached on 4-2-1959 by the District Convener Basti for payment. Request was forwarded to Banaras R.C.C. for early settlement.

(xi) *Tholacheria Camp, Krishna District Andhra:*

The complaint dated 22-7-1959 against the Convener was that he was too young and inexperienced and that he was maintaining bogus accounts and did not supply proper food. A report was asked for on 22-7-1959. There was no further action except sending accounts to the Ministry of Education on 19-11-1959.

(xii) *Jhansi U.P.*

Shri Bodh Raj Sahney in his letter dated 3-12-1959 to the Chairman complained against dances and singing cinema songs by girls before a large audience in Arya Kanya Inter-college, Jhansi. The letter ended with a statement that in future the premises would never be made available for Bharat Sevak Samaj functions.

The major activities of the Camp in this case seem to have been to arrange cultural programmes.

This complaint against the Samaj was, it appears, more based on differences of approach to modern way of life than having any reality.

(xiii) *Tripura:*

"In paragraph 10 of Organising Secretary's Assam, Tripura and Manipur tour notes, it is stated that a sum of Rs. 5,000/- was lying with the R.C.C. as no camp had been held for a year, and that the Camp Section had not asked for its refund. At least Rs. 2,000/- could well have been used in Imphal for clearance of old accounts of that region. In Works Camp Section letter dated 20-10-1959 the R.C.C. was asked to refund a balance of about Rs. 8,380/- relating to 1958-59 accounts which was due from them. There were two subsequent letters also on the subject. On 11-12-1959 the R.C.C. replied that the unspent balance amount had been carried over to 1959-60 and the R.C.C. was ready to refund it as soon as all the audited accounts of the Central Camp Section were finalised."

This would show that certain amounts were lying with the R.C.C. for a long period and no steps were taken to get the amounts which were not required for immediate utilisation by the R.C.C. refunded to Government.

Further comments of Mr. B. V. Radhakrishnan on the Accounts with the Regional Camp Committees:

5.312 Mr. B. V. Radhakrishnan in para 18 of his Report pointed out the considerable delay in the settlement of Accounts of the advances made to various Regional Camp Committees. He has pointed out that at the end of 1959-60 a sum of Rs. 2.11 lakhs was due from 31 Regional Camp Committees. He discussed the cases of some of the Regional Camp Committees which were the worst offenders, and also pointed out a few instances of misutilisation by the Organisers of the funds for other purposes. Some of the cases mentioned by him may here be discussed:—

(i) *R.C.C. Madurai:*

On 31-3-1960 a sum of Rs. 32,127/- was outstanding against the Regional Camp Committee,

Madurai. There had been protracted correspondence and discussion with the Regional Camp Committees with a view to finally adjusting the outstanding amounts but without any result. The R.C.C. was virtually dissolved when the report was made i.e. in March, 1960. In reply to objections raised by the Accountant General, Central Revenues, about the non-settlement of Accounts of this Regional Camp Committee the Bharat Sevak Samaj said that the amounts due from the Regional Camp Committee, Madurai, were adjusted against contributions from various Regional Camp Committees though actually the books of accounts do not show any such adjustment. Thus this is factually wrong and no reason is shown why adjustment should have been made in this way against amounts given by other R.C.Cs.

The details of the balance due from Madurai as given by Mr Radhakrishnan are as follows:—

1955-56 . . .	443.00
1956-57 . . .	2,554.00
1957-58 . . .	6,837.00
1958-59 . . .	22,293.00
Total . . .	<u>32,127.00</u>

In the "registers" produced by the Bharat Sevak Samaj there is no evidence of any adjustments of the sums due from the Regional Camp Committee, Madurai. It would thus appear that a very large amount was lying with the Regional Camp Committee and this amount was not used by them for the purpose for which grants were given.

The Accounts of the Regional Camp Committee, Madurai for 1958-59 show that it was signed by zonal Camp Organiser, R. V. Gurjale and this gentleman continued working under the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj. The ledgers for the year 1957-58 and 1958-59 show that the remittances for the Madurai R.C.C. were made to one Mr. P. L. Alagusundram. It is, however, not clear as to why the Regional Camp Committee Accounts are signed by Zonal Camp Organiser Mr. R. V. Gurjale and not by Mr. Alagusundram. Further no action appears to have been taken to recover the amount from Mr. Alagusundram for not rendering accounts for sums totalling Rs. 32,127/- which was due from him right from 1958-59.

(ii) *R.C.C. Poona:*

A sum of Rs. 16,336/- was outstanding against Poona R.C.C. at the end of March 1960. This Regional Camp Committee was also closed. The Accounts of this R.C.C. however were brought to the Central Camp Section earlier in 1958-59 but no progress could be made in settling the account. In this case also

in reply to objections by the Accountant General, Central Revenues, the Bharat Sevak Samaj informed that the outstanding amount had been adjusted against contributions from various R.C.Cs. There is no indication as to what contributions were made by the Regional Camp Committees and how they made the contributions from the records so far produced before this Commission. But what appears to have happened as shown by the records is that the Poona R.C.C. did not out of the amounts remitted to it, account for Rs. 16,366.

(iii) *R.C.C. Cuttack:*

At the end of 1959-60 a sum of Rs. 11,642/- was outstanding against R.C.C. Cuttack. Though the R.C.C. was stated to have submitted the Accounts the Work Camp Section of the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj had denied the receipt of any money except an amount of Rs. 1,100/-. This was the position when Mr. B. V. Radhakrishnan sent his Report.

The Commission, however, find that the amount due from the Cuttack R.C.C. had increased to Rs. 23,024.21 by the end of 1963-64. There is no record of these amounts having been recovered or adjusted against this R.C.C.

(iv) *Varanasi R.C.C.*

The Secretary of the Bharat Sevak Samaj in his tour note No. 11 of the 7th November, 1961 drew the attention of the Work Camp Section to certain allegations brought to his notice that Mr. G. S. Pandey, Zonal Camp Organiser, Varanasi, had applied a sum of Rs. 3,000/- from out of the Regional Camp Committee funds for his personal use. On his calling for a report about this from the Work Camp Section in December 1959, the Regional Camp Committee furnished particulars of the amounts paid to Mr. G. S. Pandey from 22-8-1956 to 13-12-1957 showing loans and advances totalling Rs. 3,824/-. Out of this the balance due from him was shown to be Rs. 1,084/-. It was reported by Mr. Radhakrishnan that at the instance of the Central Office the local executive Committee of the Regional Camp Committee passed a resolution on 5-11-1957 that the Camp Account would be settled after Mr. Pandey had filed proper receipts and other adjustments made towards his maintenance allowance at Rs. 100/- per month and the balance be treated as the personal responsibility of Mr. G. C. Pandey. After all these adjustments a sum of Rs. 250/- was still due from Mr. Pandey. Adjustments of maintenance allowance was, however, made at Rs. 150/- per month which was objected to by the R.C.C. in view of the fact that the maintenance allowance fixed was only Rs. 100/-. The final position of this is not indicated in the records.

This appears to be an instance where the Camp Organiser drew advances and when he was pressed to render accounts for the same, produced an account claiming certain maintenance allowance which had not been approved by the Committee. This shows that this organiser drew advances and loans for his own use and then fixed his own allowances at a higher sum in order to adjust the advances and loans so drawn by him.

Professor R. S. Pandey's case:

The Secretary of the Bharat Sevak Samaj in his tour note No. 16 dated the 20th November, 1959 on his Lucknow visit informed the Works Camp Section that Mr. R. S. Pandey of Kashi Vidyapeeth had used Rs. 2,000/- out of the Regional Camp Committee fund in connection with his daughter's marriage. He had acknowledged this in a note which he had signed before leaving for America. His report was called for from the Work Camp Section but no report was received. The Organising Secretary also in his tour note dated 1-4-1960 referred to this case and the amount involved was reported to be Rs. 3,500/-. From the note of the Camp Section it appears that it must relate to a period earlier than February 1959. Mr. R. S. Pandey from Chicago had reported that for the marriage of his daughter he took some loan from the Bharat Sevak Samaj and there were some other accounts pending in his name also. All this came to Rs. 5,000/-. Later on he asked for some time and promised to return the money by July, 1959. From the report of Mr. Radhakrishnan it appears that only a part of this amount was returned to the R.C.C. but what part it was, the records do not show.

Case of Mr. Harihar Pandey, Treasurer of Regional Camp Committee, Varanasi:

It was mentioned in Mr. Radhakrishnan Report that a sum of Rs. 822/- was due from Mr. Harihar Pandey, who was the Treasurer of the Regional Camp Committee, Varanasi. He had also mentioned that in the Organisation Secretary's tour note it was mentioned that the amount due was about Rs. 1,250/- as per the tour of the R.C.C. There is no indication whether this amount was recovered and if so how much was recovered.

The "registers" of the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj show that an amount of Rs. 10,249.22 was due from the R.C.C. Varanasi at the end of 1963-64. The records of the Regional Camp Committee have not been produced before this Commission but only the Receipt & Payments Accounts of the Regional Camp Committee from 1958-59 to 1963-64 have been produced. These accounts show only the advances made and repayments received during the period which were as follows:—

Year	Details	Advances made	Repayments
1958—59	No details given	6549.96	
1959—60	-do-	1427.17	
1960—61	J. S. K. Pindara	2158.00	
	General Fund	843.00	
		270.00	
1961—62	No details given	3583	150 (From General Fund) 100.00 (from Construction)
1962—63	Nil		
1963—64	BSS Construction Service	1450.00	

But the details of the amounts advanced to various parties are not available nor is it clear as to when these advances were recovered if they were ever recovered of which there is no proof on the record.

(v) R.C.C. Nagpur:

The R.C.C. claimed an amount of Rs. 10,687.00 from the work Camp Section. They had made repeated complaints of delay in settlement of accounts by the Work Camp Section. An accountant of the Central Office who visited the R.C.C. office in January, 1960 was of the opinion that the account books in the R.C.C. office had been rewritten at a later stage i.e. freshly prepared. The closing balance for each year was shown as nil without depositing the cash balance in the Bank and that the R.C.C. expenditure had been in excess of allowable expenditure. He also complained that the R.C.C. accounts of 1955-56 were not made available to him. This report of Mr. Radhakrishnan shows therefore that even new books of account were prepared. The records of Central Bharat Sevak Samaj produced show that at the end of 1964-65 an amount of Rs. 25,539.63 was due to this Regional Camp Committee from the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj. There is no evidence of this amount having been remitted to them. In the absence of all the records and accounts it is difficult to say which of the figures are correct. But if the rewritten and freshly prepared books of account could from any basis of decision then in January 1960 a sum of Rs. 10,687.00 was due to Nagpur R.C.C.

(vi) R.C.C. Jaipur:

Mr. Radhakrishnan had reported that the total dues to be paid by the Work Camp Section to this Regional Camp Committee was Rs. 6,652.00. The position in the case of this R.C.C. was stated to have been complicated by the fact that Jaipur General Bharat Sevak Samaj had not returned to the Regional Camp Committee a balance of Rs. 8,000/- which was in the personal account of the Convener who subsequently resigned.

What is surprising is that part of the moneys remitted for the R.C.C. were kept in the personal account of the Convener which would be a clear misuse of the funds.

General comments about the accounts:

5.313 Mr. Radhakrishnan had also commented that in respect of some of the Regional Camp Committees the Work Camp Section of the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj had taken the view that in the case of Committees which had closed down the amounts due to them were not payable as they were no longer functioning. He had mentioned the following cases:

Name of RCC	Amount due Rs.
Kutch . . .	250
Ajmer . . .	496
Waltair . . .	1,766
North Malabar . . .	1,868
Goorg . . .	1,033
Jullundur . . .	3,017
Patiala . . .	925
Sarvodya Ashram, U.P. .	421

5.314 Mr. Radhakrishnan had pointed out that the argument put forward by the Bharat Sevak Samaj was not valid because papers and accounts of these units must be available with some other Camp organisation.

5.315 The Commission has worked out a Table 5-L showing the amounts due to the various Regional Camp Committees, and this is based on the accounts produced before the Commission. The amount comes to Rs. 4,34,294.61. This was the position at the end of 1964-65. There is no evidence that the Samaj had disbursed this amount. This matter will be discussed in detail later.

5.316 The report of Mr. B. V. Radhakrishnan shows that there were some serious complaints about the accounts and about the camps held by the Bharat Sevak Samaj and apart from calling for routine reports from the persons against whom complaints were levelled the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj does not appear to have done much in respect of these complaints. The Samaj has chosen not to produce the relevant records on the plea that they are not traceable. But the Samaj had asked Mr. Radhakrishnan to hold an enquiry and he found the action taken to be inadequate. This would go to show that he must have examined some record which is not now been made available to the Commission which may be for adequate reasons but which makes the task of the Commission

difficult if not impossible. Unfortunately the appendices containing a list and details of the complaint have also not been produced before the Commission.

5.317 The few instances of mis-utilisation of funds by the Organisers of the Bharat Sevak Samaj pointed out by Mr. Radhakrishnan shows that the state of affairs was not satisfactory. Unfortunately the records of the Regional Camp Committees, the cash books, ledgers, vouchers etc. have not been produced before the Commission. This was in spite of the special efforts made at the various places visited by the Commission.

5.318 Another disturbing feature brought out in the report of Mr. Radhakrishnan is the relatively large amounts lying with some of the Regional Camp Committee some of which had become defunct even in 1960. The Samaj seems to have been helpless in recovering the outstanding amounts from the Committees concerned and there is no indication that any adequate or effective steps were taken to make the recoveries. At the end of 1964-65 it appears that an amount of Rs. 3,22,376.08 was due from various Regional Camp Committees but there is no evidence that this amount has so far been recovered from those Committees.

5.319 The position then comes to this that out of Government grants a sum of Rs. 4,34,294.61 which should have been disbursed to the Regional Camp Committees was not so disbursed and remained with the Central Samaj. On the other hand some of the other Regional Camp Committees had a sum of Rs. 3,22,376.08 belonging to the Central Samaj which they had but have not returned to the Central Samaj so that a total sum of Rs. 7,56,670.69 has remained unutilised. And there is no indication as to what has happened to this money. Ostensibly the loser is the Central Government.

5.320 It appears that there were certain complaints in regard to the working and accounts of the Camps of the Bharat Sevak Samaj and at an Administrative Committee meeting held on February 12, 1960 a decision was taken for inquiring into the matter i.e. the position in regard to settlement of Work Camp accounts covering all aspects relating to delays at various stages, its adverse effects, refund of grants for Camps not held, malpractices, if any, other deficiencies and complaints and into the expenditure on the Central Camp Section. For the purpose of the inquiry Mr. B. V. Radhakrishnan examined and depended on the tour notes, memos and minutes, consolidated statement of accounts, accounts of Camp Section, account

books and registers, circulars and instructions, current files dealing with complaints and certain other allied material placed before him. On this material he based his report.

5.321 The Commission examined Mr. Dev Dutt Chopra, Secretary, Work Camps Group on this report. But he emphatically stated that this report was not a correct report and was based on unauthenticated documents and material. He also said that the matter was discussed in the Administrative Committee and it was also of the opinion that it was not of any great value. When asked if he had any documents in support of his statement he said that he was only speaking from memory and this was his recollection. According to this witness the report was of little value and was even prejudiced. But then this is an *ipse dixit*. And the fact remains that there is a sum of Rs. 7.56 lacs odd which has remained unutilised, as to those Regional Camp Committee to whom money was due it has not been paid and those that owed the Central Samaj have not paid to it.

5.322 Further no records of complaints have been produced by the Samaj and the Samaj never demurred to Radhakrishnan report except through the oral and uncorroborated statement of their ex-employee Mr. D. D. Chopra.

Form of accounts rendered by the Bharat Sevak Samaj to the Ministry of Education for the Labour and Social Service Schemes:

5.323 The Bharat Sevak Samaj was given grants amounting to Rs. 1,13,74,312.24 for holding Labour and Social Service Camps during the years 1954-55 to 1964-65. The Ministry's grants were paid to the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj which in its turn remitted monies to the Regional Camp Committees which had been formed by them for the purpose of holding these Camps. The Regional Camp Committees remitted monies to the Local Camp Committees and the Local Camp Committees sent the account after holding the camps.

5.324 The conditions upto the year 1956-57 for the grants prescribed by the Ministry required the Samaj to submit the accounts for the camps within a fortnight after completion of the camps and during later years within three months after the completion of the camps. No forms were prescribed by the Ministry for rendering the accounts but the following accounts were rendered by the Bharat Sevak Samaj during various periods:

From 1954-55 to 1957-58:

- (i) The receipt and payments accounts of the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj show-

ing the grants received, and other receipts, remittances to the Camps, the Central Organisational expenses and the loans paid and repaid, if any. In other words this was merely an account of the moneys received and paid by the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj.

- (ii) The statement of receipts and expenditure of the individual camps which showed the receipts and expenses of the camps and this was designated as the receipts and expenditure account. A scrutiny of many of the camp accounts shows that even the outstanding liabilities were included therein.

During this period no accounts from the Regional Camp Committees were received which would have shown how much money was received by them and how much they had spent for their organisation and how much they had remitted to the individual camps. These accounts were certified by the Chartered Accountant of Central Bharat Sevak Samaj who merely certified that the receipts and expenditure account was correct in accordance with the audited statement of accounts received from the camps. These accounts were not audited by Chartered Accountants but by officials of Government and there is no proof that they certified after reference to vouchers. In other words the Chartered Accountant of the Central Samaj did not verify the receipts and expenditure with reference to the vouchers or the books of accounts of the individual camps. All that he did was to incorporate the figures given in the "audited account" received from the Camps which were as above stated audited by Government officials and not by any chartered Accountant. And there is no indication of the books of account having been examined by them or any vouchers in support having been produced before them. The certificate itself only certifies the money to have been usefully expended. It says nothing about the vouchers or books of account. The Samaj has not produced before this Commission the accounts rendered by the individual camps nor the books of accounts of any camp.

- (iii) The Central Samaj rendered to the Ministry no accounts of the Regional Camp Committees upto 1957-58.

5.325 The Samaj rendered following accounts to the Ministry:

From 1958-59 to 1964-65:

- (i) The receipts and payments accounts of the Central Organisation showing the

grants and other receipts of the Central Organisation, the moneys remitted to the Regional Camp Committee, Central Organisational expenses, the payment and repayment of loans, if any, and the cash balances. In other words this was a receipts and payment account of the Central Organisation only.

- (ii) The accounts of the Labour and Social Service Camps gave the details of the Camps like the location, duration, total number of camper days, expenditure on food, incidentals, transport expenses etc. There was no provision in these forms to show the money actually received by these Camps whatever their source. This statement of accounts was certified by the Chartered Accountant at the Centre and his certificate was to the effect that he had verified the expenditure from the certificates furnished by the Government Officials or by Chartered Accountants authorised by the Ministry of Education. The Certificate given by the Government Officials or by the Chartered Accountants auditing the individual camp accounts, was to the effect that the expenditure had been verified from the vouchers in support thereto and that it had been utilised for the purpose for which it was sanctioned. In some of the certificates there is no mention of the vouchers. In other words the Central Auditor who certified these accounts did not verify the items of expenditure from the books of accounts or with reference to vouchers and the Government Official who certified the expenditure did not verify the same from the books of accounts and in some cases from the vouchers. All the verification that he did was with reference to the certificate by Government Officials. In other words no one made a reference to books of account and in some cases the vouchers and there is no presumption that Government Officials had the time and energy or the training to examine books of account or vouchers or both.

5.326 Another lacuna is that this was not a Receipt and Payments account but a mere statement of expenditure and can in no sense be called a complete account. There was no means of verifying whether the expenditure mentioned could have been met from the resources available locally and if the money received was not enough to meet the expenditure, how the same was raised and how the same was shown in the accounts.

- (iii) *Receipt & Payments Account of Regional Camp Committees:*

5.327 From the year 1958-59 the Bharat Sevak Samaj sent to the Ministry a statement showing the Regional Camp Committee expenditure of the various Regional Camp Committees. These statements were certified by the Chartered Accountant of the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj and contained a certificate to the effect that figures were based on the statements of expenditure of the various Regional Camp Committees audited by the officials authorised by the Ministry of Education to audit the camp accounts.

5.328 The Samaj did not render to the Ministry the Receipt and Payments accounts or the balance sheets of the Regional Camp Committees even for those years. The statements of accounts were submitted to the Ministry upto the year 1963-64.

5.329 The Samaj has, however, produced before the Commission a general statement of receipts and payments of the various Regional Camp Committees from the year 1958-59 to 1963-64. These were audited by the auditors who were authorised by the Ministry of Education to audit the Camp accounts and in some cases they were and in other cases they were not Chartered Accountants.

5.330 Apart from these records the Samaj has also produced before this Commission the registers maintained by the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj to watch the remittances made to the Regional Camp Committees and the adjustments of those remittances after getting the camp accounts. These registers are from the year 1954-55 to 1964-65.

5.331 The Samaj has, however, not produced the basic records of the Local Camp Committees nor of the Regional Camp Committees like the ledgers, cash books, stock registers or records about particulars of persons attending the camps or of work done in the camps nor the vouchers in support of expenditure.

5.332 The Samaj has also not submitted to the Ministry any consolidated account showing the remittances made to the Regional Camp Committees from the Central Samaj, the amounts accounted for by the Regional Camp Committees, the amounts by the Regional Camp Committees to the Local Camp Committees and the amount accounted for by the Local Camp Committees. In the absence of such a consolidated account there is no means of verifying whether the amounts remitted were duly accounted for by the receiving Units. For proper accounting it was essential that the moneys sent by the Central Samaj should be shown by it and the amount received by the Regional Committee must have corresponding entries of the amounts received by it. And *mutatis mutandis* about the local camps.

5.333 The accounts received by the Ministry were at any rate inadequate in the sense that the Ministry could not get therefrom a complete idea about the utilisation of grants. The Ministry was merely satisfied with the statements of expenditure and they did not bother about how the moneys were utilised till the camps were held and moneys were spent for them. As the unspent balances with the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj and the Regional Camp Committees were considerable and as the Samaj took its own time to refund unspent balances, the Ministry should have taken the precaution of satisfying itself that the moneys were spent only for the purpose of the camps and not for other activities of the Bharat Sevak Samaj. It is surprising that the Ministry never got any balance sheet which would have shown the outstanding liabilities and assets. This is a very serious lacuna in the accounts rendered by the Samaj to the Ministry.

5.334 Thus the position is that no account, of the Regional Camp Committees were received by the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj upto 1957-58. From 1958-59 they received only statements of expenditure of the Regional Camp Committees. No Receipt and Payments Accounts or Balance-sheets were received. Even the statements of expenditure were not received from a number of Regional Camp Committees. Their numbers are:—

1958-59	18
1959-60	10
1961-62	16
1962-63	22
1963-64	24

5.335 The Bharat Sevak Samaj were asked about the accounts of the Regional Camp Committees prior to 1958-59 and they replied that no share of Regional Camp Committees expenses was provided for during that period and therefore the question of accounts for that period does not arise.

5.336 This reply of the Bharat Sevak Samaj is quite besides the point in as much as the Regional Camp Committee had received monies for holding camps and had spent them. They should therefore have maintained these accounts showing the Receipt and Expenditure and these accounts should have been rendered.

5.337 About the non-production of the records of the Regional Camp Committees the Samaj has stated that all the Regional Camp Committee accounts with them had been produced and it was not possible to say whether the allegedly missing accounts were received by them or not. This reply to say that least is

evasive. Either the accounts of all the Regional Committees were received by the Central Samaj or not received. In either case a definite reply should have been given and not this vague statement.

5.338 If the accounts of all the Regional Committees were not received then it is difficult to imagine how a correct account of monies was given to the Ministry by the Samaj and if they were received the Samaj was in all fairness to the Commission bound to produce them. The reply of the Samaj is, in the opinion of the Commission unsatisfactory.

Non-remittances of grants to the Regional Camp Committee even though the accounts were settled by the Ministry.

5.339 As mentioned earlier the grants received by the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj from the Ministry of Education for the Labour and Social Service Camps were disbursed among the various Regional Camp Committees for the holding of camps at different places and these Committees rendered accounts to the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj after the camps were held. The Samaj did not render a consolidated account showing the amounts received from the Ministry, the amounts remitted to the various Regional Camp Committees, the amounts acknowledged by the Regional Camp Committees, the amounts remitted by the Regional Camp Committees to the Local Camp Committees and the amounts accounted for by those Committees in their books. This would have presented a complete picture of the receipt and accounting of the grants. The Samaj also did not prepare any balance-sheet which would have shown assets and liabilities of the various Committees.

5.340 With the help of the registers of remittances maintained from 1954-55 at the Central Office and the Receipt and Payment accounts of the Regional Camp Committees from 1958-59 produced by the Bharat Sevak Samaj this Commission has prepared statements showing the amounts remitted to the various Camp Committees the amounts refunded to the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj the expenditure on the camps approved by the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj, the Regional Camp Committee expenses approved by the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj and the balances due from the Regional Camp Committee to the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj or due to the Regional Camp Committee from the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj. This is contained in table 5-L. These statements have been prepared for each of the Regional Camp Committee and a summary has been prepared which is Table 5-M. From the summary it appears that the amounts due from the Regional Camp Committees to the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj was Rs. 3,22,376.08.

The number of committees from whom these amounts were due was 28 and many of these Committees had become defunct even as early as 1958-59 as in the case of Madurai Regional Camp Committee.

5.341 The table also shows that the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj owed as much as Rs. 4,34,294.61 to 38 other Regional Camp Committees upto the end of the year 1964-65. This is on the basis of the expenditure as approved by the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj. As mentioned elsewhere the Ministry of Education has finalised the grants upto the year 1962-63 in respect of the Camps expenditure. For the year 1963-64 the accounts of the Pilot Project Camps are still to be finalised and for the year 1964-65 no Utilisation Certificates have been issued. As regards the Regional Camp Committee expenses certificates of utilisation have been issued upto 1960-61. But still the fact remains that as much as Rs. 4,34,294.61 which was due to the Regional Camp Committee out of the grants given by the Ministry of Education were not remitted to them by the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj and they were mixed up with the other balances. This amount cannot be considered as utilised unless it is remitted to the proper authorities and used for the purposes it was given. But unfortunately in this case the Regional Camp Committees do not show the amounts due having been received from the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj nor do they show the liabilities which they have not discharged due to the non-receipt of these amounts from the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj. The entire system of accounts was defective and it is hardly imaginable that the creditors would have waited for more than 9 years for the clearance of their dues. These dues, at any rate, should have become time-barred by now.

5.342 The fact that as much as Rs. 3,22,376.08 was allowed to be retained by some other Regional Camp Committees in respect of camps held upto 1964-65 and no recoveries effected all these years i.e. for more than 8 years and in some cases even for 14 years shows that the Government monies were being locked up with persons incharge of these Regional Camp Committees. How these individuals utilised these amounts is not verifiable as no accounts kept by these committees have been produced before this Commission. It however, appears that by allowing these Regional Camp Committees, some of which had become defunct even as early as 1958-59, the Samaj has allowed the grants given for the Labour and Social Service Camps to be applied for purposes for which the grants were not intended.

5.343 The Bharat Sevak Samaj when asked to explain the position about balances due from and due to the Regional Camp Committees,

gave no reply to the questionnaire issued to them nor have they verified the correctness of these figures indicated above. A copy of the accounts as worked out by the Commission was given to Mr. Kohli who was appearing for the Samaj. Nothing more has been heard about it from the Samaj.

Arrangements for the Audit of the Camp Accounts:

5.344 The approved Schemes for the years 1954-55 and 1955-56 required that the audited accounts should be rendered within a fortnight of the termination of the Camp. They did not specify by whom the accounts were to be audited. In the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 the Scheme required that the accounts were to be invariably audited by a recognised Auditor, the Chartered Accountants in the case of the voluntary organisations, University Auditors in the case of Universities and the State Audit Department, if possible, by the State Governments. In the year 1959-60, however, these provisions were changed and in the case of voluntary organisations the accounts of the Camps could be audited by any one of the following:—

- (i) Chartered Accountants.
- (ii) Block Development Officers.
- (iii) Headmasters of Government Schools and Principals of Government Colleges.
- (iv) Deputy Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Schools.
- (v) Officers and Auditors of the Cooperative Departments.
- (vi) Sub-Divisional Officers.
- (vii) District Development Officers.
- (viii) Officers of the Local Fund Audit Department.

5.345 In the year 1960-61 besides the persons mentioned above the accounts could be audited by any Gazetted Officer—the name and full address with official seal was to be given. This continued upto the year 1963-64. From the year 1964-65 the procedure was changed as a result of a meeting held in the Ministry of Education in which the representatives of the Ministry of Education, Comptroller & Auditor General of India, Accountant General, Central Revenues, the Ministry of Finance and the Bharat Sevak Samaj were present and in this meeting it was decided that the country could be divided into 4 zones and in that 50 per cent of the total number of camps were to be audited by Chartered Accountants. These Chartered Accountants were to be nominated for each zone by the Comptroller and Auditor

General of India. In that the Ministry of Education was to advise the Bharat Sevak Samaj the names of the Chartered Accountants selected for the purpose for each zone.

5.346 Even though the requirements of the Scheme were that the accounts should be audited by the Chartered Accountants up to the year 1958-59, it appears that only the consolidated statements sent by the Bharat Sevak Samaj to the Ministry were audited by a Chartered Accountant. The accounts of the different camps do not appear to have been audited by the Chartered Accountants as would be evidenced from the certificates recorded by the Chartered Accountants in the accounts sent to the Ministry, which was to the following effect:

"This is to certify that above is correct in accordance with the audited statement of Accounts received from the camp and the books of account at the Central Office".

5.347 From the year 1959-60 the rules themselves gave the Bharat Sevak Samaj the option to have the accounts of the Camps audited by the various officials and non-officials mentioned in the Scheme. During the year 1964-65 the Samaj held 107 Camps and out of these 53 were to be audited by the Chartered Accountants. The Bharat Sevak Samaj sent the accounts of the camps audited by the Block Development Officers and others. The Ministry has admitted the accounts of 54 camps which could be audited by the persons other than Chartered Accountants and for the remaining 53 camps the Samaj has been asked to produce the accounts of the camps duly audited by the Chartered Accountants.

5.348 Thus, after the running of the scheme for about 10 years the Ministry put a condition and that also with the approval of the Bharat Sevak Samaj that the accounts of the camps should be audited by Chartered Accountants nominated for the purpose, the Samaj did not get their accounts audited accordingly, and even after 8 years no attempts have been made by the Bharat Sevak Samaj to get the accounts audited.

5.349 One fact, however, remains that right from the beginning upto the last year of the working of the camp movement, the accounts of the individual camps were not got audited by the Chartered Accountants. This is in strange contrast with the camps held by National Cadet Corps and Auxiliary Cadet Corps whose accounts were audited by the Accountants-General of the States within whose region the camps were held.

Arrangements for inspection of the Camps:

5.350 Even though grants for the Camps were given from the year 1954-55, no regular

arrangements were made for the inspection of the Camps by authorities independent of the Bharat Sevak Samaj. For the first time 2 Leaders Training Camps organised in the Hansraj College, Delhi in May/June, 1955 were inspected by officials of the Education Ministry. Their findings were adverse and will be discussed a little later. But in spite of this no regular and proper arrangements were devised for the inspection of camps.

5.351 In its meeting held on 31st August, 1955 the Committee on Labour and Social Services recommended that there should be an Evaluation Committee for the evaluation of work done in the Camps and the choice of the members was to be left to the Ministry of Education. The Agenda papers for the meeting of the Labour & Social Service Camp Committee held on December 18, 1956 shows that the Evaluation Committee had submitted its report in 1956 and the same was discussed in the meeting of the Labour and Social Service Camp Committee. From the Agenda it appears that the following 3 Camps held by the Bharat Sevak Samaj were inspected by the members of the Committee and their findings were as follows:

(i) *Prithla, District Gurgaon on 22-8-1956.*—

This Camp was inspected on August 22, 1956 and 35 boys in the age group of 13 to 16 and 10 or 11 non-students were found filling and repairing a project road of 2 miles length. No officer or representative of the Bharat Sevak Samaj had visited this Camp.

(ii) *Rupar Girls' Local Camp 20-9-1956.*—

This Camp had 40 Campers including 3 instructors and 2 Social Workers. Two Campers were found to be of 12 years of age which was below the prescribed limit. Here also no officer of the Bharat Sevak Samaj had ever visited the Camp to give it guidance. The cooperation of the villagers was extremely poor, the children were on the verge of starvation, camp was neither clean nor the work effective. The general impression of the team was that this was one of the Camps started without proper planning.

(iii) *Pioneer Training Camp of Bharat Sevak Samaj, Mehrauli—22-10-1956.*—

This Camp which was started on the 5th October and terminated on October 25, 1956 and there were 39 Campers. The Campers were found playing "matches", the amount of work done as labour service was negligible, the organisation appeared weak and the camp looked like a holiday camp rather than work camp. The number of trainees had no idea of the objectives behind this movement, purpose and drive were both

lacking. It was clear that the Bharat Sevak Samaj had not mobilised the services of any trained or experienced organisers and even the selection of the Campers was not well thought out.

In the accounts of the Bharat Sevak Samaj for the Pioneers Training Camp at Mehrauli they have claimed on an average 76 Campers, the total number of Campers being 1569 for 21 days. On October 22, 1956 i.e. the date on which the Evaluation Team visited and found only 39 Campers, the Samaj had claimed 76 Campers as present. In other words, 37 Campers were claimed in excess. If 39 is taken as the actual number the excess camper days claimed will be 550 as follows:—

Total number of Campers claimed by the Bharat Sevak Samaj in Accounts,	1,569
Total number of Campers at 39 per day for 21 days.	819
Excess camper days claimed	550

In the audit report the Chartered Accountant has pointed out that even though the camp terminated on the 25th October, 1956 the records showed consumption of flour on 26th and 27th October, 1956 and even during the days when the attendance was very heavy the average consumption varied from day to day. Thus it would appear that the Samaj continued to incur expenditure for this Camp even after the close of the Camp.

5.352 The Minutes of the meeting of the Labour and Social Service Camp Committee held on December 18, 1956 show that the reports of the officers on the Camp and work project was merely discussed and the contents noticed. This Committee also recommended the appointment of an Assessment Committee for evaluation of the work conducted under the Labour and Social Service Camps to study the physical achievements and the psychological effects on the villagers and the Campers.

5.353 In its meeting held on December 12, 1957 the Committee on Labour and Social Service Camps decided to appoint an Assessment Committee consisting of Mr. Krishna Prasada, Smt. Laxmi Mazumdar, Mr. Inder Pal Singh and a representative of the N.C.C. to inspect the camps. These Minutes also show that action was taken to form a panel of Professors and Lecturers of Universities who were to go and inspect the camps. The Commission has not been able to get the papers relating to any inspection done by the Assessment Committee formed but the reports of a few Professors and Lecturers are in the files and some of these reports will be discussed later.

5.354 During the year 1960-61 the various State Governments were asked by the Ministry

of Education to depute their Block Development Officers to inspect the Camps and send reports. If no camps were held they were also asked to intimate the fact of no camp having been held in their areas. The records produced by the Ministry show that the inspection reports from the Block Development Officer are for the following number of camps:—

1960-61	3
1961-62	5
1963-64	39 (but these were not inspections, only replies sent to Ministry to the questionnaires)

In the other cases "nil reports" were sent by the Block Development Officers indicating that no camps were held. It is not clear from the Ministry's records that they had any kind of control on these matters. During 1960-61 as many as 1514 camps are stated to have been held in the country but there are reports of only 3 camps. Similarly in 1961-62 as many as 1448 camps were held in the country but there are reports from the Block Development Officers of only 5. Either the reporting system was defective or the camps were not held. The Samaj has however claimed grants for the full number of camps. Which was the correct position it is not possible to say as the names of the Blocks were not indicated in the reports sent by the Samaj.

5.355 For the purposes of evaluating the Labour & Social Service Camps, the Kunzru Committee was appointed in 1963-64. On behalf of that Committee the Ministry issued a questionnaire in a tabulated form to 82 Block Development Officers asking them to reply to the questions therein contained. Thirtynine out of the 82 to whom the questionnaires were directed, chose to send their replies. It cannot be ascertained with any degree of certainty as to whether the replies are by the Block Development Officers themselves or they are by the local Secretaries of the Bharat Sevak Samaj and countersigned by the Block Development Officers. In certain cases the signatures are by the local officers of the Samaj and countersigned by the Block Development Officers. In other cases they are signed by the Block Development Officers only. In some cases the body of the replies is in one handwriting and then there is the signature of the Block Development Officer or the Community Development Block Officer. In any case, taking the replies of the Block Development Officers to be genuinely of the Block Development Officers certain discrepancies between what is stated by the Samaj and what is stated in the replies emerge which will be discussed later while analysing the replies of these officers under the heading of the individual camps.

5.356 Table 5-N prepared by the Commission gives the number of Social Service Camps

held during the years 1955-56 to 1963-64 and also the number inspected by the various officers of the Ministry or of other recognised bodies. This Table shows that in 1955-56 only 2 inspections were made and in 1956-57 there are three inspections; in 1958-59 there were six and in 1959-60 there were 25. In 1960-61 there were again 3; in 1961-62 there were 5 and in 1963-64 there were 2. Besides this, there are 39 replies by the Block Development Officers and other officers but they are not inspection reports.

Irregularities reported by Inspecting authorities:

5.357 The reports of the various officers of the Government and the professors who inspected some of the camps show that there were many irregularities, which can be grouped into the following categories:—

- (i) no camps held;
- (ii) the number of campers inflated for claiming grants;
- (iii) camper days inflated for claiming grants;
- (iv) local contributions in cash not accounted for;
- (v) non-maintenance of stock registers;
- (vi) poor organisation;
- (vii) poor quality of food supplied to the campers;
- (viii) non-maintenance of accounts;
- (ix) insufficient arrangements for accommodation;
- (x) no visits by Bharat Sevak Samaj Organisers or officials even though organisational charges were claimed.

Some of the cases where serious irregularities were noticed are discussed below:

Pilot Project Camps

5.358 During the year 1963-64 the Samaj was given grants to conduct Pilot Project Camps which were started on experimental basis to find out whether the Camps would be self financing by taking up remunerative projects. Three camps out of these were inspected by Mr. N. M. Tagore, Assistant Educational Adviser (Education), in the Ministry of Education and their assessment can be summed up in the following sentences:—

"It is unfortunate that we have had a very sad experience of these camps. The camps which we visited with prior notice to the Bharat Sevak Samaj Local Camp Or-

ganiser had in all probability been arranged in anticipation of our inspection and the Camps which we visited without advance notice were found out without any Campers."

The reports of these two officers have been discussed in detail elsewhere.

Inspection of Leaders' Training Camps—May/June, 1955:

5.359 In 1955-56 only two camps were inspected and the reports of the Inspecting Officers were very bad. These reports relate to the two Leaders' Training Camps held at Hansraj College, Delhi; the first from 1-5-1955 to 23-5-1955 and the second from 1-6-1955 to 23-6-1955. The first Camp was inspected by Mr. D. V. Navathe, Education Officer (N), in the Ministry of Education on 15-5-1955 and he found 27 trainees and 11 members of staff on the day of inspection. His remarks on the Camp were as follows:—

"From the questions that the trainees asked and from their response to my questions, I felt that the material was not upto the mark and that the leaders even after complete training, would not be able to deliver goods, when left to work on their own. Personally I feel that they gave me a very poor impression regarding their intellectual status and showed a very poor grasp of the ideas regarding Youth Camps.

"I visited the site where the trainees go and work for their Shramdan in the morning from 6.30 to 10.00. Here again the trainees gave a very poor impression. During all these 20 days, they have only constructed a trench about 100' long, 1½' wide and about 9" deep. The excavated earth has been utilised to fill up some of the ditches. The sites, as it stands now, has not benefited very much for all the labour that these 27 trainees have put in for 20 days. The way in which the trainees were working did not show any evidence of training at all. The way in which excavated earth was collected on stretchers and the way in which the stretchers were emptied into ditches, showed a clear ignorance of handling the implements.

"In such a camp where the leaders would be shouldering the responsibility of carrying on various types of projects, the training should be of a nature which will equip them with sufficient knowledge for every type of project. This aspect seems to have been neglected. What the trainees have achieved is the proning of some trees and the levelling of some ground for the Bharat Sevak Samaj buliding; and that too not

very satisfactory. The trainees themselves have hardly gained any knowledge or experience through the project".

These observations speak for themselves and require no elaboration except that they are highly uncomplimentary to the undertaking and show the futility of the venture.

The second Camp was inspected by Miss S. J. Narsian, Assistant Educational Adviser (N) on June 9, 1955. She found on the day of inspection 44 students and 2 Instructors. Her comments were as follows:

"What was lacking and the trainees themselves were keenly conscious of it was rural atmosphere and understanding of rural life and problems. The trainees complained that scarcely any opportunities were afforded to them to visit the villages and converse with villagers. They also were acutely conscious that their contact with villagers on the one hand and with the authorities on the other was negligible. It was felt that the trainees should be acquainted with the procedure to be adopted for making such contacts, if their future work is to be of any success.

"In this particular camp I think delegates had been admitted without much scrutiny.

"I think I should note down a disturbing piece of information that was conveyed by the lady trainee of the West Bengal. It appears that while the Ministry of Education sanctions Rs. 1/4/- per head per day for food, the West Bengal Campers receive the amount at the rate of Rs. 1/1/- per day per head. This is obviously a very heavy reduction and is likely to affect the quality of food-stuffs and the diet supplied generally to the campers. Granting that two annas per head are deducted by Bharat Sevak Samaj for organisational expenses, it is not clear why another anna per head per day should also be deducted out of the sanctioned amount. May be that the Bharat Sevak Samaj will be able to state where the discrepancy lies and issue directive to their organisation in Bengal for full payment to the campers".

What is surprising is that on the day of inspection Miss Narisian found only 44 students and 2 Instructors whereas in the Accounts the Samaj had claimed 44 students, 4 Organisers and 2 Social Workers on that day. Apparently the Organisers and Social Workers numbering 4 were not at the Camp during inspection. It is not known how the Samaj claimed for the persons who were not at the Camp.

Camps held in 1958-59

5.360 During the year 1958-59 the Bharat Sevak Samaj held 1524 Camps out of which

six camps were inspected; two by Lecturers of Colleges and four by Mr. C. S. Nair, Under Secretary, Ministry of Education. Their observations were as follows:

(i) Kulithali (Camp No. 109/Trg.):

Fr. S.L.J. Scudder, Lecturer of Sacred Heart College, who went to inspect this Camp on 26-12-1958 was told that the Camp had been postponed to 27-12-1958. So he had to return.

(ii) Kottapatti (Camp No. 644/D):

This Camp was inspected by Mr. C. R. Sundararaj, Lecturer, Art College, Peclamedu, Coimbatore on 4-1-1959. His report shows that the Camp was held from December 27, 1958 to January 5, 1959. He had also made local enquiries from outside sources and a few local men informed him that the Camp was started on December 27, 1958.

The Samaj in the Accounts rendered has, however, claimed for this Camp from December 26, 1958 for 65 Campers. It would appear, therefore, that the grants were claimed for one day for which no Camp was held as it appears from the report of the Lecturer.

(iii) Akathethara (Camp No. 771/D/58)

This Camp was inspected by Mr. C. S. Nair, Under Secretary, Ministry of Education. He has reported that the Camp was held by the Bharat Sevak Samaj from December 23, 1958 to January 2, 1959. In the accounts, however, the Samaj has claimed the Camp as having been held from December 23, 1958 to January 6, 1959. It is not clear how the Samaj has claimed for the long duration for this Camp.

(iv) Andarthode Kerala (Camp No. Rv/149/58):

According to Mr. Nair this Camp was held from 23-12-1958 to 1-1-1959, whereas the Samaj in the audited accounts has claimed that the Camp was held from 23-12-1958 to 5-1-1959. Mr. Nair has not mentioned the number of Campers he found.

(v) Guruvayoor Camp Kerala (666/D/58):

According to Mr. Nair this Camp was held from 22-12-1958 to 4-1-1959. He found the Campers did not have aptitude for social service work of the kind. He has not given the number of Campers he found.

(vi) Chowghat Camp Kerala (No. 667/D/58):

It seems that the work site was not visited by Mr. Nair nor has he mentioned the number of Campers he found at site. All that he has mentioned is that he gave an address to the boys of the Camp.

Camps held during the year 1959-60:

5.361 During the year 1959-60 the Bharat Sevak Samaj held 1590 Camps out of which 23 were inspected—five by Officers of the Ministry of Education and the rest by the Professors and Lecturers of the Colleges.

5.362 The findings in respect of some of the Camps are discussed below:

(i) Amadhana near Sironj:

As per the accounts this Camp was held from the 19th May, 1959 to 8th June, 1959 and the average number of campers was 59 (1234).

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Mr. Satyavratha Ghosh a College Professor inspected this camp on the 1st June, 1959 and he was told that the camp was already disbanded but he had received no intimation about the same. He found only about "a score of Campers" at the centre. But from the examination of the records he found the attendance of the campers recorded therein as follows:—

Students	35
Non-students	3
Teachers & Instructors	11
Social workers	5
TOTAL	54

He stayed on till the next morning. He could not find out whether the students had benefited but he was told that no record showing the receipt and issues of materials were maintained. He has mentioned the work done by the Campers i.e., an approach road of 320 ft. with a border of $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and width of 9 ft.

A copy of the report of Mr. Ghosh was sent to the Samaj which is shown by the copy of letter dated 11th August, 1959. But the Samaj gave no reply and this matter seems to have been overlooked at the time of passing the accounts by the Ministry.

What is disturbing about the inspection report is that Mr. Ghosh found that the camp ended on the 1st June, 1959 but the Samaj has claimed grants for this camp upto 8th June, 1959. If Mr. Ghosh's observations are correct this would be an exaggerated claim i.e. a claim after the closure of the camp. Mr. Ghosh was told when he went to inspect the camp on the 1st June, 1959 that the camp had already ended. It is also surprising that the Samaj has claimed for 59 campers on an average when Mr. Ghosh found 54 campers marked in the attendance register. Obviously the

number of campers shown in the returns was inflated which necessarily means an exaggerated claim.

Another discrepancy noticed about this camp was that while in the accounts the number of student-campers has been shown as 1129 plus 105 Organisers in the schedule of work attached to the accounts showing the work done by the campers the number of campers has been shown 2125 plus 105 organisers. This discrepancy also is not explained.

The Ministry does seem to have ignored the report of the Inspecting Officer while passing the grants for this camp although they did send a copy of the report to the Samaj which the Samaj did not care to reply in spite of a reminder.

(ii) Barsona (District Mathura), U.P. Camp No. DB/321:

In this case Mr. R. K. Sharma, Principal, Bareilly College, Bareilly, was asked to inspect the camp and he went to Barsona to inspect the camp on the 10th June, 1959. He found no camp there and on inquiry he was told that no camp was held. He was put to great inconvenience and returned.

The records received from the Ministry of Education however show that the Samaj held a camp from the 7th June, 1959 to 27th June, 1959 at Gobarthan in Mathura district instead of at Barsona. The change of venue was, however, not intimated to the Inspector or to the proper authorities and no reason for this change of venue is shown.

If it is correct that the camp was as a matter of fact held on the days mentioned then steps should have been taken by the Samaj to give intimation about the change to the Inspector, who was to inspect the camp. In this case the absence of due intimation to the Inspector designate and what the Inspector was told about the factum of holding the camps makes the very holding of the camp suspect if not doubtful.

The Samaj agreed to bear the expenses of the T.A. of the visiting Inspector amounting to Rs. 116.86 and this was borne by the Regional Camp Committee West U.P.

(iii) Barkakana [DB-290 Hazaribagh (Bihar)]:

This Camp was to be held from 14-6-1959 to 4-7-1959 but the accounts of this Camp have not been produced by the Ministry and, therefore, it has not been possible to verify when the Camp was actually held. This Camp was visited by Professor Dinesh Prasad Pandey of the Ranchi College and in his report he men-

tioned the total number of campers as 57 the break-up being as follows:—

Students	30
Non-students	17
Teachers	8
Social workers	2
	<hr/>
	57

He found the camp a little congested and the campers were not satisfied with the quality of the food served. Some irregularities were also seen in the attendance register.

From his report it would appear that the Samaj did not adhere to the approved programme inasmuch as of 57 campers 17 were non-students and this was more than 20% of the campers and the supervisors were 10 even though under the scheme not more than 10% of the campers were to be supervisors.

(iv) *Chinnapuram East Krishna District:*
(Camp No. DB/21/59)

This Camp was inspected by Dr. D. V. Ramana, Reader, Department of Economics, Andhra University and he found 49 campers. He had also commented about the "non-visit of any of the inspectors" and the non-maintenance of stock registers and the want of accounts written up-to-date.

The accounts show that the Samaj had claimed 1072 campers for 21 days i.e. for 51 campers. Either the campers, for whom grants were claimed, were not all present or the accounts were inflated.

(v) *Bommuru (Camp No. DG/18):*

This Camp was visited by Mr. Narasingha Rao of the Andhra University. He found 49 campers.

The work done in the camp has been shown as visits to the nearby hospital with a view to learn something about nursing and visits to the houses in the villages to see the living conditions there.

In this camp also the accounts show that the Samaj had claimed for 1062 campers for 21 days in other words for 51 campers on an average. It would, therefore, appear that either the camp accounts were inflated or the attendance was varying from day to day. Only the accounts of the camp giving the names of campers attending every day can resolve these differences.

(vi) *Bhiwanigarh (Camp No. DG/367):*

This Camp was inspected by Mr. Dula Singh, Lecturer in Chemistry, Rajendra

College, Bhatinda. From his report it would appear that the sanction for the Camp was received very late with the result that camp was started with about 21 girls on June 22, 1959 and later more campers joined.

(vii) *Dundara (Camp No. DB/190):*

This Camp was visited by Mr. U. N. Dixit, Lecturer in the Vidya Bhawan, Teacher's College, Udaipur. He found that there were no villagers helping the campers. There was no proper planning of the project in advance and so there was no question of fixing any targets. His observation was that the work done was not commensurate with the time expended and manpower used and there was no agency to look after the completed work. He observed "the piece of road repaired will be washed away in the rainy season. It is a very temporary and, therefore, not very beneficial to the local community".

He also commented on the following matters:

- (i) the food served was hardly satisfactory; it was ill-planned as well;
- (ii) the accommodation was inadequate;
- (iii) there was absolutely no provision made for medical inspection;
- (iv) the money received from the Central Organisation was inadequate and the campers had "to find many difficulties" to get money.

(viii) *Thana Dhamrer (Alwar district) Camp No. DB/210-Raj:*

This camp was inspected by Mr. L. N. Vyas of the Rajarishi College, Alwar. He found the quality of food as not very well balanced and no stock registers were maintained. He found 53 students, 5 non-students and 6 teachers or instructors totalling 64 campers. The Samaj has claimed for 1261 campers for 21 days i.e. on an average 60 campers which is actually less which shows a want of accuracy in calculations of accounts.

(ix) *Varuna (Camp No. DG/57/59):*

This camp was to be held between 15-5-1959 to 4-6-1959 and Mrs. M. A. Khadir was nominated for inspecting this camp. She went to the Camp site on May 22, 1959 but there was no camp there. The Chairman of the village and the school teachers were not even aware of any camp in that place nor of any proposal to held any such camp. The explanation of the Samaj was that the camp could not be held mainly because the vacations had started before the sanction. What is strange is that Mrs. Khadir who was asked to inspect the camp was the wife of Mr. M. A. Khadir who was

the city Convener of the Bharat Sevak Samaj and they could at least have kept her informed about the programme. This is indicative of the organisational inefficiency of the camps. But in fairness it must be said that no charge was made for this camp.

(x) *Mudagere (Camp No. DB/55):*

This camp was inspected by Mr. B. S. Sehgal, Education Officer, in the Ministry of Education who found the food served to be poor and the arrangements for commodation unsatisfactory. He found the target of work as over-ambitious resulting in execution of several incomplete projects or complete indifference towards the targets.

(xi) *Satyagala Camp No. DB/54/59:*

This Camp was inspected by Mr. B. S. Sehgal, Education Officer in the Ministry of Education who found 58 Campers; 50 students and 8 teachers and instructors. He found the food served to be poor, the accommodation scattered and not satisfactory for a Camp of that nature. About this project also the complaint of the inspecting officer was that the target of the Camp was both vague and over-ambitious. He also found the instructors as doing no manual work and considered this as improper.

(xii) *Dhapa Camp No. DT/190:*

This Camp was inspected by Mr. H. C. Tandan, Section Officer in the Ministry of Education and he found the attendance of campers as 50. Two of the Campers had left due to snake bite in the reservoir where hyacinth was removed by the Campers. He commented that due to the unexpected early rains the track for the Camp was upset. His other observations were - (i) the Camp had not been properly planned, (ii) the Camp Officer was not trained and had little knowledge of the technique of running a camp. He felt that the work taken up by the Camp namely the removal of hyacinth from the reservoirs should not have been selected for the Camp. Not much heed had been paid about the discussions held in the Camp and the surroundings of the Camp were not very neat and clean. Even though 2 snake bite cases were reported there were no first-aid arrangements in the Camp, (iii) No good diet was provided to the Campers.

(xiii) *Falta Camp No. DT/195:*

This Camp was also inspected by Mr. H. C. Tandan, Section Officer in the Ministry of Education. He found the Camp as well organised even though there were some complaints about the quality of food supplied.

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The articles purchased were not brought in stock registers.

(xiv) *Sarda Palli Camp No. DG/343:*

Even though 50 Campers were admitted in this Camp Mr. H. C. Tandan who inspected this Camp on 18-6-1959 found only 48. No help was noticed from the villagers. Some Campers had complained that they were not supplied fish and meat to their satisfaction. The Accounts were not up to date. Even though the Camp had started 3 days earlier before his visit not much had been done. The Accounts part of the Camp was very poor. The Camp Officer was given only 24 hours notice to take up the assignment.

(xv) *Dehugaon Camp No. DB/241:*

This Camp was inspected by Mr. K. P. Kshirsagar. He found 50 Campers. Not a single villager was helping the Campers at the time of his visit to the Camp. He found the quality of food poor, sanitary arrangements inadequate and the student Campers had complained about the quality of food. It would also appear that no responsible member of the Camp organising body was present at the Camp site.

(xvi) *Khed, Poona Distt, Camp No. DG/240:*

This Camp was also inspected by Mr. K. P. Kshirsagar. He found 53 Campers, 31 of whom were Amber Charkha trainees. He found no sense of discipline, no stock registers maintained for the articles purchased and the books of Accounts not properly maintained.

He found that the Campers went round the village to collect information the normal occupation of the villagers, number of earning members, number of school going children, but was unable to appreciate the purpose of such enquiry. He found that out of the 51 Campers, 31 left to attend their training at Amber Charka Training Centre as they were under-going full-time training from 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. receiving stipends. For all practical purposes these trainees were not available, in the Camp during this period. The whole programme of the daily activity was ill-planned and was arranged to suit the timings of these amber charkha. There was no Camp life and discipline, no attendance register was maintained and there was absolutely no programming, no spade work and no follow-up. According to him the Camp was to be closed on the 7th of June, 1959.

On making enquiries he found that a propaganda of Nava Budhism was the main theme of cultural programme during the night. There was no cooperation from the governmental agencies.

(xvii) *Khedabrahma Camp No. DB/483 in Sabarkantha Distt:*

This Camp was inspected by Mr. V. P. Mehta of the Gujarat University. He found 60 Campers. There was no help forthcoming from the villagers and food served was not good as the left-over food of the morning was served in the evening.

(xviii) *Urulikanchan in Poona District: (IN/2/59)*

This Camp was inspected by Mr. L. N. Welinkar. He has mentioned the total number of Campers as 65 but had mentioned that 25 Campers left on 12-11-1959. The Samaj should therefore have claimed only for 885 Campers days as from 2-11-1959 to 12-11-1959 for 11 days, 65 Campers equal to 725 from 13-11-1959 to 16-11-1959, for 40 campers as 160-total being 885. But in the accounts of the Samaj as rendered they have claimed for 933 Camper days. In other words the claims for the 48 Campers' days is in excess. There were no stock registers maintained and he did not find the Campers quick and smart or of good morale.

(xix) *Barsi Camp No. DB/502:*

This Camp was inspected by Mr. P. N. Kaul, professor Dayanand College, Hissar, and he found 60 Campers. No visiting instructor visited this Camp. No stock registers or issue registers were maintained.

(xx) *Walki Camp No. DG/514:*

This Camp as per the Accounts was held from 24-12-1959 to 7-1-1960. The number of Campers was 753. This Camp was inspected by Professor S. S. Kale of the Poona University who found 56 Campers. The Professor found some Campers too young and weak for the hazards of the camp life. There was no organisation which would continue the activities initiated by holding the camps; in the absence of such an agency the activity was bound to lapse and result in waste as per the Professor.

It is not clear how the Samaj has claimed only for 50 Campers when the Professor found 56 at the site. No visiting instructor was found at the Camp but the Samaj has claimed for 3 visiting instructors.

(xxi) *Kablana Camp No. DB/375:*

This Camp was inspected by Professor J. Narain of the C. R. College, Rohtak. He found 60 Campers, amongst whom were 5 villagers whom he found as staying on in their own villages. The work done was the filling up and levelling of the road but he found the

road as practically by unserviceable and the plying of vehicles was rather impossible and during rainy season the question of serviceability was out of question. The Stock Registers were irregularly maintained, the lay out of the Camp was all together neglected and there was the absence of an experienced camp officials. No visiting instructor was reported.

(xxii) *Salera Camp No. DB/491:*

This Camp was inspected by Mr. L. K. Oad, Lecturer of the Vidya Bhavan Teachers' College, Udaipur. He found the food very poor about which some of the Campers complained. The accommodation was congested. No Stock Registers were maintained. The visiting lecturer had reported the number of Campers to be 61 whereas in the Accounts submitted by the Samaj for 874 Campers for 15 days on an average 58 Campers. As the daily Attendance Sheet is not attached to the Camp Account it is not possible to verify the correctness of these figures. But it does show defect in accounting because no one knowingly claims less.

(xxiii) *Jamkhed Camp No. DB/513:*

This Camp was inspected by Professor K. P. Kshirsagar of the Poona University who found 42 Campers. There were no visiting instructors. There was no full-time representative of the organisation taking active part in the Camp. There was no preplanning of the work.

In the Audited Accounts rendered for this Camp the Samaj had claimed for 675 Campers for 15 days i.e. 45 Campers on an average whereas the visiting Professor found only 42. It appears that the claim of the Samaj was not correct.

(xxiv) *Kupwad (DT/269)*

This Camp was inspected by Professor K. P. Kshirsagar of the Poona University who found the total number of Campers as 11; 3 students, 2 non-students, 5 teachers and 1 social worker and when he arrived there he found them doing no work but just idling. There was no cooperation from the villages. In fact there was absolute non-cooperation. The target for the work was not fixed before hand and he found no work done and there was wastage of time and man power. There were no visiting instructors and the condition of the Mess was very poor and the food was not well balanced. There were no adequate arrangements for water supply, no provision for water storage and during his stay the Campers were doing nothing. He was doubtful whether the students benefited by the stay in the Camp and from the conditions and the atmosphere

of the Camp he formed the impression that there was no improvement in discipline and the morale of the Campers.

There were no provisions for medical agencies. A teacher was informed of his selection for the Camp just a day before the commencement of the Camp and he was asked to bring Rs. 15/- for the food and stay in the Camp. The villagers instead of offering any cooperation were actually trying to exploit the camp organisation, they were charging heavily for the utensils and water etc. Even though this was District Teachers Camp only 8 teachers were present and out of these 3 or 4 teachers attended the Camp under compulsion. The Campers did not behave properly in the Camp and it was difficult for the camp organisation to carry on the camp work.

Out of the 5 villagers attending this camp on the 8th 2 of them had to be expelled from the Camp for want of discipline and for misbehaviour, the remaining 3 were particular only in attending the meals in the Camp.

The Camp Organiser informed the Camp authorities Bombay about this poor conditions of the Camp successively on the 6th, 7th and 8th with the request to close down the Camp in order to save the money of the organisation for the remaining period. But to his surprise he was asked to continue the Camp activities till the 14th under any circumstance as is shown by the telegram received by the Organiser.

Even though the Camp was started on the 5th the work site selection was not done till 8th September, 1959 and that also was not one which could be helpful to the villagers in future.

Thus this Camp was a total failure as per the report of the visiting Professor.

The Accounts of the Camp show that the Samaj claimed for 29 Campers for 10 days even though the visiting Professor found only 11 Campers at the site. Thus it would appear that the Camp Accounts were exaggerated.

Further even though this was a District Teachers' Camp there were 3 students in the Camp as per the Report of the Professor but the Samaj while submitting the Accounts showed all of them as teachers. Thus it would appear that while giving the Accounts the true picture was not presented to the Ministry.

Strangely enough in spite of these adverse criticism the Ministry has admitted the grants for this Camp.

(xxv) Mahamandir Camp No. RY/OTC/31:

This Camp was inspected by Principal, P. L. Shrimali of Vidya Bhavan Teachers' College, Udaipur. From his report it appears that there were 20 Campers in this Camp. He found the food unsatisfactory and he was doubtful whether the student benefited as he had no time to study. No registers showing the stock of materials was produced. He found the number of Campers as too small to form any effective working group.

In the Accounts rendered for this Camp the Samaj has claimed for 306 Campers for 10 days i.e. for 30 Campers, whereas the visiting Principal found only for this Camp was inflated but the Ministry appears have admitted the grants without any scrutiny.

(xxvi) Kuliharigaon (Camp No. BY/552/61):

This Camp was inspected by the Block Development Officer, Junagarh on 19-3-1962 and 28-3-1962. Even though the total number of campers claimed for the camp in the accounts was 54 the Block Development Officer found 50 campers on 19-3-1962 and 46 campers on 28-3-1962. Obviously the persons in charge had inflated the number of campers.

The Block Development Officer found the achievement of the Camp not upto the mark and the programme too ambitious. He found the campers doing manual work as they were compelled to do so and they were more inclined towards entertainment programme. He did not believe that the campers had learnt anything useful from their attending the camp. No stock registers, or issue registers were maintained. On the whole the Block Development Officer felt that it was possible to organise the camp in a better way.

The Block Development Officer had mentioned in his report that there were no expenditure for incidental charges and transport of campers. The expenditure was only towards the management of food expenses. The expenditure on the last day of the Camp stood at Rs. 430 which was contributed as follows:—

Bharat Sevak Samaj	200.00
Block	200.00
Panchayat Samiti	30.00

Strangely enough when the Bharat Sevak Samaj rendered the accounts to the Ministry they had shown a total expenditure of Rs. 624.72, for food Rs. 530 and for incidentals Rs. 94.72 Rs. 200 has been shown as contributed by the State Government and Rs. 100 as collected locally and the balance of Rs. 324.72 has been claimed from the Ministry of Education. As the Block Development Officer had

inspected the Camp on the last of the Camp it would appear that while rendering the accounts the Samaj had inflated the total expenditure on the camp. As none of the Camp records like the cash book, stock registers, attendance registers, etc. have been produced before this Commission it is not possible to verify the correctness of the accounts submitted by the Samaj.

(xxvii) *Radawas (Camp No. DS/113/63):*

The Block Development Officer who had sent a report about this camp did not have information about the duration of the Camp or the number of members or of any other point. He also did not know the work taken up and the only comments he had offered was that the Panchayat Samiti should be consulted before organising such camps.

This is a clear instance of organisation of a camp without consulting the Block Development Officer or the Panchayat Samiti. Strangely enough all these Pilot Project Camps were to be taken up in consultation with the Blocks but in this case no consultation seems to have been held.

This is further corroborated by the Inspection Report of Mr. N. M. Tagore, Assistant Educational Adviser and Mr. Gurudev Saran, Deputy Financial Adviser (Education) who had mentioned that neither the Block Development Officer's office nor the Secretary of the Regional Camp Committee in Jaipur were aware of the holding of the camp or of its location. Two officials of the Education Ministry found no campers when they inspected and they were told that the campers had gone home it being a Sunday.

From the report of these two officers the following facts emerge :

- (i) The campers were reported to be digging back portion of the school for the purpose of putting a platform and there was no indication of any payment being made for the school for the work done.
- (ii) They were told that the campers were repairing some 'Kachha' road but on inquiring about the details they were informed that the work that was done by the school boys was only for two hours or so in the morning after which they had to attend their classes. They were also informed that the Inspector of schools had objected to this and this was objectionable, to the Ministry of Education as the camps were intended to be held only during summer vacation. They had no information whether any hired labourers were employed

for these works by the school as there were no details available at that time.

- (iii) There were no other activities as all the boys had returned to their villages.

The general observations of the two officers on these two camps were as follows :—

- (1) The camp did not seem to fulfil the requirements envisaged.
- (2) It was not a summer camp at all. It was being held during the school session.
- (3) This could not have been a remunerative project either.
- (4) The alignment was not selected with the approval of the Block Development Officer which is a pre-requisite for sanctioning the camp.

A scrutiny of the accounts shown that even for the Sunday i.e. 7th July, 1963 when the two officers of the Education Ministry inspected the site and found no campers at site the Bharat Sevak Samaj had claimed for 55 campers, the break-up being as follows:—

Students.

Camp organisers.

5

For the subsequent Sundays i.e. 14th July and 21st July, 1963 also they claimed for 56 campers. A certificate attached to the Camp account shows that an amount of Rs. 530 was paid by the Panchayat Samiti Shahapura (Jaipur) for the work done by this camp and this certificate has been signed by the Vikas Adhikari viz. the Block Development Officer. It is really surprising how the Block Development Officer who in his reply to the questionnaire sent to the Ministry of Education stated that no information was available, certified about the work done by the campers and paid the amount of Rs. 530. It is however, to be mentioned that the certificate was signed by a person who was different from the person who signed replies to the questionnaire.

(xxviii) *Bilara (District Jodhpur)—DS-5/63:*

This Camp was held for 21 days from 25-5-1963 to 14-6-1963. In reply to the questionnaire issued to him by the Ministry of Education the Block Development Officer has stated the number of student-campers as 40; the number of non-student campers as 40 and number of organisers as 5. The Samaj, however, given the number of student-campers as 47, non-student campers as 26 and of Camp Organisers as 7 in the daily attendance sheet attached to the camp accounts sent to the

Ministry of Education. Thus according to the Block Development Officer the total number of campers was 85 but as per the attendance sheet of the Bharat Sevak Samaj the number of campers was 80. The difference is not explained. The same Block Development Officer in a certificate attached to the accounts has mentioned that there were 55 campers and 5 Camp Organisers making a total of 60. The picture thus emerging out of these varying certificates and reports is inexplicable.

The Samaj in its report of this Camp has mentioned that they had been able to raise Rs. 250 in cash as the local help for the camp but this amount of Rs. 250 has not been shown as a receipt in the accounts of the Camp sent to the Ministry.

It is also surprising as to how 40 non-student campers were admitted in this camp which is almost 50% of the total number of campers whereas according to the approved scheme the non-students were not to exceed 20% of the campers.

(xxix) Mahakut (Bijapur District)—Camp No. DS/34/63:

According to the replies of the Block Development Officer Badami to the questionnaire issued by the Education Ministry this camp was held from 25th May, 1963 to 13th June, 1963 for 24 days and there were 40 students campers, 10 non-student campers and one organiser. The Block Development Officer has mentioned that the camps had taken up the removal of silt of a tank and approach road. He commented that the silt of the tank was too hard to be excavated by the students hence that project was given up. The turn out was much less. He also mentioned that the digging of the tank was not useful because it had no water stagnation during 1957.

In the attendance sheet attached to the camp account the Samaj has claimed that this camp was held from the 25th May, 1963 to 14th June, 1963 and they claimed for 60 campers per day the break up of this being:

Non-students . . .	12
Students . . .	43
Camp Organisers . . .	5

As mentioned earlier the Block Development Officer has reported only 51 campers. Therefore, it would appear that the Samaj had claimed for a larger number of Campers in their Accounts.

Another discrepancy is about the period of the Camp. The Block Development Officer's

report shows that the Camp was upto 13th June, 1963 for 20 days whereas when the Samaj sent the Accounts they have claimed the Camp to have been held upto 14th June, 1963 i.e. for 21 days. That is another item which is incorrect but it is a minor Discrepancy.

A scrutiny of the schedule of transport expenses which has been attached by the Samaj shows that they have mentioned the actual number of Campers as 5 Organisers and 41 Campers against the sanctioned strength of 5 Organisers and 43 Campers. The position as submitted by the Samaj in the various records are thus conflicting. A scrutiny of this schedule further shows that the Samaj has claimed transport expenses for some individuals by including their names more than once in the same schedule. For example the name of M. B. Patil who travelled from Mahakoot to Nandikeshwar has been shown twice once at Sl. No. 4 and again at Sl. No. 29 for 14-6-1963. Another person Mr. H. G. Kammar is shown at 3 places at Sl. No. 6, Sl. No. 31 and Sl. No. 38. In the first 2 he is shown as having travelled from Mahakoot to Kutabankeri and the last he is shown as having travelled from Mahakoot to Badami. In all these cases they have been paid @ Rs. 2/-.

It would, therefore, appear that these schedules were not prepared on the basis of actual facts or at least carefully.

(xxx) Parloo, Camp No. DS/64/63:

This Camp in Barmer District was held from 10-6-1963 to 30-6-1963 as is reported in the Accounts of the Camp. The number of Campers are reported to have been 50 for the 10th and 11th June, 1963 and 60 for the remaining days.

A schedule has been attached to the Accounts showing travelling expenses for 23 people up to Parloo and for 20 people from a place Kanana. It is not known why travelling expense was paid only one way to some people.

For 17 people travelling expense for the onward journey has been claimed for the 10th June and for 6 people for the 11th June. Therefore it should appear that these 6 people should have joined the Camp on the 11th but strangely enough in the Attendance Sheet the number of Campers for the 10th and 11th is the same i.e. 50. In other words it appears that no new Campers joined on the 11th even though travelling expense has been paid for them on that day.

A scrutiny of this list shows that on the 10th the name of Mangi Lal appears thrice and for the return journey also the name of

Mangi Lal appears thrice. In the first 2 cases the place of travel is from Pachpaloo to Parloo and the 3rd from Kalyanpur to Parloo.

All these facts cause some doubts about the Accounts produced, and in the absence of the original records maintained by the Camp authorities it cannot be said that the Accounts represent the true state of affairs.

(xxxix) *Rahika, Dharbhangha, Camp No. DS/42/63:*

In replies to questionnaire sent to him the Block Development Officer has reported the number of Campers as 40 students and 5 Organisers and the age of the students is reported as between 12 to 18 years. The Block Development Officer has reported that the food served to the Campers was poor and the formal and informal education is also poor. He reported that no adult literacy and other work was taken up except the manual work. The Block Development Officer has reported that the question of taking interest by the Campers in the construction of the project did not arise as the work was done by the hired labourers and not by the Campers. The Campers only inaugurated the scheme and laid foundation. So the question of appreciation by the villages did not arise as the work was done by the hired labourers and he also said that this had become a subject of ridicule and it had become a source of income to Mr. Gangadhar Jha, District Organiser, Bharat Sevak Samaj in giving a bad name to the organisation. He has also said that the question of giving the quantum of work did not arise as no work was done by the Campers. In a separate report attached he had the following comments to make:—

"The motive of the District Organiser Mr. Gangadhar Jha was earning for bread on the name of camp and not for making the camp a venue for educational value. Neither the cultural nor educational activities were the items of the camp. The school students who were campers were in one sense engaged as paid labourers to justify the caption of 'camp' organised by Mr. Gangadhar Jha, District organiser, Bharat Sevak Samaj".

In the Audited Accounts the Samaj has shown the number of Campers who attended as 65 i.e. 50 students, 10 non-students and 5 Organisers whereas the Block Development Officer had reported the total number of Campers as 40 Campers and 5 Organisers. It would therefore appear that the Camper days were inflated when the Accounts were submitted.

From the report of the Block Development Officer it would appear that there was vir-

tually no camp except for the inauguration and the manual work which was reported for the camp was done by hired labour.

(xxxix) *Shahbitpur, Camp No. DS/98/63:*

The number of Campers is reported as 60. One of the Campers left in the middle. What is strange is that 2 Campers, one Mr. V. D. Tyagi from Meerut and Dr. Usaf Hussain from Lalyana joined the camp on the 10th June and 17th June respectively and travelling expense has been claimed for them of Rs. 6 and Rs. 10 respectively. But in the Attendance Sheet the number of Campers has been shown as 60 from 7 to 18th June, 1963, thereby showing that there were no additional members who joined the camp either on the 10th or on the 17th. Therefore, it would appear that the Camp Accounts do not represent the true state of affairs.

This Camp was inspected by Mr. N. M. Tagore, Assistant Educational Adviser and Mr. Gurudev Saran, Deputy Finance Adviser in the Ministry of Education and their reports show that neither Major Ram Chandra who is the Secretary in the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj incharge of Camps nor the Regional Camp Committee Secretary knew about the whereabouts of the camp and when the 2 officers of the Education Ministry after making enquiries found out the venue of the camp they were informed that the Camp had been closed the previous night as they were expecting heavy rains.

The work reported to have been done was the digging of trenches for planting trees and the 2 officers of the Ministry of Education found these trenches as unsuitable as having been dug quite before the start of the Camp and the site as unsuitable because of the likelihood of silting. They were told that the number of Campers were 35 students and 25 non-students and this was not according to the pattern which laid down the number of non-students as not more than 20% of the total strength.

The overall impression of the 2 officers was very disappointing and they had doubts whether some of the students of the institution have not been made to work for the project or the major part of the work was not done by petty labourers. The impression they got on discussing with the Organiser was that if at all the camp was held then the Campers must have been ill fed and must have worked under "hard conditions".

(xxxix) *Koparia Camp No. DS/73/63:*

The total number of Campers is shown as 120; 80 students, 30 non-students and 10 Organisers in the replies of the Block Development

Officer to the Questionnaire issued by the Ministry of Education. The number of Campers as shown in the Audited Accounts is 1200 for 21 days in other words 54 Campers. The discrepancy is not explained. The fact remains that the non-students were more than 20% of the Campers if the figures of the Block Development Officer are taken into account.

The work done in this Camp was earth work in the completion of the Kosi Eastern Embankment near Koparia Railway Station. This appears to have been the work taken up by the Bharat Sevak Samaj on a contract basis. A credit has been given for this work of Rs. 505.75.

(xxxiv) *Talwandi Camp No. DS/63:*

The total number of Campers as per the Block Development Officer's reply to the Questionnaire issued to him by the Ministry of Education was 49 whereas the Samaj has shown 1166 Campers, for 21 days on an average of 56 Campers. It appears that the number of Campers was inflated by the Bharat Sevak Samaj while claiming the grants.

The Block Development Officer has also mentioned that the Campers and Organisers should not be allowed to leave the camp during the camp days and the organisers should be intimated well in time and should not be given any leave. It would, therefore, appear that in this Camp the Campers and the Organisers were not living in the Camp throughout.

Another thing which appears on a scrutiny of the schedule showing travelling expense is that the travelling expenses have been claimed more than once for the same persons. Thus the name of Gurucharan Singh of Mudgi appears twice; one at Sl. No. 13 and at Sl. No. 16. The name of Sukhdev Singh appears at Sl. No. 15, at Sl. No. 16 and at Sl. 45. The names of Kripal Singh appears at Sl. No. 23, at Sl. No. 24 and the name of Niranjana Singh appears at Sl. No. 29 and 33.

In view of this there appears to be some doubt about the Accounts submitted for this Camp.

(xxxv) *Bakal, M.P., Camp No. DS/2/63:*

According to the Block Development Officer's replies to the Questionnaire issued by the Ministry of Education this Camp was held for 15 days from 31-5-1963 to 14-6-1963 and the number of Campers was 30. The Samaj has, however, claimed for 1243 Campers for 15 days; in other words, for 83 Campers. It appears that the claim of the Samaj was inflated. The Block Development Officer has reported that only a little work was done but he had suggested that the days of the camps should be fixed up in advance and these days

should be adhered to and in the case of this Camp it was not so done. He had also pointed out that the selection of the Campers was not done in advance nor their consent to attend the Camp and stay for the duration of the camp obtained. He had also indicated that the selection of the site and project was not done in advance and the Camp Organiser did not stay for all the days of the Camp but used to run away to Jabalpur every now and then. It appears that no recreational activities were arranged in the Camp.

(xxxvi) *Raipura Camp No. DS/A/63:*

From the replies to the questionnaire issued by the Ministry of Education given by the Block Development Officer it is seen that this camp was held from 25-5-1963 to 3-6-1963 and it was held for 10 days only due to the sickness of the campers. This was a pilot project camp and from the replies filled in it is seen that 15 labourers were employed and the work done was earth-work of "Samsabad Diversion Road". The Block Development Officer found the total number of campers as 54 and the number of organisers as 5. There were 15 non-student campers and it would appear that these were labourers. The approximate value of work done was Rs. 100 and there is a remark that no measurement was done by the overseer of the P.W.D. and payments had not been received. The land was handed over on 28-5-1963 instead of 25-5-1963 due to acquisition difficulty.

The funds secured in cash or in the form of commodities is put as Rs. 900. From all the details given in the replies to the questionnaire by the Block Development Officer it would appear that this camp was held only for 10 days even though as per the approved scheme the camps were to be held for a minimum number of 14 days. The reason given for not holding the camps for the full period is dysentery of the students. This again would show the manner in which the camp was organised. What is strange is that 15 labourers were employed for this camp and whatever little manual labour was done appears to have been their contribution. The Block Development Officer further says that not much work was done by the campers and the approximate value of the work has been put as Rs. 100.

Another fact that is not explained is that the number of campers reported in the Block Development Officer's report was 54 only whereas the Samaj has claimed in their accounts grants for 600 camper days for a total duration of 10 days i.e. @ 60 camper day. Apparently the accounts were inflated. Even though an amount of Rs. 900 is shown as "cash contribution in kind" received from the local people the account of the camp does not show any receipts from the local public.

(xxxvii) *Malikpur (Punjab)*—(DS/103/63):

This camp was held from 26-6-1963 to 15-7-1963 as per the account of the Camp. But as per the replies given by the Block Development Officer Mangat at Salem Tabri, Ludhiana the Camp was held only from 26th June, 1963 to 6th July, 1963. As per the accounts the average number of camper was 59 i.e. for 21 days there were 1246 campers, whereas the Block Development Officer has reported the total number of campers as 66. How the Block Development Officer has reported 66 camper as having participated in the Camp when the Samaj has claimed only for 59 is not clear. It would appear that some persons who were not regular campers should have been at the site when the Block Development Officer inspected.

This camp was inspected by the Deputy Financial Adviser of the Ministry of Education and the Assistant Education Adviser (Mr. N. M. Tagore). These officials saw only 30 to 35 students at the work site and only one digging earth with a spade. The officials found the repair work which was being done by the camper as quite unnecessary type of work as no repairs were needed at the site. They also found no trace of the digging of a drain which was claimed as another item of work of this camp. They also found that the campers were not more than 12 to 14 years old when the scheme prescribed the age limit 15-17 years. The general comments given by these two officials of the Ministry of Education about this camp were as follows:—

- (1) The number of students was far less than shown in proforma.
- (2) The work selected seemed to be useless.
- (3) It is not understood whether any other educational activities excepting the military drill, formed part of the camp.
- (4) The arrangement made for the camp has been done without much foresight. The sanctioned requirements prescribed in the scheme have not been met. It is presumed that the Bharat Sevak Samaj will ensure that the organisers of the camp will conform to the basic pattern of the scheme and carry out all the obligations enjoined under the scheme, if we have to continue this activity.

The purpose of these visits was to see whether the camps were subserving the objectives of the schemes. In starting these pilot projects the Ministry of Education desired to assess whether the new orientation could make the scheme at a later date self-sufficient.

If the camps are to be held in the manner, we have seen the Ministry of Education should have reconsidered the whole scheme to see whether it was necessary or advantageous to proceed with the Pilot projects which are not properly planned and executed.

(xxxviii) *Kim* :

In reply to the questionnaire sent by the Taluka Development Officer, Olpad shows that an amount of Rs. 200 was provided from the Olpad Block but the accounts of the Camp do not show the receipt of any such sum.

(xxxix) *Camp at Arodia in Shahpur District M.P.* (DS/7/63):

The Block Development Officer in his Report to the Questionnaire sent by the Ministry of Education about this Camp has stated that the programme was not chalked out by the organisers for this Camp. He has also mentioned that the project taken up by this Camp did not prove useful to the villagers nor did they like work done. Not even $\frac{1}{4}$ of the work taken up was completed. He has suggested that there should be proper consultations at proper time with the Department concerned and the local committee.

Another factor which is inexplicable is the fact that the Block Development Officer had reported the number of non-student campers as 10 whereas in the daily Attendance Sheet attached to the Audited Accounts this has been shown as 5 only. On the basis of the available record it is not clear as to how the Samaj has put only 5 non-student campers if actually there were 10 there. Strangely enough the transport expenses have been paid for 55 people @ Rs. 2 per head for all even though some of the Campers were from Akodia itself and others had come from various other places. How this came to exactly Rs. 2 per head even though the places appear to be different is not explained.

(xl) *Balabigha (Bihar) Camp No. DS/96/63* :

The replies to the Questionnaire were given by the Village Level Worker of the Community Development Block and this report shows that there were on the whole 70 Campers including the organisers whereas the Attendance Sheet attached to the Camp Account shows only 60 workers were present. The difference, is due to the fact that in the Report of the Village Level Worker 50 student campers have been shown whereas in the Attendance Sheet of the Samaj only 45 workers have been shown. Similarly, in the Village Level Worker's report there are 13 non-student campers whereas in the Attendance Sheet there are only 10 and the Organisers and Supervisors were 7 in the Village Level Worker's Report whereas in the Attendance Sheet of the Samaj there were only 5. Here also the difference in the figures reported is not explained by the records.

(xli) *Chanderbanda Camp No. DS/54/63* :

The value of work done was Rs. 518.70 as per the certificate of the Block Development

Officer and of the Executive Engineer and the Block Development in his report has mentioned that $\frac{1}{8}$ of the work was done by the workers and the rest was completed by the Bharat Sevak Samaj as a contractor. It would appear that this work was allotted to the Bharat Sevak Samaj on a contract basis and the value of work should have been more than Rs. 3,000. The Samaj has not produced any Accounts of this contract.

(xlii) *Utila in Gwalior District :*

The Report of this Camp has been signed by the Organising Secretary of the Gwalior R.C.C. and the Block Development Officer had merely counter-signed the same. The Block Development Officer's comments was that the Block Development Officer should be intimated well in time while selecting the village and the village organisers and how to tackle properly for extending their cooperation.

About this Camp also there is a discrepancy in the figures reported in the Accounts by the Bharat Sevak Samaj and in the Report of the Organising Secretary of the R.C.C. In the Attendance Sheet attached to the Accounts the average number of Campers is 46 whereas in the Organising Secretary's Report the total number of Campers is shown as 51. Obviously either the Attendance Sheets do not show the correct picture or the Organising Secretary's Report is not on the basis of actual facts noticed on the spot.

(xliii) *Kusumi Khara Camp No. DS/84/63:*

There were 66 Campers in this Camp as per the Report of the Block Development Officer; the number of student Campers being 22 and of the non-student Campers 28, the remaining 6 were Organisers. It is surprising that when the Ministry had stipulated the maximum number of non-student Campers should not exceed 20% how in this Camp the Samaj had more than 50% of the Campers as non-students while the Samaj sent the Accounts in this they have shown the total number of Campers as 1360 for 21 days.

In the Block Development Officer's Report it is mentioned that Rs. 600 were given as

cash contribution by the villagers for the organisation of the Camp, in the Camp Account, however, no credit is shown on account of any local contributions. What happened to the money is not clear from the Accounts.

(xliv) *Lakhan Kalan, Camp No. DS/117/63:*

In the Report of the Deputy Education Officer it is mentioned that the total number of Campers who participated was 60 whereas the Samaj has in its Accounts claimed for 1201 Campers for 21 days i.e. an average of 57 Campers only. It is not clear as to which of the figures is correct as no supporting documents are available.

In the Report of the Deputy Education Officer the cash contribution by the local of Campers who participated was 60 whereas the Accounts no cash contribution has been accounted for. The non-accounting of this amount of Rs. 206 is not explained by the records.

(xlv) *Garkhara (U. P.) Camp No. DS/108/63:*

The Camp was inspected by the Principal, Gram Vidyapeeth, S. H. School, Garkhara. The work taken up by this Camp was the Science Block and the school building and the value of work done has been shown as Rs. 2,500 but while sending the Accounts the Samaj has not attached any certificate showing any credit for the work and therefore it would appear that even though this was a pilot project where manual work was done by the beneficiaries have not been paid either for the same or if they have been paid no credit has been shown by the Samaj.

It appears that these adverse reports did not induce much less provoke the Ministry to ask for any explanation from the Samaj and the passing of the accounts of the Camp Section also was unaffected.

Complaints about Camps in Yemiganur Area:

5.363 During 1960-61 three Camps were held in the area falling under the Jamasehyog Kendra, Yemiganur. The details of the dates etc. of the camps are as follows:—

Camp No.	Location	Dates	No. of days	No. of camper days	Amount sanctioned	Work done
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RY/451/60	Daivamdinne	22-3-1961 to 4-4-1961	14	630	355.00	Repair of 3 drains in Harijan Basti.
RY/619/60	Kanakaveedu	4-3-1961 to 17-3-1961	14	630	355.00	Construction of road $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlong \times 20- \times 2-Digging Channels on both sides of road.
RY/574	Muguti	8-3-1961 to 21-3-1961	14	630	355.00	Cut road from Muguti to village Yemiganur was done 4 miles, 6 furlong and $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlong.

These camps were organised by Mr. S. V. Burli who was Mukhya Sehyogi of Jan Sahayoga Kendra, Yemiganur. On September 14, 1963, Mr. R. Sultan, Pradesh Organising Secretary, Andhra Pradesh, sent a report to the Central Samaj after enquiring into certain allegations levelled against Mr. S. V. Burli. One of the allegations was that the 3 Rural Youth Camps sanctioned at Kanakaveedu, Daivamdinne and Muguti were not actually conducted but the grant-in-aid in respect of these camps was received by rendering false accounts. Mr. Sultan after enquiring reported that Mr. Burli refused to produce the records connected with this allegation, i.e. about non-organisation of the 3 Rural Youth Camps. After insistence he gave in writing that the records were with Mr. S. Narasimhachari, the then Sehyogi, Yemiganur L. K. K. who in his letter had alleged that Mr. Burli had not conducted any camps at all though he had received amounts in respect of those three camps. Mr. Burli, however, stated that accounts together with the list of campers had been submitted to the Central Office of the Bharat Sevak Samaj, Delhi, but he did not give names of the organisers who were in-charge of the camps.

5.364 Mr. Sultan in his Enquiry Report said that his enquiry revealed that Mr. Burli had not conducted 2 camps at Kanakaveedu and Daivandinne but had rendered false accounts. He recorded evidence of the President of the Panchayats at Kanakaveedu. The Panchayat President, Divamdinni and two other prominent persons of the village and their evidences show that no camps were held. As regards the third Camp at Muguti, the village Munsif and three others had stated that sometime back one camp had been conducted at Muguti under the auspices of the Yemignaur L.K.K. for about a week. Thus, in this case also the number of camper days were inflated. Even though this report of the Pradesh Organising Secretary was available with the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj, they did not report to the Ministry of Education but claimed the full grants from the Government of India.

Ulhas Nagar Camp :

5.365 The records of the Bombay Regional Camp Committee show that a Tehsil Students Camp was held at Ulhas Nagar (Kalakilla) from 25-5-1958 to 4-6-1958. The details given in

the Accounts of the Camp sent by the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj to the Ministry of Education were as follows:—

Camp No.	TS/148/58
Total number of camper days	864.00
Number of camper days allowed	750.00
Total expenditure on camp.	683.00
Amount of camp expenditure claimed	607.50
Central Organisational Expenses claimed.	104.00

5.366 The Ministry of Education admitted the expenditure of this Camp on the basis of the Accounts rendered by the Samaj.

5.367 The Account of the Regional Camp Committee, Bombay, also shows that only an amount of Rs. 600 was remitted for the said camp during 1958-59. During 1959-60 another amount of Rs. 150 was remitted for another camp whose number was TS/217, Ulhas Nagar. But no Accounts of this camp appear to have been received in the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj. How this amount was utilised is not clear from the records.

5.368 The Accounts of the Bombay Pradesh Bharat Sevak Samaj, General Section, however, show in its Balance Sheet as on March 31, 1963 an amount of Rs. 4249.69 as received on account of the Ulhas Nagar Camp and this balance is repeated in the Balance Sheets as on March 31, 1964, March 31, 1965 and March 31, 1966. In the Accounts for the year 1966-67, however, this amount was treated as Revenue Receipt of the Bombay Pradesh Bharat Sevak Samaj. There are no details of the Bombay Pradesh Bharat Sevak Samaj as to how and from whom and on what account this amount of Rs. 4249.60 was received on account of Ulhas Nagar Camp. Unfortunately the Receipt & the Payment Account of this Camp has not been produced nor are the original books of accounts made available. But at any rate, it appears that there were savings to the tune of 4249.69 on account of the Ulhas Nagar Camp which were brought in the Accounts of the Bombay Pradesh Bharat Sevak Samaj only in the year 1962-63 and instead of refunding the same to the Ministry of Education this amount was taken as a Revenue Receipt of the Bombay Bharat Sevak Samaj.

Camps held in Bilaspur District of Himachal Pradesh:

5.369 Between March 23, 1957 and November 1, 1958, the Bharat Sevak Samaj claimed grants from the Ministry of Education for holding 9 Labour and Social Service camps in the district of Bilaspur in the District of Bilaspur in Himachal Pradesh, at the following places:

1. Gerharwin (Jhandutta) Youth Camp	29th March to 12th April, 1957	Rs. 1498/2/3 charged to Government of India.
2. Rajpura (Deoth) Camp	20-12-1957 to 3-1-1958	Rs. 2634.60 charged to Government of India.
3. Talai Rural Youth Camp	26-3-1958 to 11-4-1958	Rs. 930.47 charged to Government of India.

4. Solda Camp	27-3-1958 to 11-4-1958	Rs. 600.25 charged to Government of India. Rs. 165.63 raised by donations.
5. Behal Youth Camp	1st to 16th August, 1958	Rs. 600 charged to Government of India. Rs. 312.64 raised by public contributions.
6. Kamal Kothi (Bharari) Camp	18th Oct. to 1st Nov. 1958	Rs. 2154.33 charged to Government of India.
7. Berthin Girls' Camp	19th to 30th October, 1958	Rs. 1092.28 charged to Government of India.
8. Jangla (Geharwin) Camp	19th to 30th October, 1958	Rs. 419.25 charged to Government of India.
9. Ghumarwin Girls' Camp	22nd to 31st December, 1957	Rs. 881.65 charged to Government of India.

5.370. In May, 1960 complaints were made to Mr. G. L. Nanda, Union Planning Minister by one Swami Ramanand Giri that false claims were preferred for these camps and that the camps were actually not held.

5.371 The matter was enquired into by the Deputy Commissioner of Bilaspur District who found that three camps at Solda, Behal and Talai were never held even though the grants were claimed from the Government, that the bills of shopkeepers and suppliers of ration were paid after the complaint of Swami Ramanand Giri in May, 1960 even though accounts showing these payments had already been supplied to the Ministry of Education and grants obtained, and payments shown on account of T.A. to Instructors were actually not received by those instructors.

5.372 In respect of Geharwin Camp a receipt of shopkeeper for Rs. 400 was destroyed and forged receipt for Rs. 900 included in the accounts and an amount of Rs. 500 was misappropriated. Similarly in respect of Camp at Kamal Kothi (Bharari) a forged receipt of Rs. 161-6 annas was obtained for milk supplied even though according to milk supplier the milk supplied was only for Rs. 145.

5.373 The Himachal Pradesh Government have lodged a first information report with the police against the District Convenor of the Bharat Sevak Samaj for cheating, forgery, falsification of accounts and misappropriation of money.

5.374 A copy of the findings of the Deputy Commissioner, Bilaspur was sent to the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj but they never conveyed this information to the Ministry of Education. Thus, it appears, that even when cases of forgery and misappropriation of funds came to the notice of the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj they preferred claims for grants in respect of those camps to the Ministry of Education and kept the Ministry in the dark.

Amount advanced by the Bombay Regional Camp Committee for foreign tour of M/s. M. B. Keni, M. M. Wakhare and Sheoshankar Singh.

5.375 The Cash Book of the Bharat Sevak Samaj Regional Camp Committee, Bombay, for the year 1958-59 shows that on July 10, 1958 an amount of Rs. 3,200 was advanced to M/s. Keni, Wakhare and Sheoshankar Singh for passage money etc.

5.376 On 8th September, 1958 another amount of Rs. 60.46 is shown in the Cash Book as having been paid on trunk calls made by M. M. Wakhare from this account.

5.377 The Chartered Accountant who audited the Accounts of the Regional Camp Committee, Bombay, for the year 1961-62 pointed out that out of the amount paid by way of advance jointly to M/s. M. B. Keni, M. M. Wakhare and Sheoshankar Singh Rs. 3,159.46 was still not recovered.

5.378 The auditor had also pointed out that another amount of Rs. 254.13 was due from B. D. Howale who, the accounts show was the Office Secretary.

5.379 Thus in all Rs. 3,413.59 was outstanding. The audited Accounts for the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 which have been produced before the Commission show that this amount was still outstanding at the end of 1963-64. No audited Accounts of the Regional Camp Committee for the subsequent years have been produced before this Commission.

5.380 It would thus appear that the funds given for holding Camps were utilised by 3 officials of the Bharat Sevak Samaj for their foreign tours. Mr. M. B. Keni was the Regional Camp Organiser of the Bombay Regional Camp Committee during 1958-59 and both Mr. M. M. Wakhare and Sheoshankar Singh were Zonal Camp Organisers when they were given the advance. When K. R. Patankar, Secretary of the Maharashtra Pradesh Bharat Sevak Samaj was asked about the advances made

to these workers Mr. Kohli of the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj requested that the matter might be clarified by him at Delhi. However, no clarification has been given nor are there any records to show that the amounts advanced to these workers have been recovered.

Pilot Project Camps:

5.381 Another project which requires to be discussed and finding given in regard to it was the project called Pilot Project Camps. On February 15, 1963 the Education Minister, Mr. K. L. Shrimali, discussed the scheme for compulsory national service for university students with the Ministers for Finance, for Defence, Planning, Member of the Planning Commission and Chairman of the University Grants Commission and it was decided that the Labour and Social Service Camps organised by the Ministry of Education should not be given any grant and the principle of self-financing should be tried.

5.382 A project was decided to be tried wherein the expenditure on camps would be met by the value of manual work done by the campers. The main features of this scheme were given in a letter dated April 27, 1963 to the effect that:—

- (i) the implementing agencies should hold the camps only in places where remunerative work projects could be found and those for whom work would be done, would pay for the work done at the prevailing rates.
- (ii) The receipts arising out of the work done by these campers, i.e. moneys paid as cost of the work done, would be credited to Government by the agency working the scheme and receiving the money as cost of the work done.

5.383 The Samaj sent its proposal for holding these project camps during summer vacation of 1963 and a sum of Rs. 1,95,300 was sanctioned on the following dates and paid for holding 84 Pilot Project Camps:—

Letter No. and date		Amount sanctioned
		Rs.
1.	1-10/63-PEI dt. 9-5-1963 . .	58,125.00
2.	1-10/63-PEI dt. 17-5-1963 . .	60,450.00
3.	1-10/63-PEI dt. 21-6-63 . .	76,725.00
Total		1,95,300.00

5.384 The Ministry of Education has produced before this Commission a list of 68

Pilot Project Camps claimed to have been held by the Bharat Sevak Samaj during 1962-63. A scrutiny of the list however, shows that out of the 68 Camps listed one Camp Balabigha (DS/96/63) was included twice and thus actually the number of Camps claimed to have been held by the Bharat Sevak Samaj is 67.

5.385 The Ministry has also stated that out of the Camps claimed to have been held by the Bharat Sevak Samaj one Camp (Bakal) (DS/2/63) was not approved by the Ministry as the Samaj did not obtain prior approval to change the venue of the Camp as required under the scheme. Two other Camps (Panjwar) (DS/115/63) and Lakhnaur (DS/117/63) were not approved by the Ministry and in spite of that the Bharat Sevak Samaj held the Camps. The Ministry has stated that they have already informed the Bharat Sevak Samaj that the accounts of these Camps will not be entertained. In the case of another Camp Baidyanathpur (No. DS/41/63) the Samaj had informed the Ministry on June 10, 1963 that the Camp was cancelled but the Samaj has rendered the accounts for this Camp claimed to have been held from 3-6-1963 to 20-6-1963 and has also credited an amount of Rs. 91 being the value of work done by the campers realised from the beneficiaries.

5.386 A working group was formed by the Committee on Labour and Social Service Camps to work out the details for holding these camps and it was decided to get certificates in prescribed forms of the work done and the amounts received from those for whom the work was done. The Ministry of Education also asked the Block Development Officers to answer questions in the prescribed form sent to them which was in the nature of the assessment of the value of the work done by the camps. In pursuance thereto 39 Block Development Officers sent their assessments and the total of the assessment of the work done in different camps as determined by the Block Development Officers is Rs. 42,341.84.

5.387 Apart from this, according to the proforma, the total value of the work done was to be certified by the Collector of the District or by one of the Revenue Officers and for 52 camps the work certified by these officers was of the value of Rs. 23,993.34 and the Samaj actually credited for the same number of works Rs. 19,552.85. The corresponding amount for the 39 camps assessed by the Block Development Officers, the amount which was credited by the Samaj as the value of the work done was Rs. 11,657.35. The position may then be tabulated as follows:—

- (i) Number of Pilot Project camps allotted to the Bharat Sevak Samaj. 84

- (ii) No. claimed to have been held by the Bharat Sevak Samaj as evident from the list produced by the Ministry. 67
- (iii) Number either cancelled by Bharat Sevak Samaj or not approved by the Ministry. 4
- (iv) No. of effective camps held for which accounts were to be rendered and credits to be pointed out. 63
- (v) No. of camps for which certificates from the District Collector or the Revenue Authorities showing the valuation have been produced. 52
- (vi) The total value of work as certified by the District Collector or Revenue Authorities. Rs. 23,993.34
- (vii) Total number of camps for which value of work done has been credited to Government by the Bharat Sevak Samaj. 52
- (viii) Amount of the value of work done credit by the Bharat Sevak Samaj. Rs. 19,552.85
- (ix) No. of camps for which the Block Development Officers have replied to the Questionnaire sent by the Ministry of Education. 39
- (x) Value of work done estimated by the Block Development Officers for the 39 camps for which replies are available. Rs. 42,341.84
- (xi) Value of work credited in the Treasury by the Bharat Sevak Samaj in respect of those 39 camps for which replies from the Block Development Officers to the questionnaire have been issued. Rs. 11,657.35

5.388 It may be added that for the under-mentioned three camps the Samaj has produced certificates from the District Revenue authorities qua the value of the work done and paid to the Bharat Sevak Samaj but they have not been shown as having been credited to Government as the Samaj was required to do.

1. Akodia (Camp No. DS/7/63)	Rs. 221.51
2. Kanana (Camp No. DS/64/63)	Rs. 1,200.00
3. Radawas (Camp No. DS/113/63)	Rs. 530.00
	<u>Rs. 1,951.51</u>

5.389 It may be remarked that in some cases, the Commission has not been able to get any explanation as to how the value of 39 camps by the Block Development Officers was Rs. 42,341.84 and for 52 camps valued by Revenue Officials, the work was of the value of Rs. 23,993.34 and it is still more surprising that the amount paid by the Samaj for the 39 camps, valued by the Block Development Officers at Rs. 42,341.84, was only Rs. 11,657.35. It does not appear that these various discrepancies were noticed by the Samaj or were asked about it. At any rate, there is nothing on the record nor has any explanation been given to explain these discrepancies in figures.

5.390 Similarly the value put on the work done in 52 camps by the Revenue authorities was Rs. 23,993.34 and the amount credited for the same work was only Rs. 19,552.85 and that also was not paid at once but was paid in 4 years as follows:—

Year	Amount received	Amount Deposited
1963-64 . . .	6,277.88	6,277.88
1964-65 . . .	8,957.43	8,882.43
1965-66 . . .	1,122.08	1,197.08
1966-67 . . .	3,195.46	3,195.46
		<u>19,552.85</u>

5.391 The Commission has prepared a table 5-O which gives the value assessed by the District or Revenue authorities, the value assessed by the Block Development Officers; and the amount credited to the Government by the Samaj along with the abstract giving the position as assessed by the District Revenue authorities and valued by the Samaj and as valued by the Block Development Officers and the amount shown as the value of the work of those camps which were assessed by the Block Development Officers.

5.392 It appears that two officers of the Ministries of Education and Finance Mr. N. M. Tagore and Mr. Gurdev Saran, inspected three camps—one at Saibabad in Meerut District, Radawas near Jaipur and Malikpur in Ludhiana District and they found certain defects which have been summarised by the Ministry in a note dated August 27, 1963 and they were as follows:—

“(i) The Bharat Sevak Samaj did not have proper planning for these camps or they lacked control on the affairs of their Regional Camp Committees. It is evident from the fact that they had to alter the dates and venues of the camps many a times which greatly upset the inspection work of these camps. We have asked for reports for such camps also from the Block Development Officers etc. Even the camps had closed down before our request reached them.

“(ii) The Regional Camp Committees were ignorant even about the location of the camps in a few cases and could not direct properly the officers of the Ministry who proceeded for inspection. In other words they lacked interest in the activity.

“(iii) The age limit of the students prescribed by the Government was 15-17 years. It is observed from the reports that they have enrolled the students between age groups 12-25 years.

- “(iv) According to the rules, not more than 20% of non-students were to be associated in the camps but the Bharat Sevak Samaj have greatly exceeded the percentage of non-students. Out of 13 camps reports received these rules have been violated in 7 camps. Moreover the age group of the non-students varied from 17-50 years. In this connection, it may be mentioned that the Asoka Mehta Committee had pointed out that the non-students should be of such ages as may correspond to the ages of the students to bring homogenous atmosphere.
- “(v) The reports received show that in one camp the local authority was not consulted before the camp was held.
- “(vi) The adult literacy programme was not undertaken except in one case.
- “(vii) According to the reports, programme of the camps was carried satisfactorily but it does not highlight the cultural or educational programmes undertaken in the camps.
- “(viii) The work projects selected were not of a special kind and they were of the same type as have hitherto been selected in the camps e.g. repair or construction of tanks, earth work and repair of the roads repair of bunds, removing silt from the tanks, construction of school buildings and renovation of nala. Only seven projects selected in the thirteen camps have been stated to be remunerative.
- “(ix) The villagers normally co-operated but the complete work done on the projects ranged only from 50-75 percent.
- “(x) All the Block Development Officers reported that no arrangements for follow up programme existed.
- “(xi) The Bharat Sevak Samaj have levelled charges against the Ministry that they did not receive grants from us in time. This statement made by them is quite incorrect. We have already analysed this in the linked file No. F.1.10/63-PEI. According to our record they always carried surplus funds with them.
- “(xii) The camps visited by the officials of the Ministry of Education were not held after careful planning.
- “(xiii) According to these reports it appears that the pilot project camps were not held by the Bharat Sevak Samaj as efficiently as they should have been done.
- “(xiv) The Bharat Sevak Samaj should not have focussed attention only on the im-

portance of getting a return from the productive work done and should not have sacrificed the other educational and cultural aspects of the camps.

- “(xv) It appears that in order to satisfy the Block Development Officer about the output of the work they have employed local village labourers in place of non-students.”

5.393 As a result of this assessment by these two officers, no further camps under the Pilot Project scheme were held and no further grants were given. And further the Ministry has not admitted the expenses of the camps. Accounts of 4 of these were returned for correction which have not yet been resubmitted by the Samaj. In reply to the questionnaire issued to it by the Commission, the Ministry also stated that the accounts sent were not in conformity with the rules and conditions of the grant and the accounts were therefore not admitted.

5.394 In reply to the questions put to them the Ministry has explained their position as regards some of the other matters connected with these camps:—

- (i) According to rules and conditions no Travelling Allowance was admissible for non-student campers. In spite of this the certificates received from the District Collector for those camps showed that the Travelling Allowance had been claimed for non-students. According to the information compiled from the accounts it would appear that in 9 other camps Travelling Allowance for non-students had also been claimed by the Bharat Sevak Samaj and for the 27th other camps it was not possible to discover from the accounts submitted by the Bharat Sevak Samaj whether Travelling Allowance for non-students had or had not been included. The Ministry has stated that no Travelling Allowance for non-students would be admitted by the Ministry while settling the accounts finally.
- (ii) Out of 67 camps 63 were held at the places originally decided whereas the venue of 2 camps (No. 5 and No. 67) were changed one camp (Camp No. 5) with the prior approval of the Ministry and the other without the Ministry's approval. They had also sent intimation to the Ministry cancelling the holding of one camp at an approved site “Baidyanathpur” even then the accounts of that camp have been rendered to the Ministry. As per the terms and conditions prior approval of the Ministry was to be obtained for changing the venue of the camp.

- (iii) The Ministry did not approve the holding of two camps by the Bharat Sevak Samaj at Panjwar (DS/115/63) and Lakhnaur (DS/117/63) and in spite of this the Bharat Sevak Samaj held the camps. The Ministry has stated that they will not entertain the request for grants for these camps.
- (iv) About admission of non-students in the camps the Ministry has stated that the Samaj had violated the conditions attached to the grants i.e. that the non-students should not exceed 20% of the total number of campers. The Samaj had violated this condition in respect of 6 camps whose accounts had been returned to the Samaj the position was not clear to the Ministry. The Ministry has stated that the expenditure on the excess number of non-students in the camps will be disallowed when the camp accounts were finally settled.

5.395 So it comes to this that out of Rs. 1,95,300 which was given to the Samaj for these Pilot Project Camps which were to be self-financing, only 67 camps out of 84 were held and the amount of work done which was variously assessed, part of those camps, i.e., 39, were assessed at Rs. 42,341.84 by the Block Development Officers and the value of the work done at 52 camps was assessed at Rs. 23,993.34 by the Revenue Officials, and valued at Rs. 19,552.85 by the Samaj and very much less for the 39 camps assessed by the Block Development Officers but even this money was paid in 4 years.

5.396 Thus, out of 84 camps for which the Samaj was sanctioned an amount of Rs. 1,95,300, the Samaj rendered accounts for 67 camps out of which 4 were returned to the Samaj. The total expenditure on these 63 camps claimed by the Samaj is Rs. 1,13,199.36. The Samaj has credited so far Rs. 19,552.85 to the Government on account of the value of work done by the campers for beneficiaries. Thus, the scheme which was devised to be self-financing, ended up in the Government having to pay grants-in-aid to the extent of Rs. 93,646.51.

Holding of the Pilot Project Camps during 1963-64—expenditure in excess of receipts and the source from which the deficit was met not indicated in the accounts:

5.397 During the year 1963-64 as mentioned elsewhere 67 Pilot Project Camps were held under the Labour and Social Service Camp Section by the Bharat Sevak Samaj. The accounts of 4 of these Camps were returned to the Bharat Sevak Samaj by the Ministry and the remaining 63 accounts have been produced before this Commission. These accounts are in

the nature of Receipt and Payment Accounts and are signed either by a Chartered Accountant or by an authorised Block Development Officer and other officials. A scrutiny of all the 63 accounts (Table 5-P) shows the following position:—

	Rs.
(i) Amounts received by the Local Camp Committees from the Regional Camp Committees.	80,136.80
(ii) Sale proceeds of articles realised by the Camp Committees.	1,169.45
(iii) Donations	609.40
(iv) Loans raised by the Local Camp Committees.	4,373.68
TOTAL	86,289.33
(v) Total expenditure on the 63 Camps	1,13,199.36
(vi) Deficit	26,910.03

5.398 In the individual Camp accounts the amounts totalling Rs. 26,910.03 have been merely shown as due from the Regional Camp Committees. The accounts do not show how the expenditure to this extent was met in the absence of receipts from any source. Either the expenditure included some outstanding liabilities which have not been shown in the audited accounts or the expenditure has been inflated. In either case these accounts cannot be said to represent the correct state of financial picture.

5.399 In the case of the following Camps the loans indicated against them have been shown in the accounts but the source from which these loans were raised have not been indicated:—

Camp Number	Location	Amount of Loan
		Rs.
DS/49/63	Kim	290.62
DS/78/63-B	Chandana-matti	119.00
DS/112/63	Vageri	1,530.65

5.400 In the accounts of the Regional Camp Committees of the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj there is no indication whether the loans amounting to Rs. 4,373.68 in respect of these Camps have been repaid or not. In the absence of evidence showing repayment of these loans it cannot be said that amounts of grants to this extent i.e. Rs. 4,373.68 have been utilised for the purpose of the Camps.

Production of vouchers pertaining to the Labour and Social Service Camps

5.401 The Bharat Sevak Samaj has produced the vouchers in support of the Central Organisational Expenditure on the Labour and

Social Service Camps only for the period from April, 1959 to December, 1960. The vouchers for the other periods have not been produced before this Commission. In the absence of the vouchers for the other periods it has not been possible to verify whether the expenditure included in the accounts legitimately pertains to the Labour and Social Service Camp or not.

5.402 The Bharat Sevak Samaj has not produced the books of accounts of the Regional Camp Committees nor the vouchers of those Committees.

5.403 In respect of the individual camps, in spite of all the efforts made by the Commission both at Delhi and in the State Capitals, neither the books of accounts or vouchers nor any other records of any individual camp has been produced by the Bharat Sevak Samaj. The Commission has therefore not been able to find out whether the accounts rendered were supported by vouchers and entries in the books of accounts. As already mentioned by the Commission, the audit certificates given in the accounts for individual camps rendered by the Bharat Sevak Samaj to the Ministry of Education were defective in as much as there was no indication that the accounts were verified with reference to the vouchers and books of accounts.

Review of expenditure on Travelling Allowance from April, 1959 to December, 1960. Travelling Allowance Bills of Touring Officers of the Samaj:

5.404 A review of the vouchers pertaining to travelling allowance for the period from April, 1959 to December, 1960 which have been produced before this Commission shows that in the Travelling Allowance Bills no details of the work done during the tour have been given except the brief purpose of the tour. The details given are not sufficient to give an idea about the propriety of debiting the expenses of the tour to the Labour and Social Service Camps, particularly when according to the procedure prescribed by the Bharat Sevak Samaj a complete report of the work done by the touring officers was to be attached to the Travelling Allowance Bills. Except in the case of a few Travelling Allowance Bills of Dr. D. R. Mehta the tour notes were not attached with the Travelling Allowance bills nor is there any indication that any tour reports were sent to the Samaj Office.

5.405 The scanty details of the purpose of the tour given in a few cases however, show that a major part of the work done during tours was in connection with the other activities of the Bharat Sevak Samaj like organising Bharat Sevak Samaj Units, Bharat Yuvak Samaj Units, attending Conventions of the

Bharat Sevak Samaj, supervising the work of the other Sections of the Bharat Sevak Samaj like the L.K.Ks., Slum Centres etc. These items of work did not have any connection with the Labour and Social Service Camps. Therefore, it would appear that the debiting of the salaries of these officers in full to the Labour and Social Service Camps has not been justified because there is nothing to show that expenditure on Travelling Allowance Bills was connected with the Labour and Social Service Camps.

5.406 What is surprising is that not a single report is available about the inspection of the individual camps by these officers of the Central Samaj or of the Pradesh Units even though a considerable amount of money was spent on the tours of these officers. The Travelling Allowance bills do not show the number of Camps visited or what the strength of the camps was and still less what work was done in or by these camps. On other matters the Travelling Allowance Bills are completely silent and there is no material to justify this expenditure being debited to the Labour and Social Service Camps. This is rather strange especially in view of the fact that the entire Central organisation both at the Central level and at the Regional level was for the purposes of inspection. If the Samaj had any reports of the inspecting officers they have chosen not to produce them before this Commission. In the absence of these reports it can only be presumed that no proper reports were received from the inspecting officers.

5.407 There is however, evidence in one voucher (Voucher No. 2 dated August 1, 1960) that Mr. Suresh Chander Sharma, Organising Secretary of the Jan Jagran Group was deputed to inquire into the fact whether any camp was organised at village Sikri, District Bijnore, Uttar Pradesh. There is a remark by Dr. D. R. Mehta on the voucher that the tour report of Mr. Sharma was attached but surprisingly enough the tour note is not available in the voucher file produced before this Commission. Mr. Sharma was paid a Travelling Allowance of Rs. 28.10 from out of the Labour and Social Service Camp funds. This is indicative of the fact that there were some complaints about the Camp at Sikri and the report of the investigating officer has not been produced before this Commission even though the fact of existence of report is indicated by Dr. Mehta's remark in the voucher.

Rural Youth Camps—Accounts of follow up programmes:

5.408 During the years 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 the Bharat Sevak Samaj held half-grant camps for Rural Youth and Local contributions were received in cash, kind and

labour. The audited accounts of 120 of these Rural Youth Camps show that the receipts were more than the actual expenditure resulting in a saving in respect of each of these camps. This was shown as expenditure for follow-up work in the Camp Accounts. The amounts shown were as follows:—

1956-57 . . .	6,056.00
1957-58 . . .	2,350.00
1958-59 . . .	4,140.00
TOTAL . . .	12,546.00

5.409 The Ministry of Education suggested that these savings should be taken as reduction of their grant but the Bharat Sevak Samaj did not agree. At a meeting of the Labour and Social Service Camp Committee of the Education Ministry held on September 23, 1958 it was agreed that the accounts in respect of these camps wherein the Samaj had shown savings for follow-up work should be approved provided the Samaj maintained separate accounts of the follow-up expenditure and reported to the Ministry the progress of work done from time to time. On October 24, 1959 the Bharat Sevak Samaj was reminded by the Ministry and a further reminder was sent on March 8, 1960.

5.410 From the report of Mr. B. V. Radhakrishnan it appears that the Samaj had not decided as to how to utilise these amounts that there were even doubts whether the amounts were available with the persons concerned.

5.411 Therefore, it appears that there were savings to the tune of Rs. 12,546.00 in respect of 120 Rural Youth Camps and these savings were not deducted from the grants and were to be utilised for follow-up programmes as per the decision of the Labour & Social Service Camp Committee of the Ministry of Education. No accounts of the follow-up programme were sent to the Ministry of Education.

Evaluation of the scheme:

5.412 The Asoka Mehta Committee Report contains a good review of the various evaluations which were made of the Labour and Social Service Camps.

5.413 According to that Report, in August, 1955 a committee was appointed for the purpose of evaluation of the work done by the Camps under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Lakshmi Majumdar who was connected with the Girl Guides movement. This committee made a report recommending:—

- (a) that 50 per cent of the campers should be other than school children and they should be of the age-group of between 12 and 16.

- (b) The persons incharge of the camps should be those who are trained in that work.

- (c) Local Children should not be recruited because they would not regularly live in the camp; and

- (d) the training camps should be run not by voluntary associations but by committees appointed by the Ministry of Education.

5.414 This report was considered by the Committee on Labour and Social Service Camps on March 2, 1956 and it decided that the minimum age of campers should be from 12 to 13; that if local children are recruited, they should be required to stay in the camps; and that it would be inadvisable for the Ministry of Education to conduct training camps direct.

5.415 Thus, the main recommendation of the Majumdar Committee that voluntary associations should not be brought in but a committee should be appointed by the Ministry of Education to conduct these camps, was negatived.

5.416 The Committee on Labour and Social Service Camps, on December 18, 1956, recommended the appointment of an assessment committee to visit two States to survey the area where camps had been conducted and to study their achievements. Such a committee was set up in 1957 but it did not complete its work.

5.417 The Committee on Plan Project's Team on Social Welfare in 1959 made some observations in regard to the scheme of Labour and Social Service Camps the gist of which was that although there had been a large number of camps held up to the end of December 1959, the Planning of the camps was defective. There were frequent changes in the estimates, scheme of work, location and duration of camps leading to difficulties in matters of accounts and inspection. It was therefore of the opinion that the camps were not adequately serving the purpose for which they were established and recommended therefore that the scheme be discontinued.

5.418 These recommendations were examined by the Ministry of Education and it was decided to establish another committee on the coordination and integration of the schemes relating to physical education and youth welfare and the matter was to be decided according to its report. As this committee had not completed its task the Ministry of Education did not wish to disturb the scheme of camps before the National Service Scheme was finalised.

5.419 On March 31, 1962 the Ministry of Education informed the Bharat Sevak Samaj that they felt concerned about the whole scheme of Labour and Social Service Camps which required to be modified and it was also stated that a modified scheme of Village Adoption by Universities was being formulated. Therefore, the Bharat Sevak Samaj was advised not to enter into fresh commitments regarding organisation of camps in 1962-63 without specific clearance from the Government of India.

5.420 As the modified scheme of Village Adoption had not been finalised and it required further examination and consultation with the Universities, the Ministry of Education decided that the scheme of Labour and Social Service Camps might continue pending the result of the evaluation of another committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Asoka Mehta.

Kunzru Committee on the Coordination and Integration of the scheme relating to Physical Education and Youth Welfare.

5.421 The recommendations of the Study Team of the Committee on Plan Projects were examined by the Ministry of Education and it was decided that the matter be adequately considered by a Committee on the Coordination and Integration of schemes relating to physical education and youth welfare. In pursuance thereof the Kunzru Committee was appointed in 1959 and it submitted its recommendations in December, 1963. Its Members were the following:

- (i) Dr. Hirday Nath Kunzru, Member of Parliament.
- (ii) Shri Mahavir Tyagi, Member of Parliament.
- (iii) Shri Asoka Mehta, Member of Parliament.
- (iv) Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan, Member of Parliament.
- (v) Shri P.N. Kirpal, Joint Secretary (Now Secretary) to the Government of India, Ministry of Education, New Delhi.
- (vi) Shri H.C. Sarin, Joint Secretary to the Government of India (Now Additional Secretary), Ministry of Defence, New Delhi.
- (vii) Shri A.A.A. Fyzee, Vice Chancellor, Jammu & Kashmir University, Srinagar (J. & K. State).
- (viii) Shri G.D. Sondhi, Ex-Honorary Adviser to the Government of India, Ministry of Education, Sabathu (Simla Hills).
- (ix) Shri P.M. Joseph, Principal, Lakshmi-bai College of Physical Education, Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh).

5.422 The main findings of the Kunzru Committee were as follows:—

- (1) In the Labour & Social Service Camps as they were organised the campers were required to devote about 4 hours per day to manual labour. The main emphasis appears to be on hard work rather than on educational value of these camps.
- (2) It was found that generally there was little follow-up of the work done and in several cases projects became unserviceable soon after their completion, for example the approach roads constructed by the Campers or the trees planted by them disappeared not long after the Campers left the camps. This created disappointment in the community and the material value of the work under-taken became nil.
- (3) There was no real or meaningful co-ordination between the community and the Campers. On the administrative side also in the case of voluntary organisations, the Ministry of Education had sent a team to observe the conduct of the reoriented camps and the report presented by them revealed the fact that there was poor advance planning, poor execution and the general attitude of carelessness about the management of these camps which was quite discouraging.
- (4) After considering the various aspects of the scheme the Committee made the following recommendations:—
 - (i) In proper hands and under proper control, the camp movement can lead to a development of character and personality. It is, however, essential that the organisation and control of these camps should be vested in educational organisations. Outside agencies should be excluded from managing these camps.
 - (ii) Strict control should be kept on the financial aspect and proper accounts should be rendered to the Ministry of Education by the appointed time.
 - (iii) In matters of organisation, the main emphasis should be placed on the educational values of camping. Considering the age of the campers, the social service component of these camps is not of very great value. Social service is undoubtedly useful, but need not be unduly stressed in these camps.
 - (iv) For boys and girls in the age-group 13-16, manual work in the camps

should not be of more than 2 hours' duration per day. Boys and girls above 16 years of age may be asked if physically strong to do about 3 hours' manual work each day.

- (v) Wherever possible, schools should adopt a nearby village for social service. This will create an abiding interest among the students, establish collaboration between the students and the villagers and make follow-up action feasible.
- (5) The funds under Labour & Social Service schemes needed pruning and the amounts so saved could be used for Campus Projects.
- (6) The organisation and control of the Labour & Social Service Camp should

be vested in educational organisations. Outside agencies should be excluded from managing these camps. Strict control should be kept on the financial aspect and proper accounts should be rendered to the Ministry of Education by the appointed time.

- (7) In matters of organisation, the main emphasis should be placed on the educational value of camp schemes.
- (8) The Kunzru Committee had also prepared a statement showing the year-wise break up of Labour & Social Service Camps conducted by various organising agencies and the break up given by them revealed that virtually the entire camp movement was progressively entrusted to the Bharat Sevak Samaj. The following figures speak for themselves:—

Agency	54-55	55-56	56-57	57-58	58-59	59-60	60-61	61-62	62-63
Bharat Sevak Samaj .	112	555	770	648	1550	1590	1504	1432	1202
Others	334	469	297	347	261	208	184	54	34
Total	446	1024	1067	995	1820	1798	1688	1486	1236

5.423 The report specifically considered the role of the Bharat Sevak Samaj and the list of witnesses examined included two of the top workers of the Bharat Sevak Samaj its General Secretary, Mr. Krishna Prasada I.C.S. (retired) and the Secretary of the Youth and Camps Group of the Bharat Sevak Samaj Major Ramachandra. The other witnesses were well known social workers and eminent educationists. It is a mistake to argue that the Bharat Sevak Samaj was not before this Committee or that the report has no relevancy to the work of the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

5.424 It is significant that Mr. Asoka Mehta was a signatory to this report which was given after the report of the Asoka Mehta Committee and this report the Samaj has strongly pressed to the attention of the Commission.

The Committee for Evaluation of Labour and Social Service Camps:

5.425 While the Kunzru Committee was examining the scheme of the Labour and Social Service Camps along with the other schemes relating to physical education and youth welfare the Ministry of Education on June 11, 1962 set up another Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Asoka Mehta to evaluate the scheme for Labour and Social Service Camp. In this Committee there were two representatives of the Bharat Sevak Samaj—One of the Planning Commission, one of the Ministry of Community Development and the Secretary was

a representative of the Education Ministry. The constitution of the Committee was as follows:—

1. Mr. Asoka Mehta . Chairman.
2. Mr. N.R. Malkani . (Bharat Sevak Samaj).
3. Mr. K.L. Joshi . (Planning Commission).
4. Mr. Radha Raman. . (Bharat Sevak Samaj).
5. Mr. M.C. Nanavatty. . (Ministry of Community Development and Panchayati Raj).
6. Mr. K.R. Ramachandran Secretary, (Ministry of Education).

The Asoka Mehta Committee although appointed later gave its report earlier, i.e. in January, 1963. The Kunzru Committee gave its report in December, 1963 although it was appointed in 1959.

5.426 The Committee had the advantage of access to the material collected for the Kunzru Committee and obtained some additional information for evaluating the scheme. Comprehensive reports on the camps were obtained from 23 Blocks Development Officers and 77 Head Masters and Principals of different schools and colleges were addressed of whom only 22 replied. Fifty of the regional camp organisers of the Bharat Sevak Samaj and 7 other organisations conducting the camps were addressed and replies were received from 22. Besides the documentary evidence the Committee also took the oral evidence from the representatives of the Bharat Sevak Samaj, the

National Cadet Corp Directorate, the Ministry of Education, Planning Commission, Bharat Scouts and Guides, Y.M.C.A., a few organizers of camps and 4 Block Development Officers from different States and 2 Pradhans of Panchayats in Rajasthan.

5.427 The majority of the Headmasters and Principals of schools and colleges were not in favour of mixing of students and non-students in camps. Lack of properly trained and efficient organisers and delay in receipt of grant amount were given as the two main reasons which have been affecting the efficiency of the camps adversely. They also felt that the camps would have been far more useful if better trained organisers were put in charge and undue stress on manual work was avoided. They felt the follow up work on projects initiate during the camps were either inadequate or totally lacking in a number of cases.

5.428 From the Block Development Officers' report it was evident that no follow-up in the work projects was undertaken in 6 of the camps and in other either the block administration or the panchayat concerned had followed up the work projects. A detailed examination of the reports furnished by the Block Development Officers, however, further indicated the following points which have not been brought out in the Committee's report.

In the Jangadh Camp held in Sabarkantha District of Gujarat State from 9-10-1957 to 24-10-1957 fifty students of 10 to 15 years age participated even though the camps were according to the approved scheme meant only for students above 12 years. Further, even though the camps were to be held either for boys or girls in the study camp both males and females participated.

5.429 The files of the Ministry further show that apart from the 23 blocks mentioned above the Government of Punjab had forwarded to the Evaluation Team information about camps held in Punjab in 44 places. These files reveal the following facts:

- (i) In Bursi Camp held in August, 1959, the Block Development Officer had reported that only 17 campers were there. Under the approved Scheme the minimum number of campers was to be 30.
- (ii) Even though no campers below 12 years were to be admitted and the camps were meant only for youths in the following cases either children below 12 years or non-youths were admitted to the camps:
 - (a) Nagina from 28-8-1961 to 18-9-1961, 45 girls—6 to 15 years.

- (b) Mandikhar 20-7-1962 to 11-8-1962—45 girls of the age between 6 to 15.
- (c) Thanesar—age 18 to 45.
- (d) Gander—13-1-1962 to 27-1-1962—age 21 to 45.

5.430 Even though the prescribed minimum number of days of the camps were 10 during winter and autumn and 14 during summer, this was not followed and in the following cases the camps were of lesser duration:—

1. Rohtak: 25-3-1962 to 31-3-1962.
2. Baralu: 11-7-1962 to 20-7-1962.
3. Chandadra in Kaithal Block: 22-11-1961 to 26-11-1961.
4. Chak in Ambala Block: 23-6-1961 to 25-6-1961.
5. Maisi: 16-9-1961 to 18-9-1961.
6. Sidhwanpet: 27-12-1958 to 5-1-1959.
7. Dera Baba Nank: 1-5-1962 to 7-5-1962.
8. Gharvan: August, 1963 for 7 days.

5.431 The information supplied by the Punjab Government in respect of these 44 camps was, however, not taken into account by the Asoka Mehta Committee.

5.432 A summary of the recommendations of the Asoka Mehta Committee is as follows:—

- (1) The Scheme of Labour and Social Service Camps, though originally introduced in an experimental fashion before a fuller scheme of national service could be worked out, has developed into a camp movement with its own characteristics and contributions. The Scheme has proved useful in meeting some of the gaps in the educational programme of our youth and needs to be promoted and expanded more effectively.
- (2) Pre-planning and preparation are vital to the success of camps. Implementing agencies should be given firm assurance well before the commencement of each financial year about the availability of funds for the camp programme. The grant-in-aid amounts should be released well in advance of the date when camps are scheduled to start.
- (3) Trained leadership is another essential pre-requisite for the success of camps. The camp movement should be institutionalised and only those agencies permitted to conduct camps that command the services of adequately trained organisers. A team of experts may be appointed to draw up a standard syllabus of training for camp organisers.

- (4) To derive the maximum educational value from camps, smaller camps would be more useful. Even where larger camps are held by agencies having the requisite administrative strength, they should be divided into smaller groups of about fifty campers, each under the charge of a separate organiser for purposes of discipline and camp life.
- (5) For campers in the age group of 13-16, the camps should really be of the nature of social service camps, with manual work of 2-3 hours thrown in each day, on simple projects suited to the requirements of the campers in this age-group. Importance should be attached to the educational experience of manual work, without overlooking the usefulness of the work to the community. For campers in the higher age group, a few large work-camps may be organised for participation in big plan projects.
- (6) The duration of camps for campers in the age-group of 13-16, should extend to a fortnight, for campers in the age group of 17-21, the minimum duration should be three weeks. The camps should generally be organised during the vacations.
- (7) Camps should generally be organised in different villages and not concentrated in the same villages year after year. However, there is no objection to educational institutions organising successive relays of camps in specially selected 'adopted' villages of their choice.
- (8) Elementary skill connected with the work projects undertaken should be imparted to the campers. The technical skill to be linked with the large work-camps programme should not be confined merely to engineering skills, but should extend to non-engineering trades and fine arts.
- (9) Camps could be organised either by the educational institutions themselves or by voluntary organisations having the requisite experience and competence. Voluntary organisations with their valuable built-in experience, have done good work in the past and they should be encouraged to spread the movement far and wide.
- (10) Suitable block grants should be sanctioned by Government to recognised voluntary organisations for maintaining the requisite administrative machinery, including a cadre of trained camp organisers.
- (11) "Part-grant Camps" should not be allowed where the deficit in expenditure is sought to be made good by contributions from the community.
- (12) The provision of Rs. 1.25 per camper per day towards food appears reasonable. An upward revision of this provision may be favourably considered if the cost of living registers a further rise in future.
- (13) For obtaining maximum educational value, it would be desirable to mix up a certain number of non-students from the community along with students in camps. As the resources are limited, camps under the Scheme may for the present be confined to students with the addition of only a limited number of non-students from the community, whose participation, will make the camps more useful to the students.
- (14) Separate camps for non-students, urban as well as rural, would be valuable, but for that an appropriate scheme, with suitable financial provision, would have to be drawn up.
- (15) The releases of grants under the Scheme should continue to be centrally operated as at present and not decentralised through the State Governments.
- (16) The Scheme of Labour and Social Service Camps should be viewed as a separate scheme and not mixed up with other schemes of youth welfare like the Campus work Projects. Separate allocation of funds for the Scheme is necessary to avoid friction among implementing agencies in the course of implementation.
- (17) The camp movement is a dynamic movement. Sustained attention is necessary to foster the movement and make camp life richer and more rewarding to the campers, in the light of experience gained. The Committee on Labour and Social Service Camps should have well defined functions. It should meet more frequently not only to advise on the programmes to be undertaken and give the camp programme the right directions from time to time, but also to set up suitable machinery for periodical evaluation of the camps.

5.433 This Commission would not like to criticise the findings of such high powered bodies as the Kunzru Committee and the Asoka Mehta Committee excepting that it would like to say this that the Kunzru Committee was critical of the scheme and of the participation of voluntary bodies and wanted the scheme to be run by the educational institutions. The Asoka Mehta Committee has given a good certificate to voluntary organisations but the two reports are not reconcilable.

5.434 A review of the evidence and discussion above given shows that :

(1) From 1954-55 to 1964-65 both included grants totalling Rs. 1,13,74,312.24 were given to the Bharat Sevak Samaj for holding Labour and Social Service Camps. The Samaj claims that it held 9,701 camps during the said period of 11 years.

(2) Up to 1957-58 grants were sanctioned for individual camps and from 1958-59 lumpsum grants were given for each and the Samaj was required to hold the camps according to the pattern set out at the beginning of the year.

(3) The Scheme as originally contemplated was to be worked by different educational institutions and the grants were to be paid to the heads of those institutions and they to enlist the co-operation of the Bharat Sevak Samaj in holding the camps but somehow or the other things did not work in that way but grants were given to the Bharat Sevak Samaj direct and it operated the camps itself from the very beginning i.e. 1954-55. Thus the process was reversed as the Samaj claims to have used both teachers and students in running their camps.

(4) In 1959 the Committee on Plan Projects of the Planning Commission recommended that the scheme be discontinued as it did not adequately subserve the purpose for which the labour camps had been started. Thereupon the Ministry of Education appointed Committee called the Kunzru Committee which in its report published in December, 1963 suggested exclusion of outside agencies from managing the camps and their being worked by Educational Institutions directly.

(5) A Committee set up in January, 1962 with Mr. Asoka Mehta, however, wanted the camps to be continued. Their report came in January, 1963. But Mr. Asoka Mehta was also a member of the Kunzru Committee and was an agreeing signatory.

(6) The Ministry of Education, however, on the basis of the Kunzru Committee Report and on the basis of the findings by the officials of the Ministries of Finance and Education who inspected some of the camps and found them unsatisfactory, recommended discontinuance of the scheme but the Deputy Education Minister did not want the camps to be stopped immediately and grants were continued for 1964-65. The Deputy Minister wanted the matter to be discussed by the Ministers of Education of the different States.

(7) During the year 1964-65 one of the conditions was that accounts of atleast 50 per cent of the camps should be audited by Chartered Accountants. Even though the Samaj accepted this condition they did not get 50 per cent of the accounts of the camps so audited i.e. by Chartered Accountants. The Ministry has not accepted the accounts of the 50 per cent of the camps whose accounts were to be audited by Chartered Accountants and had not been so audited, but the accounts of the remaining 50 per cent were accepted even though they were not audited by any chartered Accountants.

(7)(a) In the earlier years the accounts submitted were not got audited by Chartered Accountants but were only audited by the officials who were specified in the sanctions.

(8) The grants for the camps were discontinued from and for the year 1965-66.

(9) Every year the grants released were much in excess of the requirements and the percentage of utilisation varied from 7 to 100 per cent. The Samaj refunded the unutilised portions of the grants after considerable delay and in many cases unspent balances were allowed to be carried forward for expenditure during the subsequent years.

(10) There were considerable delays in the submission of the accounts by the Bharat Sevak Samaj even though upto the year 1957-58 the accounts of the camps were to be rendered within a fortnight after the completion of the camps but the accounts were received sometimes even after one year.

(11) The Ministry of Education also took considerable time in settling the accounts and the accounts of some of the camps held in 1963-64 and 1964-65 are yet to be settled.

(12) The co-ordinating body for holding the Labour and Social Service Camps was a Committee on Youth Camps and Labour Service which in its first meeting decided that student camps were to be held by educational institutions and the heads of those institutions would seek co-operation of voluntary agencies but in the second meeting of the Committee sanction of five camps to the Bharat Sevak Samaj was recommended and thus the Samaj was inducted into the camp movement. There is nothing on the record to show how the competence of the Bharat Sevak Samaj for taking up this task was assessed or what criteria were laid down and subsequently applied to prefer the Samaj to other institutions or organisations particularly educational institutions.

(13) The third meeting of the Committee in July, 1954 decided that the request for holding camps from other organisations should come through the State Governments or the Universities but in the case of the camps held by the Bharat Sevak Samaj no such condition was imposed. Why the request was entertained from the Samaj directly by the Ministry is not clear from the record.

(14) In the later stages the suggestion to distribute the camps through the State Governments and associate the Directorate of Physical Education in the supervision of the camps was strongly resisted by the Bharat Sevak Samaj and the Planning Commission officials supported the stand of the Bharat Sevak Samaj and ultimately the proposal to route the grants through the State Governments was abandoned. And in respect of the auxiliary Labour & Social Service camps conducted by the Auxiliary Cadet Corps the grants were routed through the State Governments.

(15) The Bharat Sevak Samaj was the main agency for the Labour & Social Service Camps movement. In the first year the Samaj was entrusted with the holding of about 25% of the total camps but by the year 1962-63 98% of the camps were entrusted to the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

(16) The Samaj was also shown special favour, in that it was paid for Organisational Expenses at the Central and regional level whereas other organisations who were entrusted with the holding of camps were not paid anything for the Organisational Expenses.

(16) (a) Out of the total grants of Rs. 1,13,74,312.24 paid to the Bharat Sevak Samaj from 1954-55 to 1964-65 the Ministry of Education has issued utilisation certificates for camps totalling Rs. 90,62,899.62. The Ministry has also issued *ex-post-facto* sanction for camps already held to the extent of Rs. 5,64,778.85. The Samaj has refunded unspent balance totalling Rs. 11,51,120.30, thus leaving an amount of Rs. 5,95,513.03 which is yet to be settled.

(17) Out of the unsettled amounts accounts for Rs. 5,16,593.49 have been rendered by the Samaj to the Ministry and are pending with them. The Ministry has not been able to finalise the accounts due to certain disputed items. Even though the camps were held about 8 to 11 years back the accounts have not yet been finalised by the Ministry.

(18) The Samaj has to render accounts for Rs. 78,919.54 but no steps have been

taken to recover the amounts from the Bharat Sevak Samaj even though the amounts are lying unspent with them after 1965-66.

(19) The Ministry of Education have in their affidavit filed before this Commission shown the grants paid to the Bharat Sevak Samaj as Rs. 1,13,74,312.24 and the amounts refunded as Rs. 11,51,120.30 but the Bharat Sevak Samaj in their books of accounts have shown the amounts of grants received as Rs. 1,13,80,415.45 and the amounts refunded as 11,86,442.72. The Ministry's records are not complete and they did not maintain any control register through which the total grants paid could be watched. The differences therefore remain unreconciled.

(20) The Bharat Sevak Samaj received grants from the State Governments also for holding camps apart from the Central Government. Only 3 State Governments have filed affidavits. They are the States of Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and the total grants paid according to these affidavits are Rs. 92,400/-.

(21) The Regional Camp Committee have not accounted for all the grants received from the State Governments. Thus in the case of Orissa in 1962-63 even though the State Government has shown the grant paid as Rs. 40,000/- the Regional Camp Committee has shown no receipt from the State Government. In the accounts of the individual camps the total receipts shown for whole of the State was only Rs. 1,200/- and the balance amount remains unaccounted for.

(22) In Andhra Pradesh in 1962-63 the State Government had paid Rs. 5,000/- as grant but the Regional Camp Committee shows no receipts from the State Government. In the individual camp accounts Rs. 4,300/- is shown as receipt from the State Government.

(23) In 1963-64 the Government of Andhra Pradesh had paid Rs. 15,000 but this grant is not shown in the accounts of the Regional Camp Committee.

(24) The Government of Uttar Pradesh paid an amount of Rs. 2,400/- in 1959-60 but the receipts from the State Government shown in accounts are only Rs. 700/-.

(25) The amount shown as received from the State Governments in the accounts of the Regional Camp Committees comes to Rs. 62,146.81 while the figures of grants received included in the individual camp accounts comes to Rs. 1,93,051.55.

(26) In the absence of complete accounts showing all the receipts it cannot be verified

whether the Central Grants were completely and properly utilised.

(27) Up to the year 1956-57 accounts of the camps were to be submitted within a fortnight of the completion of the camps and from 1957-58 within three months after the completion of the camps but there was inordinate delay on the part of the Samaj in submitting the accounts and on the part of the Ministry in scrutinising and finalising the accounts. This delay was up to 11 years and the accounts of camps held from 1961-62 are yet to be finalised by the Ministry. The Samaj has also to render accounts of Rs. 78,919.54 which has neither been refunded by the Samaj nor accounts rendered.

(28) In 1957 the Finance Ministry withheld sanction for grants unless the Samaj rendered accounts for the grants already given but the Ministry of Education continued to accord administrative approval for holding the camps. Thus, there was really no effort on the part of the Ministry to make the Samaj adhere to the condition regarding the submission of accounts within three months.

(29) There was inordinate delay in the issue of utilisation certificates by the Ministry right from the beginning and the Ministry is yet to scrutinise accounts for Rs. 5,16,593.49 which the Samaj claims to have rendered to the Ministry as early as 1964-65.

(30) Even though there was a condition in the grants that the grants were to be utilised only for the purpose of holding labour and social service camps, the Samaj diverted as much as Rs. 3,16,200 from out of the grants for its other activities like Kosi Project their construction activities, publicity section, Lok Karya Kshetra Group, the health and sanitation section and the Bharat Sevak Samaj Central office. These diversions which were of a temporary nature were from 7 days to more than a year.

(31) There was no proper assessment of the requirement of grants for holding the camps by the Bharat Sevak Samaj and a substantial part of the grants released were kept by the Bharat Sevak Samaj in call deposits during the year 1955-56 and 1957-58 to 1961-62. The call deposits held in the various years varied from Rs. 1.10 lakhs to Rs. 9.8 lakhs. The Ministry apparently made no efforts to see that the grants were limited to immediate requirements.

(32) An amount of Rs. 500 was wrongly debited in the bank accounts of the Bharat Sevak Samaj Labour camps in March, 1957 instead of to the Bharat, Yuvak Samaj by whom the amount was withdrawn. No recti-

fication has been made yet, i.e., even after 15 years of the wrong debit.

(33) Three Camps were held in 1955, in the Kosi Project area to help the Samaj execute the contract work for the bund on the eastern bank. Out of grant of Rs. 40,044, the Samaj spent only Rs. 8,507. Not only were the drawals of grants far in excess of the requirements, the services of campers were used in the construction activity of the Bharat Sevak Samaj which was a commercial activity.

(34) In February and March, 1956 three more camps were held in the same Kosi Project area at a cost of Rs. 7,546-7-0 and the services of the campers were utilised for getting parts of the contract work of the Bharat Sevak Samaj completed. But the amount of work done by the camps is not clear from the record and probably was not appreciable.

(35) Between April and May, 1955, 10 camps were held by the Bharat Sevak Samaj in the Tungabadhra Project area for digging field channels, diversion of a nullah and digging of sub-distributories.

(36) In May and June, 1958 two camps were held at Jheel Kuranja for doing stone pitching work for Yamuna embankment in Delhi which was a contract work taken up by the Bharat Sevak Samaj. The cost of camps was Rs. 4,896.28. Another camp was held in 1959 to construct a road about one mile long which had been taken up by the Samaj on a contract basis.

(37) A district boys camp was held in May, 1959 at Olarikkara where the campers helped in digging an irrigational canal which was a contract taken up by the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

(38) In September and October, 1959 2 camps were held in Dhamua for repairing the road and clearing Sadhna Ashram compound. This Ashram was run by an office bearer of the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

(39) In December, 1956 and January, 1957 a camp was held in Nagarjunasagar Project area and the campers did some excavation work which was a contract taken up by the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

(40) The Camp movement was utilised by the Bharat Sevak Samaj to help the execution of the contracts taken up by it. No credit was given in the camp accounts of the value of the work done and thus the camp movement was utilised for the purposes of the contract work of the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

(41) Grants totalling Rs. 1,27,297 were sanctioned in the years 1955-56 and 1956-57

for camps to be held by the Bharat Yuvak Samaj which was a youth wing of the Bharat Sevak Samaj. No separate accounts were maintained by the Bharat Yuvak Samaj. All these grants were included in the accounts of the Bharat Sevak Samaj only. No accounts of the Bharat Yuvak Samaj have been produced before this Commission even though some grants were released for camps held by Bharat Yuvak Samaj.

(42) From the year 1958-59 to 1961-62 expenditure totalling Rs. 29,369.95 of the Bharat Yuvak Samaj was included in the accounts of the Central Organisational expenses of the labour and social service camps and grant was claimed from the Government for this purpose.

(43) The salary and travelling allowance of the Secretary, Director Youth Programme and Special Youth Organiser of the Bharat Yuvak Samaj was wrongly included in the accounts of the Central Organisational expenses of the Labour and Social Service camps in the year 1960-61.

(44) The Samaj has not given sufficient details of the expenditure in their ledgers nor have they produced vouchers in support of the expenditure shown in the accounts of the Central Organisation expenses. Therefore, it has not been possible to verify whether the expenditure claimed from the Central Government on account of organisational expenses is properly claimed or whether such expenditure included extraneous items like the expenditure on the Bharat Yuvak Samaj.

(44) (a) The membership fees paid to the Indian Organising Committee on behalf of the Bharat Yuvak Samaj was debited to the accounts of the Labour and Social Service Camps even though this had nothing to do with the object for which grants were given.

(45) Three Youth pioneer Camps were sanctioned in July, 1956. When the Accounts were rendered the Ministry disallowed amounts totalling Rs. 7,207/- as the Samaj had exceeded the prescribed limits of expenditure and another sum of Rs. 2,003/- was disallowed as the supporting vouchers for expenditure were not produced before the auditors. The Samaj approached the Finance Ministry through their Vice Chairman who was also a Deputy Minister and as a consequence the Deputy Minister for Finance permitted the expenditure of Rs. 7,207/- in excess of the ceiling. The reason given by the Samaj that the camps were held in backward tracks including tribal areas was wholly inadequate. And further the 3 camps were held in the cities like Mysore, Delhi and Nagpur. The

expenditure on food allowance was double that of what was provided in the Sanction.

(46) The expenditure on account of travelling allowance of the Adviser (Youth) and Bharat Yuvak Samaj was debited to the expenditure of one of the youth Pioneer Camps even though his tour was not connected with the camps.

(47) In the year 1961-62 the Samaj held 241 Urban Students Village Adoption Camps though the sanction for that year did not provide for these camps. The grants for those camps were admitted by the Ministry even though no specific approval of the Ministry was obtained for the holding of these camps.

(48) In the year 1958-59 201 Gram Milap Shivirs (Village Union Camps) and in 1959-60, 39 Gram Milap Shivirs were held by the Bharat Sevak Samaj. The Accounts of these camps have not been produced before this Commission and the Samaj has not produced any evidence to show that they were separately met from sources other than those of the Labour & Social Service Camps.

(49) From 1959-60 to 1962-63 49 Camps were organised by the Bharat Sevak Samaj through the Lok Karya Kshetras exclusively and Central Organisational Expenses of Rs. 3,289.78 and Regional Organisational Expenses of Rs. 3,036.72 were claimed on account of these camps even though the entire organisation of these camps was done by the Lok Karya Kshetras which were receiving separate grants from Government. But the Organisational Expenses claimed have not been credited to the Lok Karya Group and, therefore, this expense has been claimed from the Ministry of Education without actually incurring the expenditure. This is an excess claim of Organisational Expenses.

(50) The Bharat Sevak Samaj utilised the Lok Karya Scheme in the organisation of 49 Camps mentioned above and also in the organisation of other camps. This was against the purpose for which grants were given for the Lok Karya Scheme.

(51) The Bharat Sevak Samaj were paid Central Organisational Expenses of Rs. 7,03,959.75 up to 1961-62 and Regional Camp Committee expenses of Rs. 4,64,907.17. For the years 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65 claims totalling Rs. 1,98,000/- on account of Organisational Expenses are also pending with the Ministry of Education.

(52) The approved scheme of Labour & Social Service Camps did not provide for any grants for Organisational Expenses but provided for only the expenses on account of food, incidental expenses and transport

expenses on campers, instructors and organisers. The other organisations which were entrusted with the holding of Labour and Social Service Camps were not given any Organisational Expenses but only the Bharat Sevak Samaj were paid Central Organisational Expenses at 2 annas per camper day from 1954-55, to 1956-57, which were raised to 13 paise per camper day in 1957-58. The Bharat Sevak Samaj were also paid the Regional Camp Committee expenses @ 12 paise per camper day in 1958-59 and these expenses were debited to the Incidental Expenses of the camps without obtaining any specific approval of the pattern of camps expenditure.

(53) The Samaj asked for separate grants for their organisation to set up a separate inspectorate for inspection of the camps and for checking up all accounts, but the Ministry did not prescribe the scale of staff or the expenditure to be incurred thereon till February, 1958 and even after 1958 the Ministry did not ensure adherence by the Samaj to the pattern of staff laid down by the Ministry. From 1957-58 to 1960-61 the expenditure on staff employed (not in accordance with the pattern) amounted to Rs. 51,724-88.

(54) In 1955 an officer of the Ministry objected to Samaj's claim for Central Organisational Expenses on a large scale on the ground that the Samaj was attempting to run their entire organisation with the help of the grants for the Labour and Social Service Camps.

(55) The Samaj has not produced the particulars of the tours undertaken by the inspectorial staff employed by them out of the Organisational Expenses except in a few cases. There is no evidence of any inspection of the camps by the staff employed. The particulars of tours available in a few cases indicate that the staff employed during their tours were attending to the organisational work of the Bharat Sevak Samaj more than doing any inspectorial work of the camps. No inspection notes of any camps have been produced by the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

(56) Interest amounting to Rs. 7,238-4-6 in 1955-56 on fixed deposit, made out of the grants, was not taken into account while working out the grants due for that year even though for all the subsequent years such interest was taken into account after an objection raised by the Accountant General.

(57) The Ministry of Finance in the year 1966 pointed out that the Organisational Expenses paid to the Bharat Sevak Samaj for the holding of Labour and Social Service Camps was not in accordance with the sanc-

tioned scheme but grants were paid by the Ministry of Education for Organisational Expenses inspite of this objection.

(58) From the year 1954-55 to 1963-64 the expenditure on their Central Organisation as shown by the audited Accounts amounted to Rs. 8,56,508-20 but the grants allowed by the Ministry on the basis of number of camper days finally accepted by them for the same period works out to Rs. 7,84,079-79, thus leaving an amount of Rs. 72,428-41 as excess. The Accounts of the Samaj do not show any funds raised by the Labour and social Service Camps or contributions from other sections for the meeting of this deficit and thus it is not proved how this excess of expenditure was met and that tends to show that it was not from the grants given for the holding of the camps.

Pattern of Staff employed by the Bharat Sevak Samaj included some staff for their State and Regional Organisers who were to do inspection work in the States of the camps.

(59) From the year 1958-59 Regional Camp Committee expenses at 12 paise per camper day were sanctioned for the regional organisation which was co-terminus with the State but the posts of Zonal Organisers and State Organisers continued under the pattern of staff for the Central Organisation with the result that there were two sets of organisations for the same purpose namely, the inspection of camps.

(60) No pattern of staff was prescribed for the Regional Camp Committee nor did the Ministry have any control over the functioning of the Regional Camp Committee. There are no report of the inspection of camps by the Regional Camp Committees.

(61) From the year 1958-59 to 1961-62 the Ministry admitted grants totalling Rs. 4,64,907-17 but the admissible Regional Camp Committees expenses on the basis of the actual number of camper days held by each Regional Camp Committee and the expenditure as certified by the Chartered Accountants for the Regional Camp Committees came to Rs. 4,05,837-69. Thus, the Samaj has been over paid grants to the extent of Rs. 59,069-48 on account of the Regional Camp Committee expenses up to 1961-62.

(62) For the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 also the Samaj has claimed Regional Camp Committee expenses in excess of the admissible amounts totalling Rs. 72,331-46. The Ministry has, however, not processed the claims of the Samaj for these two years.

(63) From the year 1954-55 to 1964-65 the expenditure incurred by the Bharat Sevak

Samaj on the purchase of assets like typewriters, Godrej cupboards etc. out of the Central organisational expenses was Rs. 25,930.12. Similar expenditure out of the Regional Camp Committee expenses from 1958-59 to 1963-64 was Rs. 29,886.00.

(64) Even though the Bharat Sevak Samaj was required to submit a statement of assets from the year 1961-62, the Samaj furnished statements of assets only for one year i.e. 1962-63.

(65) In the statement of assets sent for 1962-63 the only assets of the value of Rs. 354.80 for headquarters and Rs. 190 for the Regional Camp Committees were shown.

(66) In the earlier statements of assets sent for 1959-60 the value of assets for the central office shown in the statement of assets was Rs. 2,716.92. Even though the expenditure was Rs. 3,173.35 and for the Regional Camp Committee assets statement shown a value of Rs. 3,681.13 even though the expenditure was Rs. 5,121.20. The other assets remained unaccounted for.

(67) The Samaj has not produced any records to show how the assets purchased out of Ministry's grants were utilised or disposed of.

(68) The following amounts relating to the under mentioned camps were paid to the Samaj twice over:—

- (a) Rs. 500/- in respect of camp at Kotwadham.
- (b) Jodhpur Camp where accounts were submitted twice.
- (c) Devnikh Camp where the amount paid twice was Rs. 125/-
- (d) Balsingha Camp the accounts were sent twice and paid twice i.e. a sum of Rs. 125/- was involved.

(69) The over-payments in respect of camps were due to inadequate control exercised by the Ministry over the scrutiny of camp accounts. The Ministry did not maintain any proper record of the camps which were sanctioned and for which utilisation certificates were issued.

(70) In respect of camp held at Bidun in June, 1958 travelling expenses were paid to campers whose names were not included in the list of campers, to some travelling allowances were paid twice and the names of some persons given in the list of campers and those to whom the travelling allowances were paid did not tally. The only explanation given by the Bharat Sevak Samaj was that the accounts were prepared by inexperienced persons and

instead of investigating these discrepancies the Ministry merely accepted this lame explanation.

(71) Even though there was a condition that not more than one camp was to be held at one place and the number of campers was not to exceed 100, the Samaj held a camp for 500 persons at Ahmednagar in October-November, 1958 but the Ministry admitted the grants for these camps without any scrutiny. The grants overpaid for these camps amounted to Rs. 4,000.

(72) The camp at Jhabhal in Amritsar district held in August, 1964 was abandoned after 8 days due to rains even though the minimum number of days for a camp under the scheme was 14 this shows slovenliness in planning.

(73) The camp at Saris in Surat District held in May, 1964 lasted only four days and there is no explanation for this shortness of duration.

(74) One of the conditions of the grants for Labour & Social Service Camps was that a report of the work done was to be sent along with the accounts but in respect of a camp held at Raison, Udaipura in Bhopal District, no report showing work done was sent but still the Ministry admitted a grant of Rs. 906.40 for this camp.

(75) Even though there was a condition that the break-up of the expenses of the camps for food and incidental charges were to be separately given and the expenses on food were not to exceed Rs. 1/- and on incidentals 12 paise per camper per day during the year 1964-65 yet the Samaj clubbed together food and incidental expenses while sending the accounts and the Ministry admitted grants without getting the break-up.

(76) The reports sent by the Bharat Sevak Samaj about the work done in the different camps did not give sufficient details of the works done but no details were given, another work stated to have been done was incapable of identification.

(77) In a number of cases the columns meant for work done were left blank in the reports sent; and still the Ministry passed grants of 601 camps without any details of the work done in the year 1958.

(78) In the case of organisers' training camps and seminars even though the grants contained a condition for three hours manual work to be done daily, no manual work was done and still the Ministry admitted the grants for those camps apparently without scrutiny.

(79) In respect of girls' camps no details of the work done are given except cryptic remarks like "environmental work". The accounts of a large number of such girls' camps were admitted without calling for the details of the work.

(80) In a number of camps the nature of work done was such as appears to have benefited some private individual or private institution *eg* working on an agricultural field in a village, construction of a building without indicating its identify or making bricks etc. There are no records to show that parties benefited were public authorities nor do the accounts show any receipts from the parties benefited.

(81) Only from the year 1960-61 was the construction and repairing of school buildings included in the list of works to be taken up by the camps still right from 1954-55 the construction and repairing of school buildings was taken up by campers without obtaining any approval from the Ministry.

(82) There is no indication that the work claimed to have been done by the campers was verified by any inspectorial authority whether of the Samaj or of the Government, Central or State. Further the details of the work done were incapable of verification or identification.

(83) Even though the Samaj claimed central organisational expenses and Regional Camp Committee expenses, as many as 1964 camps were held without any organisers at least none are mentioned in the records. Further the evidence in support of the work done or the objectives achieved is anything but adequate or satisfactory.

(84) The grants envisaged the proportion of non-students to the students not to exceed 20%. But the records of the camps produced show excess over that figure in 273 camps. This was not noticed by the Ministry while examining the accounts.

(85) Even though the object of the Labour & Social Service Camps was to inculcate a sense of dignity of manual labour amongst students and other youth and the Camps were expected to be held in villages as many as 69 camps were held in towns and cities in violation of the conditions of the grant. This was in the years 1957-58 and 1959-60. This is not a complete list as the full record was not produced.

(86) There were a number of complaints made to the Prime Minister; to the Chairman of the Bharat Sevak Samaj and to the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj about claiming of grants for camps not held or claiming

inflated grants for some of the camps held, the complaints received by the Prime Minister and the Chairman of the Bharat Sevak Samaj (Mr. G. L. Nanda) were sent to the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj but the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj have chosen not to produce those complaints before this Commission although they were asked for.

(87) In 1960 a Special Officer one Mr. B. V. Radhakrishnan was asked by the Administrative Committee of the Bharat Sevak Samaj to look into the complaints about the holding of camps and about their accounts. A copy of the report was made available by the Ministry of Education but a list of complaints about the camps which was attached to the report as annexure has not been produced either by the Ministry or by the Bharat Sevak Samaj in spite of the Commission specifically asking for it.

(88) Mr. Radhakrishnan listed out 24 types of complaints which he noticed; *eg* camps not held though grants claimed, false claims for camps not held, inflating the figures of campers etc. The report indicates that there were complaints about many aspects of the organisation of the camps and their accounts and their number was sufficiently large.

(89) The only action taken by the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj appears to have been the calling for a report from the persons responsible for the organisation of the camps. There was no independent inquiry even though the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj Central organisational expenses and the Regional Camp Committee expenses for appointing inspectorial staff.

(90) The main complaints discussed at some length by Mr. B. V. Radhakrishnan were as follows :—

(a) A worker of the Bombay Regional Camp Committee was convicted for misappropriation of Rs. 2,000 but the Samaj compromised the case.

(b) In March, 1960 reports were sent of two camps having been started in Gujarat. The Secretary of the Gujarat Regional Camp Committee subsequently sent a report that no camps were held.

(c) An oral complaint was made by a U.P. Legislator that no camps were held at Mursam, Khar, Atroli, Aligarh, Tarai and Koumhara and yet accounts were rendered for these camps.

(d) No proper inquiries were made and the Samaj claimed grants from the Education Ministry in respect of the camps which were not held.

(e) There were complaints made to the Chairman and other office bearers of the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj about Arwal and other camps held in Bihar in 1957-58. But no proper action by the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj and Mr. Radhakrishnan wanted an inquiry to be made. But there is no evidence of any inquiry.

(f) In respect of another complaint from Patna no action was taken on the ground that it was a pseudonymous complaint.

(g) In respect of the camp at Phulwari Sharif in March, 1957 there was a specific complaint that names of campers and occasional visitors who never attended Camp were included in the list of campers and grants claimed. The complaint was merely forwarded to the local Organiser and no further action was taken.

(h) There was a complaint from one Shri Sudhar Samiti alleging corruption in the Regional Camp Committee but not action was taken except asking the Regional Camp Committee to counteract the complaints.

(i) The Secretary of the Lok Karya Kshetra in March, 1960 complained that a Camp at Kishanpur Kshetra in Bihar was not held at all; the teachers came to the Camp site more than once but no camp was held.

(j) In respect of a Camp held at Sikri there were complaints that no camp was actually held and all that happened was little Shamdan by a few people and seven or 8 students for three or four days. A complaint was also received about this Camp through the Prime Minister's office that a fake list of campers was prepared and the financial grant was mis-appropriated and that same thing was done in respect of an earlier camp.

(k) A relative of the Organiser was sent to inquire into the complaint and the case was closed on the report of the relative.

(l) A complaint similar to the Sikri camp was received in respect of Nehtour camp also in U.P. and there also no proper action was taken except asking for the report from the local Organiser.

(m) There was a complaint to the Prime Minister about Persoda and Bithalpur Camp that the camps were used for earning money by inflating camper days. All that was done by the Central Samaj was to call for a report from the Regional Camp Committee who never gave a report.

(n) There was a complaint in respect of the Thotacheria Camp in Krishna District that the Convenor was too young and inexperienced and he was maintaining bogus accounts and did not supply proper food. No action was taken except for calling a report from the Organiser which was never received.

(o) In respect of a Camp held in Jhansi there was a complaint that no work was done except dancing and singing of cinema songs.

(p) An amount of Rs. 5,000 sent to the Tripura Regional Camp Committee was lying with them and no camps were held.

(q) An amount of Rs. 32,127.00 which was advanced to the Madurai Regional Camp Committee was not repaid nor any accounts rendered and the Regional Camp Committee had become defunct.

(r) These advances were made from 1955-56 to 1958-59.

(s) An amount of Rs. 16,836.00 which was advanced to the Poona Regional Camp Committee for holding Camps prior to 1958-59 was never repaid nor any accounts rendered for the same.

(t) An amount of Rs. 11,642.00 was outstanding against the Regional Camp Committee, Cuttack from out of the advances given for holding camps and the Regional Camp Committee claimed that they had repaid the money but the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj received only Rs. 1,000.

(u) Out of the moneys advanced to the Varanasi Regional Camp Committee an amount of Rs. 3,000 was mis-utilised by one Mr. G. S. Pandey, Zonal Camp Organiser for his personal use. In order to adjust these amounts which was mis-utilised the maintenance allowance given to Mr. Pandey was increased in spite of the objections by the Regional Camp Committee.

(v) An amount of Rs. 2,000 out of the moneys advanced to the Regional Camp Committee Varanasi was used by Mr. R. S. Pandey of the Kashi Vidyapeeth for his daughter's marriage. Mr. Pandey from Chicago reported that there was some other amounts pending against him totalling Rs. 5,000 which he had taken for his daughter's marriage and promised to repay the same on return. But there is no evidence of any return.

(w) An amount of Rs. 1250 out of the moneys advanced to the Regional Camp Committee Varanasi was used by Mr. Harihar

Pandey, the Treasurer of the Regional Camp Committee for his personal use.

(x) The Regional Camp Committee Nagpur claimed an amount of Rs. 10,687.00 from the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj. An Accountant from the Central Samaj who was sent to investigate found the books of accounts of the Nagpur Regional Camp Committee re-written.

(y) An amount of Rs. 8,000 out of the moneys advanced to the Jaipur Regional Camp Committee was kept in the personal account of the Convenor of the Bharat Sevak Samaj who subsequently resigned but this money was not returned to the Regional Camp Committee.

(91) Upto the year 1964-65 out of the moneys advanced to the Regional Camp Committees from out of the grants of the Education Ministry Rs. 3,22,376.08 was outstanding against the various Regional Camp Committees. These moneys have not been recovered from those Committees nor have any accounts been obtained. This cannot be termed proper utilisation of the grant.

(92) Out of the grants given by the Ministry of Education Rs. 4,34,294.61 which was payable to the Regional Camp Committees was not paid by the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj. This amount cannot be termed proper utilisation till the moneys are remitted to the Regional Camp Committees and properly used by them.

In the case of items 91 & 92 the Regional Camp Committees to whom moneys have not been paid, are not the same who had received monies from the Central Samaj and have not accounted for them.

Further, the accounts of the Regional Camp Committees have not been produced and, therefore, there is no evidence to show that the camp committees had incurred any liability, which remains undischarged.

(93) During the period 1954-55 to 1957-58 the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj rendered Receipt and Payment Accounts in respect of the Central organisation only i.e., accounts showing receipts by the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj to the various Regional Camp Committees but the Central Organisational expenses have not been shown.

(94) For the individual camp a Receipt and Payment account was sent in respect of each camp but this included not only the actual receipts and payments but also the liabilities and there is no evidence showing the discharge of those liabilities.

(95) No accounts were rendered for the Regional Camp Committees to whom the remittances for the holding of individual camps were made.

(96) The accounts of the individual camps were not audited by a Chartered Accountant but by officials authorised by the Ministry of Education. In the certificate given in the audited accounts of the individual camps there is no mention that the accounts were audited with reference to the books of accounts and the vouchers.

All the certificate says is that the moneys were "usefully spent". The basis of this certificate is not given.

(97) The Central Bharat Sevak Samaj sent copies of the audited Receipts and Payments accounts of the individual camps with a certificate from their Chartered Accountant that the receipts and expenditure accounts were correct in accordance with the audited statement of accounts received from the camps. No audit scrutiny was, therefore, exercised by the Chartered Accountant of the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

(98) From the year 1958-59 to 1964-65 besides Receipts and Payments accounts of the Central organisation and of the individual camps a statement of expenditure of some of the Regional Camp Committees were also sent. The form of the accounts of the individual camps was changed and only the expenditure portion of the accounts showing the expenses on food, incidental charges, travelling allowance, etc. were sent. The receipts if any by the camp committees were not shown in these accounts.

(99) The statement of expenditure of the Regional Camp Committees sent from 1958-59 merely showed expenses of the Regional Camp Committees and did not show the receipts or the liabilities.

(100) Thus, the Ministry did not have a consolidated picture showing how the grants were utilised at the various levels namely Central level, at the regional level and at the camp level. They also did not have any means of knowing whether all the expenses were actually disbursed or whether the expenses included certain undischarged liabilities.

(101) The Samaj has not produced the accounts of the local camp committees before this Commission nor the accounts of the Regional Camp Committees prior to 1958-59 and of some of the Regional Camp Committees from 1958-59 onwards. Therefore, the exact position cannot be verified.

(102) A number of Regional Camp Committees for which no accounts were received from the year 1958-59 and for which no accounts have been produced before this Commission were as follows:—

1958-59	18
1959-60	10
1961-62	16
1962-63	22
1963-64	24

Further there is no evidence that the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj received those accounts. Thus, even the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj did not know how much was actually utilised for the camps and how much for other purposes.

(103) Upto the year 1963-64 Bharat Sevak Samaj was allowed to have the accounts of the individual camps audited by certain authorised officials and non-officials named in the sanctions. The certificates given by them were defective and did not indicate that the accounts were compiled from or were in accordance with the entries in the books of accounts and vouchers.

(104) In the year 1964-65 the Samaj was asked to have the accounts of the 50 per cent of the camps audited by the Chartered Accountant and the other 50 per cent by authorised officials. The Samaj failed to have the accounts of the 50 per cent of the camp accounts audited by Chartered Accountants even though it was distinctly mentioned in the sanctions that this was to be done and the accounts of these camps are still pending with the Ministry.

(105) Even though the Samaj failed to fulfil the condition of having 50 per cent of the camp accounts audited. The accounts of the remaining 50 per cent camps were admitted by the Ministry for the purpose of grants. It is rather surprising that for 10 years grants were allowed on the basis of certificates given by minor officials like Block Development Officers and when in the year 1964-65 a condition was put that 50 per cent camps' accounts were to be got audited by Chartered Accountants the Samaj failed to do so. This makes the whole system of auditing defective if not suspect.

(106) The Government did not have a proper arrangement for inspection of camps even though as many as 9,701 camps were held by the Bharat Sevak Samaj under the Labour and Social Service Camps Scheme.

(107) The Ministry's efforts to have inspection and proper control were irregular

and sporadic and there is no regular arrangement for inspection of the camps and evaluation of their performance.

(108) Two leaders' training camps organised in Delhi in 1955 were inspected by the officials of the Ministry and found to be badly organised.

(109) In August, 1956 an Evaluation Committee appointed by the Committee on Labour and Social Service inspected three camps and found that there was no supervision by the Bharat Sevak Samaj, the campers were of tender age, the cooperation of villagers was poor, and there was no proper arrangement of food and children were on the verge of starvation.

(110) In respect of the camp held at Mehrauli the Evaluation Committee found only 39 campers even though on the date of the visit the Samaj had claimed 76 campers.

(111) In 1957 the Committee on Labour & Social Service Camp appointed an Assessment Committee but this committee did not complete its task. The record does not show whether it even functioned.

(112) During the year 1960-61 various State Governments were asked by the Ministry of Education to have the camps inspected by the Block Development Officers and they were also to enquire about the camps having been held or not held in their respective jurisdiction.

(112) (a) During the year 1960-61 even though grants were claimed for 1514 camps by the Bharat Sevak Samaj the Block Development Officers sent their inspection reports of only 3 camps and in the other cases they reported that no camps were held. During the year 1961-62 as against 1448 camps claimed to have been held by the Bharat Sevak Samaj there were reports from the Block Development Officers in respect of only 5 camps and during 1962-63 there were no reports from the Block Development Officers. All this shows that either the claim of the Samaj was unsustainable or the Block Development Officers were remiss.

(113) Evidence shows that out of the 9701 camps claimed to have been held by the Samaj the inspection by the officers of the States and of the Ministry of Education were of 46 camps only.

(113) (a) The Inspection Reports brought out a number of irregularities e.g. non-holding of camps, inflating the number of camper days, non-accounting of local contributions, non-maintenance of stock

registers, poor organisation, poor quality of food supplied to campers, non-maintenance of accounts, insufficient arrangements for accommodation and non-supervision of camps by the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

(114) The reports of the various Inspecting Officials show that the inspectors found no trace of the Camps when they visited the Camp sites in the following cases :—

Location	Camp Number
(i) Kulithalai . . .	109/Trg.
(ii) Amadhana . . .	1959
(iii) Barsona (U.P.) . . .	DB/321
(iv) Varuna . . .	DG/57/59
(v) Shahbitpur . . .	DS/98/63

It is surprising that even in the few cases where there was arrangements for inspection the Inspectors found the Camps not being held on the dates and at the places where they were reported to have been held and the Ministry of Education did not take any serious notice of this phenomenon.

(115) In a number of cases the Inspecting Officers had reported the number of campers which they found at the time of inspection of the camps to be different from the number for which the Samaj claimed to have held and for which claims for grants were made. In the following cases numbers claimed in the accounts were more than what was found by the Inspecting Officers :—

Name of Camp	No. of Campers as per Inspection Report	No. of campers as per accounts
1	2	3
(i) Amadhana	54	59
(ii) Chennapuram East Krishna District	59	51
(iii) Bommuru	49	51
(iv) Sarda Palli	48	50
(v) Jamkhed (Camp No. DB/513).	42	45
(vi) Kupwad	11	29
(vii) Mahamandir (Camp No. RY/OTC/3).	20	30
(viii) Kuliharigaon	50	54
(ix) Mahakut (Camp No. DS/34/63)	51	60
(x) Rahika (DS/42/63)	45	65
(xi) Talwandi (DS/63)	49	56
(xii) Bakal (DS/2/63)	30	83
(xiii) Raipura (DS/A/63)	54	60

Camp Number	Location	Dates as per inspection report	Date as accounts
(i) 644/D/58	Kottapatti	27-12-1958 to 5-1-1959	26-12-1958 to 5-1-1959
(ii) 771/D/58	Akathethara	23-12-1958 to 2-1-1959	23-12-1958 to 6-1-1959
(iii) RY/149/58	Andathode (Kerala)	23-12-1958 to 1-1-1959	23-12-1958 to 5-1-1959
(iv)	Amadhana	19-5-1959 to 1-6-1959	19-5-1959 to 8-6-1959
(v) DS/34/63	Mahakut	25-5-1963 to 13-3-1963	25-5-1963 to 14-6-1963

What is surprising is that the Ministry should not have taken any notice of these reports and should have allowed the claims of the Bharat Sevak Samaj as a matter of course. Apart from indicating the scanty nature of action taken on the reports it appears that the arrangements in the Ministry to co-relate the inspection reports with the accounts appear to have been non-existing.

(116) In some cases there were complaints from the various quarters and inquiries either by the Bharat Sevak Samaj or by the State Governments were conducted and they revealed that no camps were actually held.

The records have not been produced in respect of the cases where the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj had received complaints but in the following cases the Commission has been able to get the relevant records showing the non-holding of camps for which claims were made :

Name of the Camp	Amount claimed
1. Daivamdinne.	355.00
2. Kanakaveedu.	355.00
3. Solda.	600.25
4. Behal.	600.00
5. Talai.	930.47

(117) The Inspection Reports of the few camps inspected showed that in some cases the duration of the Camp mentioned in the accounts did not tally with what has been reported by the Inspecting Officers. The following are some of the instances where such variance was noticed:

As the Samaj has not produced relevant records of the individual camps like attendance registers it has not been possible to verify whether the accounts actually represented the true state of affairs. But the fact that the inspecting officials found the period of camp as different from what was reported in the accounts shows that the accounts are not a quite dependable.

(118) In many cases the inspecting officials had reported that the arrangements for food were not satisfactory. A specific mention about the poor arrangements for food has been made in the following cases:—

NAME OF CAMP.

- (i) Barkakana Hazaribagh (Bihar).
- (ii) Dundara (Camp No. DB/190).
- (iii) Thana Dhamrer (Alwar District) (Camp No. DB/210).
- (iv) Mudagere (Camp No. DB/55).
- (v) Satyagala (Camp No. DB/54/59).
- (vi) Dhapa (Camp No. DT/190).
- (vii) Falta (Camp No. DT/195).
- (viii) Sarda Palli (Camp No. DG/343).
- (ix) Dehugaon (Camp No. DB/241).
- (x) Khedbrahma (Camp No. DB/483).
- (xi) Salera (Camp No. DB/491).
- (xii) Rahika (DS/42/63).
- (xiii) Shabutpur (DS/98/63).
- (xiv) Kupwad (DT/269).
- (xv) Mahamandir (RY/OTC/3).

(119) In many cases the inspecting officials had commented about the poor organisation or planning for the Camps. In the following cases a specific mention on this aspect of the organisation has been made:—

NAME OF CAMP.

- (i) Dundara (Camp No. DB/190).
- (ii) Dhapa (Camp No. DT/190).
- (iii) Khed, Poona District (Camp No. DG/240).
- (iv) Jamkhed (Camp No. DB/513).
- (v) Kupwad (DT/269).
- (vi) Radawas (DS/113/63).
- (vii) Rahika (DS/42/63).
- (viii) Shabitpur (DS/98/63).

(ix) Bakal (DS/103/63).

(x) Malikpur (DS/103/63).

(xi) Akodia (DS/7/63).

(120) The Commission has pointed out elsewhere the organisational expenses being paid to the Bharat Sevak Samaj both at the Central and at the regional levels. But the reports show that in many cases there were neither any Bharat Sevak Samaj organisers found nor were there any visiting instructors to guide the working of the Camps. The instances where the Bharat Sevak Samaj Organiser or the Visiting Instructor were not present has been specifically mentioned in the following cases:—

(i) Dehugaon (Camp No. DB/241).

(ii) Barsi (Camp No. DB/502).

(iii) Kablana (Camp No. DB/375).

(iv) Jamkhed (Camp No. DB/513).

(v) Walki.

(121) The Visiting officials had adversely criticised the fact of non-maintenance of the stock registers in the following cases:—

NAME OF CAMP.

- (i) Amadhana.
- (ii) Chinnapuram (East Krishna District) (Camp No. DB/21/59).
- (iii) Thana Dhamrer (Alwar District) (Camp No. DB/210).
- (iv) Falta (Camp No. DT/195).
- (v) Khed, Poona District (Camp No. DG/240).
- (vi) Urulikanchan (IN/I/59).
- (vii) Barsi (Camp No. DB/502).
- (viii) Salera (Camp No. DB/491).
- (ix) Mahamandir (RY/OTC/31).
- (x) Kuliharigaon.

They had also mentioned that in the following cases no accounts were being maintained by the Camps:—

NAME OF CAMP.

- (i) Chinnapuram East Krishna District (Camp No. DB/21/59).
- (ii) Sarda Palli (Camp No. DG/343).
- (iii) Khed, Poona Distt. (Camp No. DG/240).

In the case of the Khed Camp (DG/240) the inspecting officials had pointed out that even the attendance register was not being maintained.

(122) In the case of the following camps the inspecting officials had pointed out that local people had contributed certain amounts for the running of the Camps :—

Name of Camp	Amount of local contribution not accounted for
	Rs.
(i) Kuliharigaon (Camp No. RY/552/61).	100.00
(ii) Billara (DS/5/63)	250.00
(iii) Raipura (DS/A/63)	900.00
(iv) KIM	200.00
(v) Kusumi Khera (DS/84/63)	600.00
(vi) Lakhan Kalan (DS/117/63)	206.00

But the accounts of the Camps did not show the receipt of any of these contributions. It, therefore, appears that the machinery for ensuring the prompt accounting of all receipts by the Camp organisations was not effective. Unfortunately the Samaj has not produced the accounts of any individual Camp and the Commission would point out that moneys collected by the local Camp Committees should have been duly accounted for.

(123) One of the achievements claimed by the Bharat Sevak Samaj for the Labour & Social Service Camps is the useful work done by the campers but the visiting officials found that in the following cases the work done by the campers was either useless or of no value :—

- (i) Dhudara (Camp No. DB/190).
- (ii) Mudagere (Camp No. DB/55).
- (iii) Satyagala (Camp No. DB/54/59).
- (iv) Khed (Poona Distt.) Camp No. DG/240.
- (v) Kaliana (Camp No. DB/375).
- (vi) Kupwad (DT/269).
- (vii) Kuliharigaon (RY/552/61).
- (viii) Mahakut (Camp No. DS/34/63).
- (ix) Rahika (DS/42/63).
- (x) Malikpur (DS/103/63).
- (xi) Akodia (DS/7/63).

(124) In the case of the following three camps the inspecting officials have pointed out that even though the Samaj had claimed certain work as having been done by the campers the work was actually got done through hired labour :—

- (i) Rahika (Camp No. DS/42/63).
- (ii) Shabitpur (DS/98/63).
- (iii) Raipura (DS/A/63).

It is really surprising that claims should have been made about the campers doing constructive work by getting some items of work done through hired labour representing it as work done by the campers.

(125) In the case of camps held in the following places the visiting officials mentioned the fact of the local people not being interested in the camps or of any help forthcoming from the villagers :—

- (i) Dchugaon (Camp No. DB/241).
- (ii) Khed Brahma (Camp No. DB/483).
- (iii) Kupwad (DT/269).
- (iv) Rahika (DS/42/63).

(126) The Commission finds that in the case of the following three camps the travelling allowance for some persons was claimed more than once and this casts very serious doubts about the accounts :—

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| DS/34/63 Mahakut. | Travelling Allowance for certain persons claimed twice. |
| DS/64/63 Parloo. | Travelling Allowance for certain persons claimed twice. |
| DS/63 Talwadi | Travelling Allowance claimed for certain persons more than once. |

(127) In respect of the camp at Rahika (DS. 42/63) the Block Development Officer who visited the Camp found the Camp of no use and he concluded by saying that the Camp was a source of income to Local Camp Organiser. And in respect of the Khed Camp the Inspecting Officer found that the trainees were not at the Camp site and some trainees of the Amber Charkha Training Centre whose classes were held from 9.30 A.M. to 5.30 P.M. were shown as the campers. In many cases the Inspecting Officers pointed out the lack of any coordination between Local Camp Committee and the Local official agencies which resulted in poor organisation of the Camp and no benefit to the people for whose benefit the Camps were being held.

(128) The defects set out above in the working of the camps shows that:

The Ministry had not given directions to the District Collectors or the Deputy Commissioners to inspect each camp and send an official report to the Ministry as to

- (i) the factum of holding the camps;
- (ii) the number of campers attending;
- (iii) the arrangements for the boarding and lodging of the campers.
- (iv) the suitability of places where camps were held;
- (v) the amount of work done and the utility thereof;
- (vi) the correctness of the accounts;
- (vii) the duplication or otherwise of the works of the Community Development Department;
- (viii) the subserving or otherwise of the objectives set for the holding of the camps.
- (ix) the correctness of the accounts, the number of campers, their ages and their usefulness;
- (x) any other particular which could have gone to show the success of the movement.

(129) In respect of the 3 camps organised by Mr. S. V. Burli, Mukhya Sahayogi of Jan Sahayog Kendra, Yemiganur in 1960 there were complaints and the Pradesh Organising Secretary after enquiry reported that 2 of the camps at Kanakaveddu and Deivandiinnai were not held at all and false accounts were rendered and in respect of the third camp at Yemiganur Camper days were inflated. The Samaj did not report the findings to the Ministry of Education but claimed grants for camps not held in respect of 2 and with inflated days for the third camp.

(130) In respect of the camp held in Ulhas Nagar in 1958 there was a surplus of Rs. 4,249.69 of receipts over expenditure and this was taken as the revenue of the Maharashtra Pradesh Bharat Sevak Samaj but the expenditure of the camp was debited to the Labour & Social Service Camps.

(131) During the years 1956-57 to 1958-59 there was a surplus of receipts over expenditure in respect of the Rural Youth Camps to the extent of Rs. 12,546.00 and the Central Samaj had decided with the approval of the Ministry to use that amount for follow-up works in the camp areas but no accounts were received about any follow-up work done and this amount remained unaccounted for.

(132) In regard to the Rikhabdev Lok Karya Kshetra area the Programme Evaluation Team of the Planning Commission reported that funds for 2 Youth Camps and 1 Family Planning Camp held in the area were misappropriated by the organisers. The work reported to have been done by the Campers was actually got done through the contractors.

(133) In respect of 8 camps held in Bilaspur District of Himachal Pradesh during 1957 and 1958 there were complaints that the camps were not actually held. The matter was reported to the District Magistrate who after enquiry found that 3 camps at Solda, Behal and Talai were never held and that in respect of camps at Geharwin and Kamal Kothi forged receipts had been obtained. The Samaj did not bring the findings to the notice of the Ministry of Education but claimed full grants for all these camps. This report to the Magistrate was made at the instance of Mr. G. L. Nanda.

(134) The Kunzru Committee on the Coordination and Integration of schemes relating to Physical Education and Youth Welfare appointed by the Government of India in 1959 found in 1963 that:—

(1) the main emphasis of the Labour and Social Service Camps appeared to be on manual labour rather than on its educational value,

(2) that there was little follow-up action after the work was done and the approach roads constructed and the trees planted disappeared soon after the Campers left and the material value of the work done was nil,

(3) there was no meaningful co-ordination between the community and the Campers and there was poor advance planning, poor execution and the general attitude of carelessness about the management of camps which was really discouraging.

The Committee recommended that the organisation and control of camps should be vested in educational institutions and outside agencies should be excluded from the management of these camps.

(135) While the Kunzru Committee was still examining the scheme of Labour and Social Service Camps another committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Asoka Mehta and with two workers of the Bharat Sevak Samaj among others as members was appointed to evaluate the scheme. This committee collected reports from various Block Development Officers and the report showed

that many of the Campers were of tender age of 6 and 10 even though according to the scheme only students about 12 years of age were to be admitted in the camps. Further the conditions regarding the minimum number of Campers and minimum number of days for the camps were not always followed.

The Asoka Mehta Committee while recommending the continuance of the scheme wanted pre-planning and preparation for the camps to be ensured.

(135)(a) It must be mentioned that Asoka Mehta is a signatory to both the reports.

(136) In 1963, 84 Pilot Project Camps were sanctioned in which the Samaj was required to take up remunerative projects, where the cost of work done by the Campers was to be recovered from the parties benefited thereby. Certificates were to be attached along with the accounts of these camps from the District Collector or some other Revenue authorities showing the value of work done. Out of the 63 camps held, certificates were obtained for 52 camps from the Revenue authorities and the total value of work as certified by the Revenue authorities was Rs. 23,993.34 but the Samaj has credited only Rs. 19,552.85 in respect of these works into the Government account and the balances have not been so far accounted for.

(137) The Government also called for reports from the Block Development Officers about the work done, number of Campers etc. and out of the 52 works reports were received from 39 Block Development Officers and these reports showed the value of work done in 39 camps as Rs. 42,341.84. In respect of these 39 works the Samaj has paid into the Government account only Rs. 11,657.35 and the balance of Rs. 30,684.49 remains unaccounted for.

(138) In August, 1963, 3 camps held by the Bharat Sevak Samaj were jointly inspected by 2 officers of the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Finance and they reported that there was absence of proper planning and control, complete ignorance of the Central and Regional organisations about the location, admitting of children of tender age below 15 in the camps, exceeding the percentage of non-students in the camps, want of consultation with the local authorities, and engaging local labour for getting work done.

(139) In respect of the 63 Pilot Project Camps the total expenditure shown was Rs. 1,13,199.36 whereas the total money available with the Camp Committee was only Rs.

86,289.33 thus leaving a deficit of Rs. 26,910.03. The Accounts do not show how the deficit was met, in the absence of proper accounts. Where receipts and payments tally, it cannot be said that the expenditure claimed was correct.

(140) In the Accounts of these 63 Camps loans raised by the Local Camp Committees are shown as Rs. 4,373.68 but there is no indication that these loans have been repaid and therefore the grants to the extent of this amount cannot be held to be properly utilised.

(141) The Bharat Sevak Samaj has produced no accounts of their Local Camp Committees or Regional Camp Committees nor any vouchers in support. In respect of the Central Organisation also they have produced T. A. vouchers only from April, 1959 to December, 1960.

(142) A scrutiny of the vouchers of the Central Organisation from April, 1959 to December, 1960 shows that the officers of the Central Samaj whose travelling allowance was debited to the Labour and Social Service Camps devoted a major part of their time for other activities of the Samaj like organising the Bharat Sevak Samaj units or Bharat Yuvak Samaj units, attending conventions of the Bharat Sevak Samaj and supervisory work of other sections and activities of the Bharat Sevak Samaj not connected with the Labour and Social Service Camps. The Samaj has produced no inspection report of any of its officials on any of the Labour and Social Service Camps held by them.

(143) From the year 1962-63 to 1964-65 the organisation maintained by the Bharat Sevak Samaj for the Labour and Social Service Camps and for the Family Planning Camps was common to both but grants were claimed for both the units from the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education. The grants claimed in excess for the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 amounted to Rs. 12,554.76 and for the year 1964-65 the excess claimed comes to Rs. 9,425.40.

(144) In the year 1958 Rs. 3,200 was advanced to 3 officials of the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj M/s. Keni, Wakhare and Sheo Shankar Singh for passage money. There is no evidence that this amount was recovered from these 3 persons.

(145) The Commission thus finds that even though grants were given by the Ministry of Education for a large number of camps to be held by the Bharat Sevak Samaj there was no proper machinery for inspection and supervision. The Samaj which

was shown preferential treatment by allowing Organisational Expenses at 2 levels, namely, the Central and the Regional, has produced no evidence of any inspection or supervision by them. In the case of a number of camps there were complaints that either the camps were not held even though grants were drawn or the number of Campers or Camper days were inflated, and at least some of these complaints were proved by independent enquiry but the Samaj never kept the Ministry informed and claimed grants even for camps in which there were irregularities. The Samaj has produced no Accounts or vouchers or primary record like the Attendance Sheets of the individual camps before this Commission nor have they chosen to produce the complaints they had received or of the enquiries, if any, they made on these complaints except in the case of one enquiry by a retired official of the Planning Commission, Mr. B. V. Radha Krishnan. The Commission has not been supplied with the list of complaints which this officer had attached to his report. Neither the Ministry nor the Samaj has produced the list.

(146) The Ministry had allowed the Samaj to have the accounts of the camps audited by minor local officers like the Block Development Officers except for the last year i.e. 1964-65 when the Samaj was required to get 50% of the camps' accounts audited by Chartered Accountants. In spite of a specific condition in the sanctions the Samaj did not get these accounts audited by Chartered Accountants. This is another instance of breach of the conditions of the grants.

(147) All the above defects considerably detract from the correctness of the accounts and consequently from the proper utilisation of the grants.

(148)(a) The evidence on the record shows that the Ministry of Education took no interest after it had given the grants. It neither arranged for supervision by Governmental agencies nor ensure proper inspection by the Samaj itself.

(b) There was no proper scrutiny of the accounts and the requirement of auditing was wholly inadequate as the primary accounts were not properly checked and vetted by any trained or qualified Accountant.

(149)(a) Whatever little inspection was done by the officers of the Central Ministry was not very flattering to the working of the scheme. No proper criteria had been laid down for the working of the scheme and judging its utility.

(b) Whatever criticisms were recorded by Governmental agencies were wholly ignored.

(c) No fool proof procedure was adopted to ensure the factum of holding of camps, to ensure the correctness of recording the number of campers or to ensure the working of the scheme according to the terms of the grants.

(d) The Ministry evolved no procedure by which the inspection of the camps by officers of the Samaj Central or Pradesh could be ensured or its regularity enforced.

(e) The accounts submitted by the Samaj were inordinately delayed and large sums of unspent monies were allowed to remain with the Samaj for long periods.

(f) Grants were given far in excess of the needs of the scheme even though they were opposed to the Financial Rules.

(g) It appears that scrutiny of the accounts was far from satisfactory and was evidently left in the hands of the lower echelons of the hierarchy.

(150) The evidence shows that there was no proper planning and execution of the scheme by the Samaj.

(a) The Samaj employed no machinery either of the Centre or of the Pradesh to regularly inspect each camp and report to the Central Body. No such inspection reports have been produced.

(b) The staff employed for inspectorial purposes was more interested in the propaganda and furtherance of the membership and image of the Bharat Sevak Samaj than in the usefully successful working of the Labour and Social Service Camps Scheme.

(151) The two reports on the working of the scheme of camps one by the Kunzru Committee and the other by the Asoka Mehta Committee are irreconcilable and more so as Mr. Asoka Mehta is a signatory to both.

(152) Out of the amounts advanced by the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj to the Regional Camp Committees from out of the grants for the Labour and Social Service Camps upto 1964-65, Rs. 3,22,376.68 remained unrecovered and unaccounted for and no steps have been taken by the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj to recover the same. The books of accounts of the Regional Camp Committees have not been produced

before this Commission and, therefore, it has not been possible to verify whether these amounts were properly accounted for or how they were utilised. They could not have been utilised for the camps as no camps were held after 1964-65.

(153) The Commission finds that for the camps held by the Regional Camp Committees upto 1964-65 from out of the grants admitted by the Ministry of Education the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj has not till date remitted sums totalling Rs. 4,34,294.61 and unless and until this amount is remitted to the concerned Regional Camp committees or Local Camp Committees who actually held

those camps these amounts cannot be said to have been utilised.

Further the Bharat Sevak Samaj has produced no records to show how and where from the Regional or Local Camp Committees raised funds for holding those camps. The accounts sent to the Ministry of Education on the basis of which these grants were admitted do not show any liabilities were outstanding. It is doubtful whether the parties to whom amounts, if any, were payable would have remained quiet all these years. In the absence of any proof of any liabilities remaining undischarged this amount of Rs. 4,34,294.61 cannot be said to have been utilised.



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TABLE 5-A

(Referred to in para 5.9)

Showing year, Amount of Grant paid, Balance Carried over from previous year, Amount for which Utilisation certificate issued, percentage of utilization, Amount Refund in cash, Amount permitted to be Carried forwarded to Subsequent years, Amount still to be settled by Ministry, Amounts to be Accounted for by Bharat Sewak Samaj and details of the year in which Utilization Certificate where issued.

Year	Amount of grant paid in cash	Balance carried over from previous year	Total amount available with the Samaj for the year	Amount for which utilisation certificates post fact sanctions issued	Percentage of utilisation	Amount Refunded in Cash		Unspent Balance with the Bharat Sevak Samaj	Amount permitted to be carried forward to subsequent years		Accounts still to be settled by the Ministry for the R.S.S.	Amounts still to be accounted for the R.S.S.		Details of the years in which dues were issued	
						Year	Amount		Year	Amount		Year	Amount	Year	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1954-55	4,84,899.00	..	4,84,899.00	2,67,329.84	..	55.11	54-55 55-56 56-57	1,27,222.28 84,275.87 6,070.62	0.44 rounded of.	..	..	..	..	57-58	2,67,329.84
1955-56	22,40,815.00	..	22,40,815.00	13,47,385.13	..	60.13	55-56 56-57	2,84,407.87 3,17,146.00	2,91,876.00	56-57	2,91,876.00	..	..	56-57 57-58 58-59 59-60	9,248.00 7,98,440.56 5,18,842.41 30,854.06 113,57385.13
1956-57	13,16,154.07	2,91,876.00	16,08,030.07	10,25,261.27	79,245.62	68.68	57-58 58-59 59-60	4,485.25 39,213.04 5,814.62	4,54,010.27	56-57	4,54,010.27	..	..	57-58 58-59 59-60 60-61 61-62 63-64	75,948.06 6,06,934.69 2,97,600.83 5,058.75 7,207.00 31,757.56 11,04,506.89
1957-58	11,62,193.67	4,54,010.27	16,16,203.94	8,46,898.56	4,85,533.23	52.44	58-59 59-60 60-61	2,832.70 1,84,707.80 95,444.30	1,287.35	1,287.35	1,287.35	1,287.35	..	58-59 59-60 60-61 63-64	94,913.67 9,64,378.42 2,72,588.26 551.44 13,32,431.79
1958-59	18,05,061.50	1,287.35	18,06,348.85	18,05,061.50	..	100%	..	..	1,287.35	..	1,287.35	..	..	61-62	18,05,061.50
1959-60	15,00,000.00	1,287.35	15,01,287.35	13,93,127.40	..	92.87%	..	1,08,159.95	60-61 61-65	60-61	81,153.00 19,459.00	6,260.60	..	59-60 60-61 61-62 62-63 63-64	68,859.27 10,36,158.28 28,586.46 55,045.06 2,04,478.33 13,93,127.40

Year	Amount of grant paid in cash	Balance carried over from previous year	Total amount available with the Samaj for the year	Amount for which utilisation certificates issued	Amount for which post facto sanctions issued	Percentage of utilisation	Amount refunded in Cash		Unspent Balance with the Bharat Sevak Samaj	Amount permitted to be carried forward to subsequent years		Accounts still to be settled by the Ministry	Accounts still to be accounted for by the B.S.S.	Details of the years in which dues were issued		
							Year	Amount		Year	Amount			Year	Amount	Year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1960-61	14,18,847.00	1,08,159.95	15,27,006.95	12,46,452.00 96,102.16 13,42,554.16	..	87.92	..	..	1,84,452.79	61-62 62-63	1,41,897.00 13,000.00 1,54,897.00	2,548.84	60-61 61-62 62-63 64-65 67-68	4,16,720.31 4,46,849.33 1,35,261.68 4,612.84 2,39,110.00		
1961-62	5,32,000.00	1,84,452.79	7,16,452.79	5,30,912.82	..	74.10	..	..	1,85,539.97	64-65	..	1,56,045.54	61-62 62-63 64-65	1,46,646.15 3,24,265.85 60,000.82		
1962-63	5,37,042.00	1,85,539.97	7,22,581.97	3,55,607.03	..	49.21	..	..	3,66,974.94	64-65	88,000.00	1,15,000.00	62-63 63-64 64-65	1,46,278.68 1,00,898.82 1,08,429.53		
1963-64	8,05,300.00	3,66,974.94	6,72,274.94	1,03,965.84	..	15.46	..	..	5,68,309.10	..	..	1,74,000	64-65	1,03,965.84		
1964-65	72,000.00	5,68,309.10	6,40,309.10	44,796.07	..	7.00	..	..	5,35,513.03	..	..	64,000	68-69	44,796.07		
Total	1,13,74,312.24	10,89,395.27		40,62,899.62	5,64,778.85			11,51,120.30			3,43,509.00	5,16,593.49	78919.54			

TABLE 5 - AI

(Referred to in para 5.69)

Statement Showing the year-wise Break-up of Labour and Social Service Camps Conducted by various Organising Agencies

Agency Organising the Camps	1954-55		1955-56		1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		1961-62		1962-63	
	No. of Camps	Amount spent	No. of Camps	Amount spent	No. of Camps	Amount spent	No. of Camps	Amount spent	No. of Camps	Amount spent	No. of Camps	Amount spent	No. of Camps	Amount spent	No. of Camps	Amount spent	No. of Camps	Amount spent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1. Bharat Sevak Samaj	112	4.89	555	20.18	770	12.22	648	11.97	1559	18.05	1590	15.00	1504	14.19	1432	6.97	1202	5.37
2. National Cadet Corps Directorate	56	8.88	138	19.00	108	8.62	138	12.55	120	12.50	132	10.50	107	10.50	35	5.32	20	2.52
3. Bharat Scouts and Guides	..	..	..	..	10	0.26	17	0.50	18	0.44	3	0.06	10	0.24	1	0.02	1	0.02
4. Universities	22	1.56	78	2.30	56	1.53	55	1.66	35	1.04	15	0.41	8	0.21	5	0.12	4	0.05
5. Y.M.C.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	0.13	4	0.10	..	..
6. State Governments	256	7.52	253	9.51	123	3.48	137	3.46	87	1.90	58	1.50	51	1.58	9	0.24	4	0.15
7. Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0.10	..	..	1	0.02	..	..	5	0.12
	446	22.85	1024	51.49	1067	26.11	995	30.14	1820	34.03	1798	24.47	1688	26.87	1486	12.77	1236	8.23

TABLE 5-B

(Referred to in Para 5.76)

Showing name of the State making grant, the year of the grant, the amount shown in the consolidated accounts of the Central Samaj, the amount shown in the accounts of the Regional Camp Committee, and the amount shown in the accounts of individual Camps.

STATE	YEAR	State Government grants shown in the consolidated accounts of the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj	State Government grants accounted for by the Regional Camp Committee		State Government grants accounted for in the individual camp accounts of the camps held under the jurisdiction of R.C.C.	
			R.C.C.	AMOUNT		
1	2	3	4	5	6	Rs.
TRIPURA	1958-59	..	Agartala	2,250.00		
MAHARASHTRA	1959-60	..		..	Bombay Aurangabad Jalgaon Akola	2,895.00 2,337.00 1,200.00 2,000.00
						8,432.00
UTTAR PRADESH	1959-60	..		..	Bareilly Agra Gorakhpur	200.00 300.00 200.00
						700.00
BIHAR	1959-60	..	..	..	Patna Ranchi	2,700.00 150.00
						2,850.00
MADHYA PRADESH	1959-60	..	Raipur	1,000.00	Bilaspur Gwalior Rewa Raipur Indore Bhopal Jabalpur	400.00 1,597.05 2,200.00 1,000.00 2,000.00 1,200.00 400.00
						8,797.05

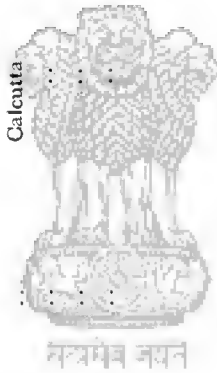
1	2	3	4	5	6	Rs.
GUJARAT	Ahmedabad	600.00
PUNJAB	Chandigarh	1,172.50
HARYANA	Narnaul	175.00
MYSORE	Dharwar	3,500.00
					Bangalore	3,391.96
						<u>6,891.96</u>
ORISSA	Puri	200.00
JAMMU & KASHMIR	Jammu & Kashmir	175.00
TRIPURA	Tripura	450.00
RAJASTHAN	Jaipur	300.00
						<u>80,743.07</u>
MADHYA PRADESH	Jabalpur	1,600.00
					Rewa	1,097.33
					Bhopal	750.00
					Bilaspur	1,600.00
					Indore	1,950.00
					Gwalior	950.00
						<u>7,947.33</u>
ORISSA	Puri	1,800.00
					Orissa	1,600.00
						<u>3,400.00</u>
GUJARAT	Ahmedabad	1,000.00
PUNJAB	Chandigarh	4,175.00
UTTAR PRADESH	Lucknow	192.50
					Karpur	270.00
						<u>462.50</u>



1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	Rs.
KERALA	1960-61	..	..	..	50.00
MAHARASHTRA	1960-61	..	..	..	1,000.00
					2,800.00
					600.00
					800.00
					5,200.00
MYSORE	1960-61	..	..	..	1,750.00
					1,500.00
					250.00
					3,500.00
JAMMU & KASHMIR	1960-61	..	..	..	750.00
BIHAR	1960-61	..	..	..	4,800.00
					2,100.00
					6,900.00
MAHARASHTRA	1961-62	..	Bombay Nagpur Amravati	13,910.00 1,000.00 5,845.00	33,384.83
					6,500.00
					1,000.00
					600.00
					400.00
					8,500.00
BIHAR	1961-62	..	Patna Ranchi	8,650.00 2,246.56	2,790.00
					1,200.00
					13,990.00
UTTAR PRADESH	1961-62	..	Gorakhpur	600.00	300.00
					600.00
					500.00
					250.00
					1,000.00
					2,650.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	Rs.
IMPHAL	1961-62	..	..	..	122.00
MYSORE	1961-62	..	..	..	1,600.00
					2,700.00
					4,300.00
ORISSA	1961-62	..	..	..	600.00
					1,475.00
					2,075.00
RAJASTHAN	1961-62	..	..	..	2,268.05
					900.00
					100.00
					3,268.05
JAMMU & KASHMIR	1961-62			..	600.00
HARYANA	1961-62			..	600.00
PUNJAB	1961-62			..	6,000.00
MADHYA PRADESH	1961-62			..	1,750.00
					1,000.00
					1,000.00
					3,850.00
					1,200.00
					5,460.00
					545.47
					14,805.47
KERALA	1961-62	..	..	..	137.00
ANDHRA PRADESH	1961-62	..	..	..	1,114.86
HIMACHAL PRADESH	1961-62	..	..	..	750.00
GUJARAT	1961-62	..	..	..	400.00
					59,312.38
MADHYA PRADESH	1962-63	..	Jabalpur	1,495.25	5,250.00
					7087.39
					5,000.00
					3,450.00
					250.00
					1,250.00
					22,287.39

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
UTTAR PRADESH	1962-63	..	Gorakhpur	1,000.00	Gorakhpur Varanasi Bareilly
					250.00 150.00 150.00
					<u>550.00</u>
BIHAR	1962-63	..	Patna	4,000.00	Patna
MAHARASHTRA	1962-63	..	Bombay	250.00	Bombay
					3,950.00
					350.00
					<u>3,000.00</u>
					<u>7,300.00</u>
WEST BENGAL	1962-63	..	Calcutta	11,100.00	Calcutta
ANDHRA PRADESH	1962-63	..	..	..	Hyderabad
PUNJAB	1962-63	..	..	..	Chandigarh
ORISSA	1962-63	..	..	..	Puri
					Orissa
					<u>200.00</u>
					<u>1,200.00</u>
GUJARAT	1962-63	..	..	..	Ahmedabad
KERALA	1962-63	..	..	..	Calicut
MYSORE	1962-63	..	..	..	Dharwar
RAJASTHAN	1962-63	..	..	..	Jaipur
					Jodhpur
					<u>2,511.37</u>
					<u>4,011.37</u>
					<u>43,972.76</u>
MADHYA PRADESH	1963-64	..	Jabalpur	500.00	Jabalpur
					Rewa
					Bilaspur
					Indore
					Gwalior
					Bhopal
					<u>3,000.00</u>
					<u>14,803.27</u>



1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
ORISSA	1963-64	..	Cuttack	1,900.00	..
MAHARASHTRA	1963-64	..	Nagpur	2,400.00	Nagpur
					Bombay
					Jalgaon
					300.00
					<u>5,650.00</u>
BIHAR	1963-64				
GUJARAT	1963-64		Patna	4,000.00	Patna
PUNJAB	1963-64			..	Ahmedabad
MYSORE	1963-64			..	Chandigarh
ANDHRA PRADESH	1963-64			..	Bangalore
		<u>25,313.75</u>			..
PUNJAB	1964-65	1,175.24	..	..	Chandigarh
		<u>70,926.75</u>			
GRAND TOTAL				<u>62,146.81</u>	<u>25,638.61</u>
					<u>1,93,051.55</u>

TABLE 5.C

(Referred to in para 5.103)

DIVERSION OF GRANTS TO OTHER SCHEMES OF BHARAT SEVAK SAMAJ

Sl. No.	Page No.	Ledger/Cash Book	Year	To Whom Paid	Amount of Loan	Date of Paymen	Date of Repay- ment	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								Rs
1.	97	Cash Book No. 5 Pt. II	1955-56	Convener Bharat Sevak Samaj Delhi State Loan for Yamuna Bandh.	5,000.00	9-1-56	2-2-56	5,000.00
2.	64	Do.	Do.	Kosi Project	5,000.00	16-12-55	7-6-56	5,000.00
3.	27 & 28	Cash Book No. 7	Do.	Transferred to the current Account of Yuvak Section.	10,000.00	2-3-56	4-4-56	20,000.00
4.	46	Ledger	1956-57	Loan Advanced to Publicity	3,000.00	7-4-56		
5.	46	Do.	Do.	Do.	2,000.00	25-4-56		
6.	46	Do.	Do.	Do.	3,000.00	2-5-56		
7.	46	Do.	Do.	Do.	8,000.00		4-6-56	8,000.00
8.	80	Do.	Do.	Yuvak Section.	6,000.00	10-7-56	17-10-56	6,000.00
9.	25	Cash Book No. 20	Do.	Bharat Sevak Samaj Central Office, New Delhi.	2,000.00	11-10-56		
10.	42	Do.	Do.	Do.	2,000.00	25-10-56		
11.	31	Cash Book No. 21	Do.	Do.	5,000.00	29-11-56		
12.	20	Cash Book No. 20	Do.	Do.	4,000.00	1-12-56		
13.	56	Do.	Do.	Do.	4,000.00	12-12-56		
14.	32	Cash Book No. 21	Do.	Do.	10,000.00	25-1-57		
15.	91	Cash Book No. 20	Do.	Do.	8,000.00	20-2-57		
16.	87	Cash Book No. 21	Do.	Do.	5,000.00	29-3-57		
					40,000.00	Outstanding on 31-3-57		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
17.	140	Ledger	1957-58	Bharat Sevak Samaj Central Office, New Delhi	5,000.00	27-4-57		
18.	142	Do.	Do.	Do.	3,000.00	16-5-57		
19.	142	Do.	Do.	Do.	5,000.00	29-5-57		
20.	104	Do.	Do.	Do.	6,000.00	31-5-57		
21.	189	Do.	Do.	Do.	10,000.00	5-2-58		
				Outstanding Balance of 56-57	29,000.00			
					40,000.00			
					69,000.00			
								Balance = 49,000.00. This Balance was adjusted on 11-3-58 against the balance due to Public Coopn. Section from Camp Section vide P. 17/189 of 1957-58 Ledger.
22.	147	Do.	1958-59	Bharat Sevak Samaj	10,000.00	28-5-58	26-3-59	10,000.00
23.	163	Do.	Do.	Central Construction Service	50,000.00	25-9-58	19-10-58	40,000.00
24.	181/182	Do.	Do.	Bharat Yuvak Section Central Fund Loan	1,500.00	13-2-59	23-4-59	1,000.00
25.	20	Do.	1959-60				29-8-59	500.00
	110	Do.		Loan to Construction Service	40,000.00	20-6-59		1,500.00
27.	32					10/18-9-59	10/18-9-59	20,000.00
28.	33						15-10-59	10,000.00
29.	35						28-3-60	10,000.00
								40,000.00
30.	129	Do.	1959-60	Bharat Sevak Samaj Central Office transferred to A/c. No. 3986.	700.00	30-9-59	31-3-60	700.00
31.	133	Do.	Do.	Bharat Sevak Samaj, Delhi Pradesh	5,000.00	22-10-59		
32.	33						20-11-59	5,000.00
					45,700.00			45,700.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
33.	109/B	Ledger	1960-61	Bharat Sevak Samaj, Central Office	1,000.00	21-3-60	16-9-60	1,000.00
34.	109/F	Do.	Do.	Do.	6,000.00	24-3-60	7-11-60	9,000.00
35.	109/I	Do.	Do.	Do.	3,000.00	7-10-60	5-1-61	5,000.00
36.	109/J	Do.	Do.	Bharat Sevak Samaj	6,000.00	1-11-60	17-2-61	21,000.00
37.		Do.	Do.	Do.	5,000.00	7-11-60	30-3-61	11,500.00
38.	109/K	Do.	Do.	Do.	5,000.00	28-11-60		47,500.00
39.	109/L	Do.	Do.	Bharat Sevak Samaj, Central Office	11,500.00	1-12-60		
40.	109/M	Do.	Do.	Do.	10,000.00	21-12-60		
41.	109/Q	Do.	Do.	Bharat Sevak Samaj for payment of cost of land.	5,500.00	10-3-61	29-5-61	5,500.00
					53,000.00			53,000.00
42.	109/L	Do.	1960-61	Amount advanced to Indian Organisation Committee.	1,500.00	19-12-60	30-3-61	1,500.00
43.	22	Do.	1963-64	Bharat Sevak Samaj, L.K.K. Section Account No. 4871.	20,000.00	17-10-56	13-12-63	10,000.00
							25-3-64	6,000.00
							Adjustment	4,000.00
								20,000.00
44.	23	Do.	1963-64	Bharat Sevak Samaj Publication	1,500.00	17-10-56	27-11-63	1,500.00
45.	24	Do.	1963-64	Advisor Health & Sanitation Central Bharat Sevak Samaj Account No. 5078.	20,000.00	23-3-64	30-3-64	20,000.00

TABLE-5D
(Referred to in para 5.105)

Showing amounts kept in call deposits with their dates and withdrawals with their dates.

Date	Deposits	Withdrawals	Balance
1955-56			
15-9-1955	5,00,000	..	..
3-11-1955	..	50,000	4,50,000
19-3-1956	..	2,50,000	2,00,000
29-3-1956	..	2,00,000	Nil
1957-58			
13-2-1958	1,00,000	..	..
27-2-1958	10,000	..	..
1958-59			
3-4-1958	..	50,000	60,000
8-4-1958	..	50,000	10,000
25-4-1958	..	10,000	..
6-5-1958	1,50,000	..	..
24-5-1958	..	1,00,000	50,000
9-6-1958	..	20,000	30,000
30-6-1958	..	..	30,000
3-7-1958	1,50,000	..	1,80,000
30-7-1958	..	20,000	1,60,000
7-8-1958	1,00,000	..	2,60,000
15-9-1958	..	30,000	2,30,000
25-9-1958	..	50,000	1,80,000
30-9-1958	..	30,000	1,50,000
3-10-1958	..	1,00,000	50,000
4-10-1958	..	30,000	20,000
9-10-1958	..	20,000	..
1959-60			
8-5-1959	2,00,000	..	2,00,000
29-5-1959	..	20,000	1,80,000
29-5-1959	..	20,000	1,60,000
5-6-1959	..	30,000	1,30,000
8-6-1959	..	50,000	80,000
1-7-1959	2,00,000	..	2,80,000
6-8-1959	..	50,000	2,30,000
8-9-1959	..	1,80,000	50,000
9-9-1959	1,80,000	..	2,30,000
8-9-1959	..	80,000	1,80,000
15-9-1959	..	50,000	1,30,000
21-9-1959	..	50,000	80,000
29-9-1959	..	70,000	10,000
7-9-1959	..	10,000	..
21-10-1959	2,00,000	..	2,00,000
23-10-1959	1,00,000	..	3,00,000
3-12-1959	..	30,000	2,70,000
16-12-1959	..	40,000	2,30,000
16-12-1959	..	50,000	1,80,000
19-1-1960	..	30,000	1,50,000
29-1-1960	..	50,000	1,00,000
23-2-1960	..	50,000	50,000
14-3-1960	..	50,000	..
	1,00,000	..	1,00,000

Date	Deposits	Withdrawal	Balance
1960-61			
31-6-1960	1,00,000	..	1,00,000
14-4-1960	..	25,000	75,000
16-4-1960	..	25,000	50,000
27-4-1960	..	25,000	25,000
29-4-1960	..	25,000	..
17-5-1960	3,00,000	..	3,00,000
1-6-1960	..	50,000	2,50,000
8-6-1960	..	50,000	2,00,000
17-6-1960	..	25,000	1,75,000
23-6-1960	..	50,000	1,25,000
13-7-1960	..	25,000	1,00,000
11-8-1960	..	25,000	75,000
24-8-1960	..	25,000	50,000
16-9-1960	..	50,000	..
16-9-1960	3,25,000	..	3,25,000
4-10-1960	..	25,000	3,00,000
9-10-1960	..	50,000	2,50,000
14-10-1960	..	50,000	2,00,000
19-10-1960	..	25,000	1,75,000
22-11-1960	..	25,000	1,50,000
29-11-1960	..	25,000	1,25,000
5-12-1960	..	25,000	1,00,000
5-12-1960	..	25,000	75,000
22-12-1960	..	25,000	50,000
22-12-1960	..	25,000	25,000
27-12-1960	..	25,000	..
1-2-1961	2,00,000	..	2,00,000
14-2-1961	..	50,000	1,50,000
14-3-1961	..	50,000	1,00,000
29-3-1961	..	50,000	50,000
1961-62			
1-4-1961	Balance B/F from the ledger 1960-61.		50,000
4-4-1961	1,50,000	..	2,00,000
29-4-1961	..	50,000	1,50,000
10-5-1961	..	50,000	1,00,000
12-6-1961	..	50,000	50,000
12-7-1961	..	50,000	..
28-2-1962	50,000	..	50,000
6-3-1962	..	10,000	40,000
12-3-1962	..	30,000	10,000
19-3-1962	..	10,000	..

TABLE 5-F

(Referred to in para 5.230)

(Showing Expenditure Incurred and Staff not covered by the Approved Pattern)

Year	Designation	Sanctioned Strength	Actual Strength	Excess Strength	Excess amount paid
1	2	3	4	5	6
1957-58 .	Assistant/Clerks/Typists	11	20	9	3,747.11
	Research Assistant . . . . .	..	1	1	470.00
	Sweeper . . . . .	..	1	1	66.00
	Waterman . . . . .	..	1	1	24.50
1958-59 .	Special Organiser . . . . .	..	1	1	600.00
	Accounts Manager . . . . .	..	4	4	1,569.84
1959-60 .	Publicity Officer . . . . .	..	1	1	200.00
1960-61 .	Accounts Manager . . . . .	..	20	20	7,214.44
	Group Secretary . . . . .	..	1	1	3,900.00
	Convener . . . . .	..	1	1	3,900.00
	Deputy Convener . . . . .	..	1	1	2,600.00
	Group Section Officer . . . . .	..	1	1	2,925.00
	S.O. Accounts . . . . .	..	1	1	2,640.00
	A.C.C.O. (Full designation not known). . . . .	..	1	1	3,370.00
	Secretary, Bharat Yuvak Samaj . . . . .	..	1	1	3,900.00
	Joint Secretary . . . . .	..	1	1	1,800.00
	Secretary . . . . .	..	1	1	1,800.00
	Director (Camp) . . . . .	..	1	1	300.00
	Chief Supervisor . . . . .	..	1	1	476.66
	Special Camp Organiser . . . . .	..	1	1	200.00
	Assistant/Clerks/Typists/Stenographers (Proportionate for 10 Clerks etc.)	3	13	10	7,094.00
	(Total Salary for 13 amounted to Rupees 9,222.26)				
	Sahayaks . . . . .	..	8	8	2,927.33
GRAND TOTAL					51,724.88

TABLE 5-E

(Referred to in para 5.203)

Table showing Grants given for Central organisational Expenses and Regional camp Committee expenses for the Labour And Social Service Camps

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Total grants given in each	Total grant utilised	Grant for Central organisational expenses included in (3)	Grant for Regional Camp Committee expenses included in (3)	Total organisational expenses (4+5)	Percentage of organisational expenses on total grant utilised.	Remarks
1954-55	.	.	2,67,329.84	813.50	..	813.50	0.30	
1955-56	.	4,84,899.00	13,47,385.13	67,018.25	..	67,018.25	4.97	
1956-57	.	22,40,815.00	10,25,261.27	87,551.62	..	87,551.62	8.53	
1957-58	.	13,16,154.07	8,46,898.56	1,06,409.75	..	1,06,409.75	12.55	
1958-59	.	11,62,193.67	18,05,081.50	1,22,140.30	1,41,496.09	2,63,636.39	14.60	
1959-60	.	15,00,000.00	13,93,127.40	1,18,015.20	1,28,111.64	2,46,126.84	17.67	
1960-61	.	14,18,847.00	13,42,554.16	1,20,266.87	1,18,843.20	2,39,110.07	17.76	
1961-62	.	5,32,000.00	5,30,912.82	81,744.26	76,456.24	1,58,200.50	29.80	
1962-63	.	5,37,042.00	3,55,607.03	..	..	..	..	A claim for organisational expenses amounting to Rs. 1.15 lakhs is pending.
1963-64	.	3,05,300.00	1,03,965.84	..	..	..	..	Rs. 0.64 pending claim for organisational expenses.
1964-65	.	72,000.00	44,796.07	..	..	..	..	Rs. 0.19 lakhs pending claim for organisational expenses.
Total		1,13,74,312.24		7,03,959.75	4,64,907.17			

TABLE 5-G

(Referred to in para 5.255)

Table Showing Name of Regional Camp Committee, Number of Camper Days, Amount Admissible @12 paise Per Camper Day, Actual Expenditure as per Audited Statement and Amount Admissible Col. 4&5 whichever is less.

Sl. No.	Name of R.C.C.	Actual number of camper days	1958-59		Amount admissible Col. 4 or 5 whichever is less
			Amount admissible @ 12 paise per camper day	Actual expenditure as per the audited statement	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Allahabad	5,695	683.40	444.94	444.94
2.	Agartala	11,908	1,428.96	1,486.11	1,428.96
3.	Ahmedabad	21,810	2,617.20	5,255.20	2,617.20
4.	Bangalore	28,552	3,426.24	3,656.24	3,426.24
5.	Bareilly	15,185	1,822.20	3,095.77	1,822.20
6.	Bhopal	34,067	4,088.04	3,434.61	3,434.61
7.	Cuttack	14,754	1,770.48	2,585.32	1,770.48
8.	Dharwar	52,859	6,343.08	7,930.35	6,343.08
9.	Gorakhpur	21,463	2,575.56	1,652.03	1,652.03
10.	Gwalior	16,889	2,024.28	1,818.59	1,818.59
11.	Guntur	40,637	4,876.44	5,177.98	4,876.44
12.	Hyderabad	42,670	5,120.40	6,036.63	5,120.40
13.	Jaipur	66,311	7,957.32	8,819.99	7,957.32
14.	Jodhpur	58,168	6,980.16	6,495.35	6,495.35
15.	Jabalpur	30,260	3,631.20	5,218.85	3,631.20
16.	Lucknow	35,944	4,313.28	5,253.65	4,313.28
17.	Meerut	42,976	5,157.12	3,677.73	3,677.73
18.	Nagpur	23,407	2,808.84	4,192.10	2,808.84
19.	Narnaul	12,475	1,497.00	5,337.51	1,497.00
20.	Patna	94,960	11,395.20	9,935.64	6,547.44
21.	Raipur	7,700	924.00	1,061.26	924.00
22.	Ranchi	26,445	3,173.40	3,699.19	3,173.40
23.	Rewa	29,370	3,524.40	5,276.91	3,524.40
24.	Varanasi	34,057	4,086.84	8,171.31	4,086.84
25.	Rajkot	11,027	1,323.24	1,940.43	1,323.24
26.	Trivandrum	53,786	6,454.32	5,149.48	5,149.48
27.	Bilaspur	18,865	2,263.80	1,998.82	1,998.82
28.	Bombay	57,160	6,859.20	8,188.46	6,859.20
29.	Jorhat	36,209	4,345.08	488.88	488.88
30.	Madras	7,325	879.00	2,877.88	879.00
31.	Puri	1,206	144.72	78.17	78.17
32.	Kanpur	15,254	1,830.48	1,847.87	1,830.48
33.	Agra	25,579	3,069.48	3,101.42	3,069.48
34.	Indore	24,612	2,953.44	2,991.66	2,953.44

1	2	3	4	5	6
35. Madurai		7,075	849.00	3,125.64	849.00
36. Pondicherry		5,420	650.40	780.00	650.40
37. Imphal		16,516	1,981.92	7,006.03	1,981.92
38. Delhi		6,313	757.56	..	..
39. West Bengal		48,843	5,861.16	..	..
40. Himachal Pradesh		13,609	1,633.08	..	..
41. Punjab		87,414	10,489.68	..	..
42. Udaipur		30,406	3,648.72	..	..
43. Simla		976	117.12	..	..
44. Chandigarh		4,492	539.04	..	..
45. Guntakal		776	93.12	..	..
46. Gauhati		2,447	293.64	..	..
47. Bihar (W)		700	84.00	..	..
		12,44,552	1,49,346.24	1,47,288.00	1,11,503.48
Add Differences in totalling page 52 3rd Qr. full grant	995				
Page 50 1st or Half grant	90	1,085	130.20	..	..
		12,45,637	1,49,476.44	1,47,288.00	1,11,503.48
Deduct differences in totalling page 56 2nd Qr. Half grant	10,000				
Page 69 3rd Qr. Half grant.	5,000	15,000	1,800.00	..	..
		12,30,637	1,47,676.44	1,47,288.00	1,11,503.48
Deduct 23,778 camper days ad-hoc cut by the Ministry		23,778	2,853.36	..	..
		12,06,859	1,44,823.08	1,47,288.00	1,11,503.48
Amount allowed by Ministry Limited, to the amount of grant		1,41,496.09		EXCESS PAYMENT	29,992.61

TABLE 5-G—Contd.

Sl. No.	Name of R.C.C.	Actual number of camper days	1959-60		Amount admissible under the rules
			Actual expenditure as per audited statement	Amount allowed by the Ministry of Education @12 paise per camper day	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Indore	39,847	3,368.14	4,001.64	3,368.14
2.	Ahmedabad	24,344	4,226.61	2,921.28	2,921.28
3.	Imphal	10,746	6,146.17	1,289.52	1,289.52
4.	Varanasi	22,094	6,664.37	2,651.28	2,651.28
5.	Agra	30,660	4,415.59	3,679.20	3,679.20
6.	Calcutta	20,266	3,066.82	2,431.92	2,431.92
7.	Udaipur	13,544	2,056.39	1,625.28	1,625.28
8.	Trivandrum	19,913	1,923.01	2,389.56	1,923.01
9.	Rewa	36,184	4,259.69	4,342.08	4,259.69
10.	Rajkot	8,834	1,582.41	1,060.08	1,060.08
11.	Ranchi	19,380	2,929.62	2,325.60	2,325.60
12.	Raipur	13,365	1,190.60	1,603.80	1,190.60
13.	Puri	10,270	1,577.99	1,232.40	1,232.40
14.	Patna	82,337	8,612.29	9,880.44	8,612.29
15.	Narnaul	16,944	5,537.63	2,033.28	2,033.28
16.	Nagpur	17,925	1,910.17	2,151.00	1,910.17
17.	Meerut	47,432	5,617.16	5,691.84	5,617.18
18.	Madurai . . . . .	..	1,790.00	..	..
19.	Madras	6,010	1,434.42	721.20	721.20
20.	Lucknow	41,176	4,866.67	4,941.12	4,866.67
21.	Kanpur	5,515	767.81	661.80	661.80
22.	Jorhat	14,415	682.93	1,729.80	682.93
23.	Jodhpur	55,787	6,141.99	6,694.44	6,141.99
24.	Jhansi	490	139.24	58.80	58.80
25.	Jalgaon	13,502	924.26	1,620.24	924.26
26.	Jaipur	55,172	3,626.62	6,620.64	3,626.62
27.	Jabalpur	33,961	4,003.83	4,075.32	4,003.83
28.	Hyderabad	24,030	3,605.96	2,883.60	2,883.60
29.	Gwalior	30,662	3,525.20	3,679.44	3,525.20
30.	Gorakhpur	22,360	4,078.89	2,683.20	2,683.20
31.	Guntur	19,360	4,587.06	2,323.20	2,323.20
32.	Dharwar	48,357	6,541.57	5,802.84	5,802.84

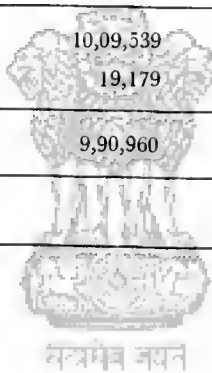
1	2	3	7	8	9
33.	Cuttack	12,265	1,907.45	1,471.80	1,471.80
34.	Chandigarh	39,546	5,633.39	4,745.52	4,745.52
35.	Bombay	50,005	8,307.72	6,000.60	6,000.60
36.	Bhopal	39,297	3,846.40	4,715.64	3,846.40
37.	Bareilly	15,529	3,333.87	1,863.48	1,863.48
38.	Bilaspur	22,710	2,018.85	2,725.20	2,018.85
39.	Bangalore	27,970	3,443.11	3,356.40	3,356.40
40.	Aurangabad	9,491	1,243.71	1,138.92	1,138.92
41.	Allahabad	6,740	725.22	808.80	725.22
42.	Agartala	2,687	1,125.84	322.44	322.44
43.	Akola	21,002	1,649.25	2,520.24	1,649.25
44.	Pondicherry	3,643	495.00	437.16	437.16
45.	Himachal Pradesh	645	..	77.40	..
46.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,551	..	186.12	..
47.	Palghat	8,959	..	1,075.08	..
48.	Delhi	1,959	..	235.08	..
49.	Calicut	1,481	..	177.72	..
50.	Trichur	2,985	..	358.20	..
51.	Abore (Jaheri)	750	..	90.00	..
		10,67,597	1,45,530.92	1,28,111.64	1,14,613.08
		EXCESS PAYMENT			13,498.56

नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय

Table Showing Name of Regional Camp Committee Number of Camper Days, Amount Admissible @ 12 Paise per Camper Day, Actual Expenditure as per Audited Statement and Amount Admissible Col. 4 & 5 Whichever is Less.

No.	Name of R.C.C.	Actual number of camper days	1960-61		Amount Admissible Col. 4 or 5 whichever is less
			Amount admissible @ 12 paise per camper day	Actual expenditure as per the audited statement	
1.	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Allahabad	9,267	1,112.04	851.57	851.57
2.	Jalgaon	7,271	872.52	926.60	872.52
3.	Puri	43,276	5,193.12	2,605.21	2,605.21
4.	Jorhat	5,983	717.96	5.60	5.60
5.	Ranchi	26,900	3,228.00	2,716.60	2,716.60
6.	Gujarat	28,661	3,439.32	4,382.56	3,439.32
7.	Madras	15,602	1,872.24	2,536.72	1,872.32
8.	Imphal	10,425	1,251.00	2,080.57	1,251.00
9.	Varanasi	29,322	3,518.64	5,878.06	3,518.64
10.	Jodhpur	48,323	5,798.76	6,143.22	5,798.76
11.	Narnaul	15,982	1,917.84	4,476.19	1,917.84
12.	Dharwar	43,774	5,252.88	6,153.96	5,252.88
13.	Bangalore	33,315	3,997.80	3,774.93	3,774.93
14.	Bilaspur	22,086	2,650.32	2,041.20	2,041.20
15.	Jabalpur	23,211	2,785.32	3,565.33	2,785.32
16.	Udaipur	21,312	2,557.44	3,346.72	2,557.44
17.	Lucknow	42,585	5,110.20	5,389.27	5,110.20
18.	Trivandrum	22,345	2,681.40	2,768.43	2,681.40
19.	Tripura . . . . .	..	..	9.80	..
20.	Patna	67,374	8,084.88	6,328.37	6,328.27
21.	Chandigarh	60,984	7,318.08	5,846.97	5,846.97
22.	Guntakal	11,941	1,432.92	777.52	777.52
23.	Barielly	45,951	5,514.12	3,268.53	3,268.53
24.	Agra & Jhansi	56,877	6,825.24	7,382.42	6,825.24
25.	Kanpur	13,055	1,566.60	1,552.30	1,552.30
26.	Raipur . . . . .	..	..	361.78	..
27.	Gwalior	13,607	1,632.84	1,832.34	1,632.84
28.	Indore	24,285	2,914.20	3,681.68	2,914.20
29.	Gorakhpur	27,884	3,346.08	2,948.11	2,948.11
30.	Meerut	36,325	4,359.00	4,730.66	4,359.00
31.	Bhopal	28,077	3,369.24	3,053.60	3,053.60
32.	Rewa	27,229	3,267.48	4,783.40	3,267.48
33.	Guntur	29,141	3,496.92	4,103.72	3,496.92
34.	Nagpur	3,500	420.00	400.00	400.00
35.	Jaipur	31,508	3,780.96	2,759.17	2,759.17
36.	Bombay	16,779	2,013.48	5,692.99	2,013.48

1	2	3	4	5	6
37. Pondicherry		2,089	250.68	370.00	250.68
38. Calicut		11,413	1,369.56	1,767.74	1,369.56
39. Hyderabad		21,442	2,573.04	2,975.72	2,573.04
40. Aurangabad		16,013	1,921.56	..	..
41. West Bengal		1,772	212.64	..	..
42. Delhi		1,000	120.00	..	..
43. Gauhati		501	60.12	..	..
44. Akola		7,625	915.00	..	..
45. Himachal Pradesh		504	60.48	..	..
46. Jammu & Kashmir		3,920	470.40	..	..
		10,10,436	1,21,252.32	1,24,269.59	1,04,624.64
Add difference in totalling page 15 IInd Qr. full grant		3	0.36	..	..
		10,10,439	1,21,252.68	1,24,269.59	1,04,624.64
Deduct difference in totalling page 7 Ist Qr. Full grant		900	103.00	..	..
		10,09,539	1,21,144.68	1,24,269.59	1,04,624.64
Deduct ad-hoc cut imposed by the Ministry		19,179	2,301.48	..	..
		9,90,960	1,18,845.20	1,24,269.59	1,04,624.64
		EXCESS AMOUNT:			14,218.56



(For the 1st, 2nd & 3rd Quarter)

Sl.No.	Name of R.C.C.	Actual number of camper days	Amount allowed by the Ministry of Education @12 paise per camper day	Actual expendi- ture as per audited state- ment	Amount admis- sible Col. 4 or 5 whichever is less
1	2	3	4	5	6
1961-62					
1.	Agra	29,378	3,525.36	2,852.66	2,852.66
2.	Ahmedabad	7,939	952.68	3,596.72	952.68
3.	Allahabad	2,573	308.76	816.86	308.76
4.	Bareilly	34,186	4,102.32	3,964.47	3,964.47
5.	Bangalore	10,910	1,309.20	2,500.57	1,309.20
6.	Bilaspur	28,337	3,400.44	3,651.00	3,400.44
7.	Bhopal	15,257	1,830.84	2,522.07	1,830.84
8.	Chandigarh	25,022	3,002.64	11,289.54	3,002.64
9.	Calicut	6,303	756.36	1,143.72	756.36
10.	Dharwar	43,875	5,265.00	6,461.66	5,265.00
11.	Gorakhpur	8,593	1,031.16	2,742.19	1,031.16
12.	Hyderabad	4,340	520.80	3,143.77	520.80
13.	Jodhpur	34,553	4,146.36	6,349.47	4,146.36
14.	Jalgaon	8,856	1,062.72	1,118.75	1,062.72
15.	Jorhat(including Assam)	1,040	124.80	90.00	90.00
16.	Jaipur (including Jhanjhuna)	18,455	2,214.60	4,339.79	2,214.60
17.	Kanpur	15,872	1,904.64	2,029.61	1,904.64
18.	Lucknow	32,220	3,866.40	4,330.73	3,866.40
19.	Meerut	14,293	1,715.16	4,476.28	1,715.16
20.	Nagpur	5,580	669.80	858.00	669.80
21.	Patna	72,085	8,650.20	12,326.40	8,650.20
22.	Ranchi	23,347	2,801.64	4,016.50	2,801.64
23.	Rewa	20,914	2,509.68	3,765.98	2,509.68
24.	Trivandrum	11,240	1,348.80	1,550.34	1,348.80
25.	Udaipur	21,581	2,589.72	4,151.32	2,589.72
26.	West Bengal (including Calcutta)	12,528	1,503.36	1,216.40	1,216.40
27.	Varanasi	3,593	431.16	3,564.10	431.16
28.	Indore	19,133	2,295.96	..	..
29.	Imphal	14,398	1,727.76	2,210.17	1,727.76
30.	Sundar Nagar	2,836	340.32	610.25	340.32
31.	Jhansi	11,026	1,323.12	3,600.00	1,323.12
32.	Jabalpur	26,600	3,192.00	5,706.79	3,192.00
33.	Narnaul	3,465	415.80	2,458.91	415.80
34.	Gwalior	11,344	1,361.28	2,000.84	1,361.28
35.	Puri	12,197	1,463.64	1,904.29	1,463.64
36.	Madras	3,012	361.44	1,891.44	361.44
37.	Akola & Amraote	8,498	1,019.76	2,540.31	1,019.76
38.	Aurangabad	1,200	144.00	353.40	144.00
39.	Bhubaneswar	7,165	859.80	1,837.78	859.80
40.	Bombay	20,629	2,475.48	6,584.58	2,475.48
41.	V.S. Mandal	11,523	1,382.76	..	..
42.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,218	146.16	..	..
43.	Delhi Camp Sectt.	976	117.12	..	..
		6,28,802	76,456.24	1,29,468.93	75,096.49
		EXCESS PAYMENT :			1,359.75

TABLE 5-H

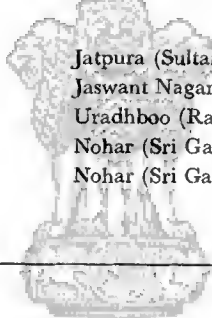
(Referred to in para 5.295 (IV))

Statement Showing Item of work taken up for Benefit of Private Individuals or Groups

S. No.	Qr. Year	List No.	Camp No.	Location	Name of Work taken up with particulars	Amount
1.	1959-60	..	TS/121	MATUKOC (VARANASI)	125 acres of land was cultivated on Japanese method to grow more paddy. Made 40 compost pits, 16 acres of land was cultivated for nursery.	5 65.38
2.	1960-61	55	DT/141/60	ATMANDA (BAREILLY)	Hut building (Pucca) levelling and digging earth, Road construction, cleaning of the compound, Demolition of walls and removal of material.	778.84
3.	1960-61	7	TS/314/60	KHANETA (BHIND)	Constructed a wall 30' x 10'. Levelled the ground 2,000 cft, uprooted the roots of the agricultural farm 10 bigas.	375.00
4.	1960-61	23	RY/OTC/4/60	ARUJGANJ (LUCKNOW)	Prepared one lawn and a drain	369.00
5.	1960-61	52	RY/47/60	GHATTI GANJ	Constructed cooperative society building 20' x 13' broad x 20' high.	350.00
6.	1960-61	32	VT/OTC/1/60	SIHARI (KANPUR)	Bighas of land levelled and made fit for agricultural purposes.	375.00
7.	1960-61	7	TS/377	RANIGAO (BARMER)	Prepared 2,000 bricks and constructed 10 composts pits.	525.00
8.	Do.	26	RY/525/60	HATABAR (SURGUJA)	Prepared bricks—3,000	272.50
9.	Do.	75	RY/346/60	KHATKHATIA (PHULBANI)	30,000 bricks made by campers.	325.00
10.	1960-61	75	RY/190/60	GOPAL BADI (KORAPUT)	Repair of Cow shed.	478.49
11.	Do.	93	RY/323/60	SEVAR GARI or SAVARGAON (NASIK)	Built a godown for villagers 24' x 15' x 8'	315.38
12.	Do.	101	RY/715/LKK/60	Hannakathi (BIJAPUR)	Built 2 rooms.	350.00
13.	1961-62	7	TS/34/61	BOLUR (SKANARA)	Built Houses for Harijans.	577.50
14.	Do.	22	TS/160/61	GOHANI (KALAN)	Sharamdan on 10 acres of land to increase food production.	460.90
15.	Do.	23	TS/121/61	SINTA	Prepared agricultural ground.	275.00
16.	Do.	26	OTC/12/61	MANDLA	Building of agricultural field.	316.50
17.	1961-62	5	OTC/10/R/61	MANDORE (JODHPUR)	Cleaned a field and levelled a garden.	1,000.00
18.	1961-62	8	TS/564/61	KANKAR	Construction of new paddy field for school boys	182.80
19.	Do.	8	TS/565/61	BASTAR (KANKURI)	Construction of 15 paddy fields.	156.70
20.	Do.	22	TS/455/61	FOLADPUR	Preparing of 10,000 bricks.	325.00
21.	Do.	14	DB/(US)/22/61	NORTA	Dug foundation of building	495.00
22.	Do.	15	OTC/DT/163/61	NAGDA	Digging of foundation of 4 rooms in the verandah, making of brick.	215.00
23.	Do.	26	RY/452/61	GOSAINDIH	Construction of Houses.	577.50
24.	Do.	26	RY/453/61	GOSANAGAR	House repairing.	500.00
25.	1961-62	33	TS/182/61	LABOUR COLONY CHANDIGARH	Constructing a culvert, a play ground and a pond.	618.75
26.	Do.	29	DB/(US)/211/61	MANDORE	Foundation for a seeds godown.	179.80
27.	Do.	32	DB/(US)/250/61	GAHRI	Construction of 3 rooms.	367.50
28.	Do.	32	DB/45/42/61	NEWAN	Construction of 3 rooms.	375.00
29.	Do.	32	DB/45/39/61	MANGAR	Plaster of 3 rooms	370.00
						12,072.54

S. No.	Quarter Year	List No.	Camp No.	Place	Amount Claimed
94.	1960-61	48	TS/444/60	Hulithala (Coora)	375.00
III					
95.	Do.	52	RY/111/60	Sahmwan (Jammu)	280.00
96.	Do.	52	RY/112/60	Kachryal	280.00
97.	Do.	55	RY/119/60	Sijhwara	439.79
98.	Do.	27	DT/159/60	Hasangarh	746.15
99.	Do.	..	DT/266/60	Ussoor	548.00
100.	Do.	..	DT/190/60	Thirunagar (Madurai)	927.98
101.	Do.	18	DT/37/60	Rohinda (Bulandshahar)	989.00
102.	Do.	60	DT/53/60	Daulatabad (Aurangabad)	400.00
103.	Do.	62	RY/97/60	Vaskul (Surat)	315.00
104.	Do.	64	TS/421/60	Sirgudi (Madurai)	375.00
105.	1961-62	15	TS/221/61	Cossipur (N. Calcutta)	420.00
I					
106.	Do.	21	TS/248/61	Kamapurwa (Farrakhabad)	481.51
107.	Do.	11	DB/107/US/61	Bathoya (Farrakhabad)	530.22
108.	Do.	36	RY/64/61	Ittamadu	350.00
109.	Do.	42	TS/136/61	Madia	577.50
110.	Do.	45	TS/74/61	Atladra	384.00
111.	1961-62	49	TS/178/61	Chhuchhaar	433.00
I					
112.	Do.	25	DB/US/92/61	Bhajiipura	442.15
113.	Do.	54	TS/291/61	Tochigarh	388.50
114.	Do.	38	TS/56/61	Dhana	525.00
115.	Do.	38	RY/194/61	Melur	367.50
116.	Do.	38	TS/TR/4/61	Ramnagar	303.91
117.	Do.	38	TS/246/61	Shivali Dhakan	337.50
118.	1961-62	5	S/4/61	Mandla	246.00
II					
119.	Do.	6	TS/227/61	Vejurampur (Farrakhabad)	308.32
120.	Do.	10	DG/US/185/61	Amb (Jammu)	367.50
121.	1961-62	2	RY/297/61	Jugai Purwa	200.00
IV					
122.	1960-61	59	RY/288/60	Jandiala (Jullundur)	367.50
IV					
123.	Do.	59	RY/287/60	Bilga (Jullundur)	367.50
124.	Do.	60	RY/292/60	Khera (Jullundur)	367.50
125.	Do.	61	RY/250/60	Harisipina (Hoshiapur)	350.00
126.	Do.	61	RY/244/60	Barwa (Hoshiarpur)	350.00
127.	Do.	61	RY/174/60	Chittargi (Bijapur)	350.00
128.	Do.	61	RY/173/60	Konnolli (Bijapur)	350.00
129.	Do.	67	RY/494/60	Anderas (Hamirpura)	504.40
130.	Do.	68	RY/269/60	Daudar (Ferozepur)	367.50
131.	Do.	68	RY/270/60	Budhsinghwala (Ferozpur)	248.00
132.	Do.	68	RY/466/60	Pathakathacharuny (Anantpur)	200.00
133.	Do.	68	RY/621/60	Artiwalah (Jammu)	270.00
134.	Do.	68	RY/622/60	Thangar (Jammu)	270.00
135.	Do.	69	RY/824/60	Pura (Etah)	367.50
136.	Do.	70	RY/428/60	Chapryal (Jammu)	470.00
137.	Do.	72	DT/71/60	Bhajiapurwa (Kanpur)	225.00
138.	Do.	72	RY/677/LKK/60	Dewakarpur (Basti)	430.38
139.	Do.	72	RY/676/LKK/60	Rajghat (Basti)	421.65
140.	Do.	73	RY/453/60	Upparlapalli (Kurnol)	300.00
141.	Do.	73	RY/451/60	Dronihelan (Kurnol)	300.00

S. No.	Quarter Year	List No.	Camp No.	Place	Amount Claimed
142.	1960—61	73	RY/563/60	Vootakal (Anantpur)	300.00
	IV				
143.	Do.	74	RY/358/60	Tikarbhou (Kanpur)	225.00
144.	Do.	74	RY/187/60	Surangi (Ganjam)	423.00
145.	Do.	79	RY/356/60	Hathigaon	357.25
146.	Do.	80	RY/360/60	Niraujan Nagar	525.00
147.	Do.	81	RY/670/LKK/60	Amba (Dumelagaram)	290.00
148.	Do.	85	RY/538/60	Bagrawala (Jaipur)	525.00
149.	Do.	85	RY/549/60	Talan (Alwar)	525.00
150.	Do.	85	RY/28/60	Rampura (Alwar)	525.00
151.	Do.	85	RY/29/60	Roophas (Alwar)	525.00
152.	Do.	86	RY/148/60	Kumangaon (Jabalpur)	315.00
153.	Do.	86	RY/362/60	Naglalayak (Ettawa)	417.00
154.	Do.	86	RY/517/60	Magron (Damon)	350.00
155.	Do.	90	RY/717/LKK/60	Hosaker (Coorg)	525.00
156.	Do.	94	RY/764/60	Regibemmanaballi (Hassan)	439.50
157.	Do.	94	RY/607/60	Mulikuduru (Guntur)	525.00
157A	Do.	97	RY/361/60	Rajpur (Etawah)	500.00
158.	1960-61	8	DT/172/60	Khadur Sahib	765.00
	III				
159.	Do.	32	VT/OTC/9/60	Jatpura (Sultanpur Distt.)	390.00
160.	Do.	33	TS/362/60	Jaswant Nagar (Tikamgarh)	337.50
161.	Do.	33	TS/297/60	Uradhboo (Raisen)	505.00
162.	Do.	35	RY/86/600	Nohar (Sri Ganga Nagar)	416.05
163.	Do.	35	RY/87/60	Nohar (Sri Ganga Nagar)	465.89
					67183.69



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TABLE 5—J

(Referred to in para 5.301)

Showing Camps With Non-Students In Excess of The Prescribed Limit

Sl. No.	Camp No.	Location	No. of days	No. of campers	Non-Stu- dents per- missible	Actual Non-stu- dents	Excess	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1956-57								
1.	LC/12	Waigaon	16	53	11	20	9	72.00
2.	LC/14	Sonegaon	16	53	11	15	4	32.00
3.	LC/139	Bhagwatipur	15	50	10	21	11	82.50
4.	LC/128	Shukhupura	16	50	10	27	17	136.00
5.	LC/269	Diva	15	39	8	15	7	52.50
6.	LC/399	Sundaballi	15	65	20	30	10	144.50
7.	LC/285	Halur	15	50	10	17	7	52.50
8.	LC/396	Subedarpalya	14	50	10	17	7	49.00
9.	LC/402	Kuppanchally	15	53	11	29	18	135.00
10.	LC/89	Phaplonda	15	53	16	20	4	30.00
11.	LC/16	Mul	16	53	11	15	4	32.00
12.	LC/164	Takarkheda	16	53	11	14	3	24.00
13.	LC/329	Bela	16	53	11	15	4	32.00
14.	LC/331	Kelod	16	53	11	15	4	32.00
15.	LC/390	Morangana	16	53	11	15	4	32.00
16.	273	Kila Mougilari	14	53	11	13	2	45.36
17.	10	Kudamaloar	20	81	16	18	2	70.00
18.	445	Akhagao	15	40	8	10	2	43.74
19.	LC/138	Chamkaur Sahib	15	61	12	21	9	67.50
20.	LC/132	Dhindrala	16	50	10	13	3	24.00
21.	LC/133	Joghon	16	50	10	12	2	18.00
22.	LC/136	Khhrrata Kelan	16	50	10	11	1	8.00
23.	LC/228	Khed Brahma	18	50	10	11	1	9.00
24.	LC/266	Hatkanangie	15	52	11	16	5	37.50
25.	LC/324	Kashi Pura	16	53	11	13	2	16.00
26.	88	Porhanpalli	21	69	14	15	1	34.02
27.	LC/213	Indukurpata	16	53	11	13	2	16.00
28.	LC/214	West Veeraya Palenu	16	53	11	13	2	16.00
29.	LC/219	Dosakayalapalle	16	50	10	15	5	40.00
30.	LC/192	Bilachode	15	49	10	15	5	37.50
31.	LC/193	Nagamangla	11	48	10	15	5	27.50
32.	LC/279	Gendeketta	16	50	10	15	5	40.00
33.	LC/281	Banuvalli	16	53	11	15	4	32.00
34.	LC/397	Doddasiddavana	14	58	12	18	6	42.00
35.	LC/398	Kallaballi	14	49	10	11	1	7.00
36.	LC/410	Narranput	14	70	14	15	1	22.68
37.	LC/106	Puras	17	55	11	15	4	34.00
38.	LC/33	Barwar	16	50	10	11	1	8.00

Annexure Showing With Non-Students In Excess of The Prescribed Limit

Sl. No.	Year	Qr.	List No.	Camp No.	Location	Duration	No. of Student Camper days	Non-Students included.	Per-Studentsmissible	Excess	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
39.	1962-63	I	2	TS/4/62	Nadukkunni	14	490	210	123	87	65.25
40.			4	RY/11/62	Karwali	14	420	70	42	28	14.00
41.			8	DB/87/62	Khairi	14	582	140	116	24	42.00
42.			9	DB/46/62	Bhensoda	14	532	168	133	35	81.25
43.			11	DB/20/62	Sukali	14	485	262	122	140	245.00
44.				DB/62/62	Kalamb	14	504	154	126	28	49.00
45.				DB/63/62	Dharangaon	10	240	190	60	130	227.50
46.				DB/65/62	Poharadeni	14	420	210	105	105	183.75
47.				DB/66/62	Madhapuri	14	238	266	60	206	360.50
48.				DB/67/62	Lakhpuri	14	420	140	105	35	61.25
49.			13	DB/95/62	Sarakh	14	532	140	133	7	12.25
50.			11	TS/118/62	Purdi	14	476	154	119	35	26.25
51.			16	TS/214/62	Sadoopor	14	550	140	138	2	1.50
52.				TS/215/62	Rampura	14	544	140	136	4	3.00
53.				TS/217/62	Ayela	14	549	140	137	3	2.25
54.			17	TS/70/62	Fatchganj (West)	14	544	140	136	4	3.00
55.			25	TS/198/62	Berala	12	120	180	30	150	112.50
56.				TS/199/62	Nipana	14	378	280	145	135	101.25
57.			35	TS/227/62	Rachampur	14	322	98	80	18	13.50
58.			36	TS/279/62	Phulka	14	448	140	112	28	21.00
59.			41	TS/187/62	Mawai	14	484	140	121	19	14.25
60.				TS/192/62	Jaitohari	14	461	140	115	25	18.75
61.			43	TS/120/62	Bigga	14	407	110	102	8	6.00
62.			46	TS/316/62	Jaitural	14	560	154	140	14	10.50
63.			21	DB/81/62	Kundeshvar	14	459	140	115	25	43.75
64.		Ist	22	DB/85/62	Rampur	21	743	210	186	24	42.00
65.			25	DB/113/62	Jamni Paharpur	14	463	157	116	41	71.75
66.			52	TS/400/62	Kajali	14	462	126	116	10	7.50
67.		II	5	TS/367/62	Bhatpur Labana	14	550	149	138	11	8.25
68.			1	TS/472/62	Chikka Maliwad	10	280	80	70	10	7.50
69.				TS/473/62	Guladkop	10	280	80	70	10	7.50
70.				TS/474/62	Nandihal	10	280	80	70	10	7.50
71.				TS/521/62	Harijar	10	280	80	70	10	7.50
72.				TS/523/62	Apa Shinge	10	280	80	70	10	7.50
73.			2	TS/280/62	Kolhu	10	280	80	70	10	7.50
74.				TS/293/62	Arai	10	280	80	70	10	7.50
75.				TS/294/62	Khajwati	10	280	80	70	10	7.50
76.				TS/298/62	Bhertharwa	10	270	90	68	22	16.50
77.				TS/302/62	Kalea	10	280	80	70	10	7.50
78.				TS/303/62	Mukanpur	10	280	80	70	10	7.50
79.				TS/414/62	Kargahea	10	280	80	70	10	7.50
80.				TS/415/62	Chamua	10	280	80	70	10	7.50
81.				TS/417/62	Attolather	10	280	80	70	10	7.50
82.		III	1	DG/104/62	Ramnagar	10	280	80	70	10	17.50
83.				DG/106/62	Kwdi	10	280	80	70	10	17.50
84.				DB/185/62	Abgilla	10	280	80	70	10	17.50
85.			2	DE/219/62	Channapur	10	280	80	70	10	17.50
86.			3	DB/107/62	Musahari	10	230	130	58	72	126.00
87.				DB/186/62	Simari	10	280	80	70	10	17.50
88.			3	TS/276/62	Parachak	10	280	80	70	10	7.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
89.	1962-63	III		TS/277/62	Chhatahra	10	280	80	70	10	7.50
90.				TS/284/62	Sankari	10	280	80	70	10	7.50
91.				TS/305/62	Paroo	10	280	80	70	10	7.50
92.				TS/416/62	Rajeshwari	10	280	80	70	10	7.50
93.				TS/418/62	Kaksour	10	280	80	70	10	7.50
94.			4	DB/109/62	Dwijdeninagar	10	280	80	70	10	17.50
95.			4	TS/617/62	Hatgaon	10	280	80	70	10	7.50
96.				TS/287/62	Pulcha	10	280	80	70	10	7.50
97.			5	DB/91/62	Junawani	10	280	80	70	10	17.50
98.			14	TS/408/62	Bahasar		286	72	74	2	1.50
99.			5	TS/209/62	Kinda		279	79	70	9	6.75
100.				TS/508/62	Attanajar		274	77	69	8	6.00
101.			8	TS/168/62	Khairipandi		276	80	69	11	8.25
102.				TS/169/62	Deogaon		279	80	70	10	7.50
103.				TS/170/62	Sitapatam		274	78	70	8	6.00
104.				TS/174/62	Semaiya		278	80	70	10	7.50
105.				TS/177/62	Ghunsaur		277	80	70	10	7.50
106.				TS/179/62	Umariapan		280	80	70	10	7.50
107.				TS/180/62	Pratappur		280	80	70	10	7.50
108.				TS/514/62	Piperiya		275	80	70	10	7.50
109.			8	DB/187/62	Koriapatti		280	80	70	10	17.50
110.				DB/177/62	Bhopalpatti		276	80	69	11	19.25
111.			16	TS/537/62	Birtiyana		280	80	70	10	7.50
112.			16	DB/232/62	Burhawan		280	80	70	10	17.50
113.			17	DB/240/62	Sithan		280	80	70	10	17.50
114.			18	TS/61/62	Sahpur		280	80	70	10	7.50
115.			21	RS/413/62	Kuhunia	10	280	80	70	10	7.50
116.				TS/533/62	Rauzagan	10	279	79	70	9	6.75
117.				TS/541/62	Wathar	10	280	80	70	10	7.50
118.			22	TS/401/62	Pupunki	10	280	80	70	10	7.50
119.			23	TS/497/62	Bhatgam	10	280	80	70	10	7.50
120.				TS/503/62	Bhawalwade	10	280	80	70	10	7.50
121.			21	DG/168/62	Nathuchal	10	250	100	65	37	64.75
122.				DB/179/62	Sarsa	10	277	80	69	11	19.25
123.			22	DB/220/62	Gulbal	10	280	80	70	10	17.50
124.			24	DB/203/62	Budval	10	280	80	70	10	17.50
125.				DB/195/62	Chandapur	10	280	80	70	10	17.50
126.				DB/198/62	Vannil	10	280	80	70	10	17.50
127.				DB/199/62	Thoram	10	280	80	70	10	17.50
128.				DB/200/62	Puddavooz	10	280	80	70	10	17.50
129.		IV	18	TS/313/ LKK/62	Halena	10	260	80	65	15	11.25
130.			2	TS/530/62	Garabhpur	10	280	80	70	10	7.50
131.				TS/534/62	Khairan	10	280	77	70	7	5.25
132.				TS/532/62	Balimuhmadpur	10	280	80	70	10	7.50
133.				TS/531/62	Umapuraganapatti	10	280	80	70	10	7.50
134.				TS/406/62	Meohar	10	272	76	68	8	6.00
135.			18	DB/176/62	Mathepurwa	10	280	80	70	10	7.50
136.	F1-13/64/PEI 1			ST/235/63	Kurubarahalli	10	290	80	73	7	5.25
137.			3	ST/169/63	Guldkop	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
138.				ST/153/60	Nerparsaopant	10	250	100	88	12	9.00
139.				ST/154/63	Watfali	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
140.				ST/155/62	Hiwara	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
141.				ST/179/63	Dabegaon	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
142.				ST/180/63	Sawargaon	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
143.			4	ST/70/63	Dhamarra	10	350	100	88	12	9.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
144.	1963-64		ST/71/63	Basai		10	350	100	88	12	9.00
145.			ST/109/63	Gunja		10	350	100	88	12	9.00
146.			ST/111/63	Amlar		10	350	100	88	12	9.00
147.			ST/147/63	Silwani		10	342	100	86	14	10.50
148.			ST/69/63	Bari		10	350	100	88	12	9.00
149.			ST/113/63	Charrod		10	350	100	88	12	9.00
150.			ST/110/63	Shamshabad		10	350	100	88	12	9.00
151.			ST/273/63	Nateran		10	350	100	88	12	9.00
152.			ST/199/63	Abdullahchok		10	350	100	88	12	9.00
153.			ST/341/63	Adampur		10	350	100	88	12	9.00
154.			ST/343/63	Rahyuyi		10	350	100	88	12	9.00
155.			ST/188/63	Facharpur		10	350	100	88	12	9.00
156.			ST/187/63	Tehta		10	350	100	88	12	9.00
157.			ST/190/63	Aiyara		10	350	100	88	12	9.00
158.			ST/197/63	Tera (Kaori)		10	350	100	88	12	9.00
159.			ST/200/63	Rodhgaya		10	350	100	88	12	9.00
160.			ST/26/63	Sahpur		10	350	100	88	12	9.00
161.			ST/16/63	Kulaharia		10	349	100	87	13	9.75
162.			ST/23/63	Kalayanpur		10	350	100	88	12	9.00
163.			ST/25/63	Sahar		10	350	100	88	12	9.00
164.			ST/17/63	Kapileshwarthan		10	345	95	87	8	6.00
165.			ST/18/63	Benipatti		10	350	100	88	12	9.00
166.			ST/19/63	Kewate		10	350	100	88	12	9.00
167.			ST/21/63	Simari		10	350	100	88	12	9.00
168.			ST/22/63	Keriapatti		10	350	100	88	12	9.00
169.			ST/11/63	Jagdishpur		10	350	100	88	12	9.00
170.			ST/74/63	Jaintpur		10	350	100	88	12	9.00
171.			ST/75/63	Manikpur		10	350	100	88	12	9.00
172.			ST/37/63	Ekma		10	350	100	88	12	9.00
173.			ST/39/63	Barauli		10	350	100	88	12	9.00
174.			ST/10/63	Balsandi		10	350	100	88	12	9.00
175.			ST/14/63	Karar		10	350	100	88	12	9.00
176.			ST/15/63	Terar		10	350	100	88	12	9.00
177.			ST/194/63	Bishanpur		10	350	100	88	12	9.00
178.			ST/195/63	Kurhani		10	350	100	88	12	9.00
179.			ST/332/63	Orai		10	350	100	88	12	9.00
180.			ST/313/63	Jalalpur		10	350	100	88	12	9.00
181.			ST/314/63	Kunma		10	350	100	88	12	9.00
182.			ST/315/63	Chhotuni		10	350	100	88	12	9.00
183.			ST/333/63	Chogha		10	350	100	88	12	9.00
184.			ST/342/63	Biharibigha		10	350	100	88	12	9.00
185.			ST/316/63	Thalwar		10	350	100	88	12	9.00
186.			ST/48/63	Kant		10	350	100	88	12	9.00
187.			ST/78/63	Milab		10	350	100	88	12	9.00
188.			ST/59/63	Attanagar		10	348	100	87	13	9.75
189.			ST/323/63	Chansa		10	340	100	85	15	11.25
190.			ST/264/63	Kevda-Khedi		10	350	100	88	12	9.00
191.			ST/141/63	Kaladegi		10	350	100	88	12	9.00
192.			ST/143/63	Pachkara		10	350	100	88	12	9.00
193.			ST/311/63	Badhur-Ashram Gula		10	359	93	90	3	9.00
194.			ST/283/63	Nagalapurvi		10	350	100	88	12	9.00
195.			ST/282/63	Nagla, Brahampur		10	350	100	88	12	9.00
196.			ST/55/63	Choodenspura		10	350	100	88	12	9.00
197.			ST/242/63	Kasana		10	350	100	88	12	9.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
198.	1963-64		10	ST/20/63	Jayanagar	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
199.				ST/318/63	Khangraltha	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
200.				ST/317/63	Pandaul	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
201.				ST/186/63	Ghosi	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
202.			11	ST/348/63	Rohini	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
203.				ST/350/63	Bahsthu masuihi	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
204.				ST/201/63	Itwan	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
205.				ST/265/63	Makhawat	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
206.				ST/6/63	Harnatand	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
207.				ST/9/63	Sathi	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
208.				ST/319/63	Rasaitha	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
209.				ST/344/63	Scradia	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
210.			12	ST/196/63	Narainpur	10	349	100	87	13	9.75
211.				ST/38/63	Ahiyapur	10	342	100	86	14	10.50
212.				ST/337/63	Kumakhiya	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
213.			13	ST/140/63	Ruderpur	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
214.				ST/336/63	Jalalabad	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
215.				ST/340/63	Puranpur	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
216.				ST/339/63	Thal	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
217.			14	ST/88/63	Unchagaon	10	350	94	88	6	4.50
218.				ST/320/63	Purabnara	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
219.			14	ST/58/63	Lakharawan	10	341	96	85	11	8.25
220.			21	ST/307/63	Kekti	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
221.				ST/303/63	Bilaj	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
222.				ST/302/63	Nigade	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
223.			22	ST/335/63	Gurrudwar	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
224.				ST/349/63	Bakeara	10	347	99	87	12	9.00
225.				ST/189/63	Roan	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
226.				ST/239/63	Unchagaon	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
227.				ST/238/63	Hulachak	10	348	100	87	13	9.75
228.				ST/77/63	Niaripur	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
229.			23	ST/124/63	Ukwa	10	350	98	88	10	7.50
230.				ST/123/63	Badkhari	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
231.				ST/126/63	Rehli	10	345	100	86	14	10.50
232.			24	ST/81/63	Balhandra	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
233.				ST/279/63	Dhata	10	340	100	87	13	9.75
234.			25	ST/191/63	Talta	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
235.				ST/182/63	Screwad	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
236.				ST/175/63	Hallur	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
237.			20	ST/301/63	Mucha Khanchi	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
238.				ST/174/63	Islampur	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
239.				ST/304/63	Sampgaon	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
240.			20	ST/181/63	Gabbar	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
241.				ST/183/63	Udanoor	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
242.				ST/271/63	Wardba	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
243.			15	ST/64/63	Jaridih	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
244.				ST/65/63	Kasmar	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
245.				ST/146/63	Dhanawar	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
246.				ST/300/63	Sandi	10	349	100	87	13	9.75
247.				ST/229/63	Bahewa	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
248.				ST/228/63	Hisrabar Wadeh	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
249.				ST/63/63	Namkum	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
250.				ST/290/63	Kruapurti	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
251.				ST/62/63	Nadia	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
252.			16	ST/83/63	Ambar	10	350	100	88	12	9.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
253.	1963-64			ST/100/63	Basna	10	353	100	88	12	9.00
254.			17	ST/325/63	Ghungahshi	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
255.				ST/327/63	Lakhapuri	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
256.				ST/328/63	Warud	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
257.				ST/345/63	Nand Sawangi	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
258.				ST/322/63	Suchi	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
259.				ST/99/63	Balod	10	341	100	85	15	11.25
260.			18	ST/2/64	Chandan-Kiyar	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
261.			18	ST/61/63	Chas	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
262.				ST/299/63	Bilurdu	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
263.				ST/157/63	Pandhana	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
264.				ST/132/63	Baledi	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
265.			19	ST/57/63	Chirhalbi	10	347	100	87	13	9.75
266.				ST/42/63	Seetla	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
267.				ST/72/63	Sutendi	10	345	100	86	14	10.50
268.				ST/40/63	Midhakur	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
269.				ST/41/63	Bictipuri	10	349	95	87	8	6.00
270.				ST/43/63	Kailash	10	350	96	88	8	6.00
271.				ST/87/63	Mandha	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
272.			27	ST/170/63	Alnawar	10	350	100	88	12	9.00
273.				ST/7/63	Banjaria	10	350	100	88	12	9.00

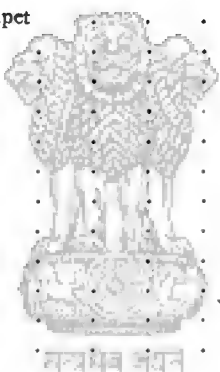


सत्यमेव जयते

TABLE 5-K

(Referred in para 5.303)

Showing camps held in town and cities

No.	Camp No.	Location	Amount		
1957-58					
1.	526	Shahpur	1,818.43		
2.	527	Bhilai	1,053.13		
3.	OTC/35	Sanchi	1,761.32		
4.	SEM/11	Sanchi	587.84		
5.	316	Pali	375.02		
6.	200	Tollyganj	3,351.86		
7.	327	Rupar	881.38		
8.	OTC/37	Khara	2,179.76		
9.	OTC/45	Nilokheri-1	1,669.63		
10.	SEM/3	Nilokheri	557.14		
11.	LC/54	Ooty	648.00		
12.	160	Sardar Shahar	2,371.39		
13.	440	Swai Madhopur	375.00		
14.	SEM/1	Madras	609.97		
15.	275	Washermenpet	409.09		
16.	OTC/45	Amraoti	1,888.43		
17.	SEM/18	Amraoti	1,107.49		
18.	326	Nilokheri	1,325.86		
19.	SEM/8	Jagdalpur	399.20		
20.	306	Barsoor	405.00		
21.	SEM/23	Ranchi	808.21		
22.	SEM/10	Rewa	537.88		
23.	294	Rampur	1,378.42		
24.	91	Rampur	623.70		
25.	34	Amroati	648.00		
26.	127	Jhunjhunu	3,233.75		
					
S. No.	Quarter	List No.	Camp No.	Location	Amount
1959-60					
27.	Ist	33	DT/59/59	Panna	686.29
28.			S/4/59	Jalgaon	327.47
29.			S/8/59	Polytechnic College Delhi.	573.00
30.			S/5/59	Kamptee	845.68
31.		102	IS/1/59	Pathankot	6,465.38
32.		107	S/7/59	Nainital	932.15
33.	IIInd				
	Quarter				
34.		16	DT/229/59	Mohindergarh	529.91
35.	FG	14	OTC/16/59	Mandore	1,309.47
	II				
36.		15	S/11/59	Guntur	872.69
37.		17	OTC/20/59	Katpadi	659.86
38.		18	DT/220/59	Kapurthala	477.21
39.	Half grant	16	TS/318	Bhatinda	472.50
	II Quarter				
40.		13	S/16/59	Jabalpur	868.41

1	2	3	4	5	6
41.	FG III	25	DB/242/59	Dadar (Bombay)	1,415.50
42.	HG IV	42	RY/324	Sitapur	316.00
43.	III	28	IS/4/59	Pali	2,013.50
44.		42	S/17/59	Gwalior	395.40
45.		44	DT/45/59	M.K. Hubli	961.36
		46	DB/475/59	Chember (Bombay)	1,134.50
46.		49	DB/465/59	Sitapur	1,186.66
47.		49	DT/22/59	Gudur	883.11
48.		49	DB/487/59	Raidurg	1,381.86
49.	III	70	S/13/59	Meerut	721.50
50.	IV	11	RY/OTC/32/59	Shanbar Nagar, Nagpur	816.96
51.	IV	14	OTC/40	Dharwar	380.00
52.			OTC/41	Bagalkot	443.64
53.			Ry/OTC/50/59	Amaravati	890.00
54.			S/11/60	Amaravati	210.00
55.	III	60	DT/252	Hissar	474.44
56.	IV	3	DT/260	Meerut	1,004.00
57.		6	RY/OTC/45	Nilokheri	1,046.49
58.		8	DG/369	Subedarganj (AID)	1,242.28
59.			DT/194/60	Pali	733.00
60.			UCS/1/60	Jodhpur	926.64
61.			S/3/60	Patna	824.16
62.			IS/8/60	Delhi (Najafgarh)	585.92
63.			S/2/60	Agra University	375.00
64.			DG/130/60	Sriganga Nagar	1,328.90
65.			DT/94/60	Sangli	916.00
66.			DG/39/60	Tikamgarh	1,659.00
67.			S/12/60	Dharwar	462.00
68.			S/15/60	Bhopal	811.40
69.			DG/195/60	Tadepalligudam	1,697.53
					42,286.77

TABLE 5-L
(Referred to in Para 5.315)
Showing remittances made by Central Bharat Sevak Samaj to the Regional Camp Committees, the refunds by the Regional Camp Committee to the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj, approved expenditure on Camps and Regional Camp Committee expenses approved by Central Bharat Sevak Samaj and balance due from or due to Regional Camp Committee.

Name of the Regional Camp Committee	Year of accounts	Opening balance	Remittance by the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj to Regional Camp Committee	Refunds by Regional Camp Committee to Central Bharat Sevak Samaj	Approved expenditure on the Camps	Regional Camp Committee expenses approved by Central Bharat Sevak Samaj	Due from Regional Camp Committee	Due to Regional Camp Committee
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madras	1955-56		24,940.00	..	29,908.50			4,968.50
	1956-57	(-)	4,968.50		29,128.57			16,397.07
	1957-58	(-)	16,397.07		33,702.59			14,212.27
	1958-59	(-)	14,212.27	3,762.61	9,675.17	820.20		12,207.64
	1959-60	(-)	12,207.64		8,069.26	832.68		12,104.58
	1960-61	(-)	11,104.58	3,500.00	18,906.99	1,704.24		13,650.95
	1961-62	(-)	13,650.95		2,773.46	1,891.96		15,644.85
	1962-63	(-)	15,644.85		3,284.50	189.64		16,118.99
	1963-64	(-)	16,118.99		375.00	78.33		16,272.32
	1964-65	(-)	16,272.32					15,655.68
	1954-55	..	3,317-0-0	..	3,317-0-0	..	..	..
	1955-56	..	4,308-7-0	..	4,308-7-0	..	..	..
	1956-57	..	4,202.10	..	4,429.14	..	..	227.25
	1956-57	(-)	227.25		6,172.12		12,654.85	
	1957-58		12,654.85		5,554.55		16,200.30	
	1958-59		16,200.30		33,290.47	3,656.24	24,199.35	
	1959-60		24,199.35	525.23 (61-62)	25,753.28	3,278.52	22,112.32	
Mysore (South) Bangalore Coorg	1960-61		26,171.00		24,877.84	3,056.04	20,349.43	
	1961-62		9,617.00 } + 1,349.04 }	1,223.81	8,927.75	2,500.57	18,663.34	
	1962-63		18,663.34		4,361.47	1,639.64	16,022.23	
	1963-64		16,022.23		4,022.50	1,586.67	13,513.16	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Manipur (Imphal)								
	1957-58	(—)	14,900.00		16,833.77			1,933.77
	1958-59	(—)	21,200.00		19,488.86	1,981.82		2,204.45
	1959-60	(—)	10,130.00		8,890.57	1,230.70		3,195.72
	1960-61	(—)	5,652.40		6,643.92	1,192.20		5,379.44
	1961-62	(—)	11,750.00		16,621.02	2,210.17		12,460.63
	1962-63	(—)	5,700.00		1,000.00	3,147.36		10,907.99
	1963-64	(—)	Nil			1,344.42		12,252.41
	1965-66	(—)	212.50					2,039.91
Madhya Pradesh (Bilaspur)								
	1957-58	..	11,700.00	..	5,517.68	..	6,182.32	..
	1958-59	6,182.32	25,809.08		20,714.18	1,998.82	9,278.40	
	1959-60	9,278.40	28,608.84	2,961.00	23,652.03	2,018.85	9,255.36	
	1960-61	9,255.36	13,627.88		12,923.07	1,980.00	7,980.17	
	1961-62	7,980.17	24,532.08		21,431.88	3,651.00	7,429.37	
	1962-63	7,429.37	14,520.00		12,021.41	2,937.00	7,590.96	
	1963-64	7,590.95	6,367.20		3,819.09	1,355.12	6,783.95	
	1964-65	6,783.95	3,017.20		2,935.05	330.60	6,535.50	
Rewa								
	1955-56		14,587.56		15,084.62			497.06
	1957-58	(—)	13,400.00		14,007.05			607.03
	1958-59	(—)	27,200.00		44,822.47	4,704.60		22,934.10
	1959-60	(—)	34,610.00	1,300.00	34,636.05	4,259.69		28,519.84
	1960-61	(—)	33,150.00		34,145.94	3,438.12		32,953.90
	1961-62	(—)	22,180.60		24,686.64	3,765.99		39,225.93
	1962-63	(—)	18,160.00		11,620.72	4,474.24		37,160.89
	1963-64	(—)	5,800.00	1,000.00	5,629.54	2,132.15		40,122.58
	1964-65	(—)	122.12					40,000.46
								497.06
Indore								
	1957-58		16,800.00		19,228.14	..	..	40,497.52
	1958-59	(—)	42,921.04		28,305.52	2,773.44	9,413.94	2,428.14
	1959-60		33,162.50	7,400.00	33,200.55	3,368.14	1,392.25	
	1960-61	(—)	31,340.00		24,351.00	2,846.62	2,750.23	
	1961-62		17,645.00	4,096.64	12,278.06	2,901.13	1,119.40	
	1962-63		5,550.00	4,500.00	79.46	865.21	1,224.75	
	1963-64		14,200.00	10,600.00	2,694.19	312.57	1,817.97	
	1964-65	21,817.97	2,100.00		1,671.30	181.08	2,065.59	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bhopal	1957-58		31,200.00	421.00	26,207.09		4,571.91	
	1958-59		50,140.00		48,685.40	3,434.61	2,591.90	8,593.44
	1959-60		38,220.00		46,483.05	2,922.29		5,782.70
	1960-61	(—)	33,870.00		28,005.66	3,053.60		4,609.27
	1961-62	(—)	15,240.00		11,544.50	2,522.07		8,353.69
	1962-63		13,740.00		14,586.09	2,898.33		10,149.67
	1963-64	(—)	17,580.00	4,200.00	13,546.10	1,629.88		10,345.87
	1964-65	(—)	2,800.00		2,719.20	277.00		
Madhya Pradesh (East) Raipur	1957-58		4,400.00		5,471.77			1,071.77
	1958-59	(—)	6,350.00		11,031.95	924.00		6,677.12
	1959-60	(—)	12,930.00		12,346.17	1,190.60		7,283.79
	1960-61	(—)	3,937.50					3,346.29
Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh)	1955-56		56,200.00		29,203.56		26,996.44	
	1956-57	26,996.44	30,834.88		14,351.93		43,479.36	
	1957-58	43,479.36	10,400.00		2,248.12		51,631.24	
	1958-59	51,631.24	19,365.00		18,972.61	1,919.59	50,205.04	
	1959-60	50,205.04	31,700.60	1,316.00	30,004.68	3,525.20	47,049.76	
	1960-61	47,049.76	19,481.00			1,874.04	49,230.16	
	1961-62	49,230.16	11,277.50		8,504.63	2,000.84	50,002.19	
	1962-63	50,002.19	7,536.00	2,580.00	4,523.37	1,341.13	49,093.69	
	1963-64	49,093.69	6,800.00	1,200.00	2,472.31	362.67	48,858.71	
	1964-65	48,858.67	1,550.00		1,470.48	153.48	48,784.75	
Jabalpur (M.P.)	1954-55		200.00				200.00	
	1955-56	200.00	16,300.00	2,403.60	12,680.30		1,416.44	
	1956-57	1,416.44	46,330.00	6,300.00	16,698.10		24,548.34	
	1957-58	24,548.34	35,200.00		40,836.49		18,911.85	
	1958-59	18,911.85	53,935.00		37,446.49	3,693.98	31,706.40	
	1959-60	31,706.40	30,260.00	1,500.00	36,549.02	4,003.83	19,913.55	
	1960-61	19,913.55	29,240.00		28,990.55	2,995.44	17,167.56	
	1961-62	17,167.56	30,302.50	3,000.00	19,353.46	5,706.79	19,409.81	
	1962-63	19,409.81	15,718.96	2,368.96	13,039.73	2,173.76	17,546.32	
	1963-64	17,546.32	13,550.00	5,600.00	5,662.46	787.56	19,046.30	
	1964-65	19,046.30	4,245.00		3,140.79	344.40	19,806.11	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Maharashtra (Bombay)	1954-55	..	500-0-0	..	..	..	500.00	..
	1955-56	500.00	1,66,000.00	..	1,06,780.87	..	59,719.13	..
	1956-57	59,719.13	30,200.00	..	23,145.00	..	66,774.13	..
	1957-58	66,774.13	38,200.00	..	29,807.22	..	75,166.91	..
	1958-59	75,166.91	59,690.00	..	46,621.67	8,188.46	80,046.78	..
	1959-60	80,046.78	32,245.80	6,429.00	40,663.87	5,032.92	60,166.79	..
	1960-61	60,166.79	22,370.59	..	15,977.52	2,127.00	64,432.86	..
	1961-62	64,432.86	10,991.50	..	14,491.13	2,747.40	58,185.93	..
	1962-63	58,185.83	8,824.90	..	4,735.67	5,587.32	56,687.74	..
	1963-64	56,687.74	4,160.12	..	2,114.16	5,850.27	52,883.43	..
	1964-65	52,883.43	2,800.00	..	2,819.23	327.12	52,537.08	..
Amravati	1961-62	..	11,726.50	..	9,616.75	2,640.31	..	530.56
	1962-63	(-)	10,344.00	634.00	12,280.25	1,496.57	..	4,597.38
	1963-64	(-)	3,600.00	..	4,010.00	1,469.58	..	6,476.96
	1964-65	(-)	4,500.00	..	4,488.80	445.20	..	6,910.96
Nagpur	1954-55	..	2,932.50	..	2,932.50	..	..	..
	1955-56	..	80,075.94	11,191.06	70,861.28	..	..	1,976.40
	1956-57	(-)	23,600.06	..	41,975.52	..	..	20,351.66
	1957-58	(-)	51,958.00	..	53,167.94	..	..	21,569.80
	1958-59	(-)	43,050.00	..	44,407.54	3,472.92	..	26,400.26
	1959-60	(-)	21,641.00	..	23,059.86	1,910.17	..	29,729.29
	1960-61	(-)	10,885.80	..	1,750.00	400.00	..	20,993.49
	1961-62	(-)	4,302.50	..	3,659.00	858.00	..	21,207.99
	1962-63	(-)	6,889.60	..	9,731.00	1,143.88	..	25,193.27
	1963-64	(-)	12,850.00	2,000.00	7,630.00	3,297.95	..	25,271.22
	1964-65	(-)	3,848.00	..	3,747.01	369.60	..	25,539.83
Jalgaon Bombay	1959-60	..	13,846.65	..	13,100.57	924.26	..	178.18
	1960-61	(-)	10,521.15	..	8,117.19	872.52	1,353.26	..
	1961-62	(-)	15,902.50	..	6,510.48	1,118.73	..	373.45
	1962-63	(-)	4,692.38	..	5,281.90	655.52	..	1,348.49
	1963-64	(-)	2,000.00	..	2,614.00	..	..	1,962.49
Aurangabad	1959-60	..	18,086.20	..	4,911.20	1,062.12	1,148.88	..
Bombay	1960-61	..	13,105.50	..	11,296.16	..	3,958.16	..
	1961-62	..	4,452.50	..	1,400.00	353.40	6,657.26	..
	1962-63	1,000.00	5,657.26	..

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AKOLA	1959-60		19,480.00		23,440.76	1,642.25		5,609.01
BOMBAY	1960-61	(—)	71,500.00		11,156.08			9,615.09
	1961-62	(—)	1,500.00		241.53	947.25		9,903.87
PUNJAB	1954-55		1,30,148.25	2,775.84	1,27,351.98		20.43	..
	1955-56	20.43	1,16,825.18		1,07,418.78		9,426.83	
	1956-57	9,426.83	35,000.000		42,844.06		1,582.77	
PUNJAB (N)	1957-58		7,063.00		91,527.40		13,086.07	
CHANDIGARH			97,460.00		4,406.53			
			4,500.00		95,933.93			
			1,09,020.00					
	1958-59	13,086.07	83,835.10		84,280.13		12,641.04	
	1959-60	12,641.04	41,433.69		42,617.26	4,699.80	6,757.67	
	1960-61	6,757.67	57,122.93		51,225.60	5,646.97	7,008.03	
	1961-62	7,008.03	30,611.50		19,777.58	11,289.54	8,552.41	
	1962-63	6,552.41	19,008.50	119.25	16,095.25	8,965.93	390.48	5,818.46
	1963-64	390.48	13,875.00		14,924.11	5,179.83		1,166.54
	1964-65	(—)	14,008.00		8,375.24	972.84		
PEPSU	1955-56		6,350.00		2,958.50		3,391.50	
	1956-57		21,700.00		22,822.50		2,269.00	
PUNJAB (SOUTH)	1957-58		19,460.00		17,583.84		1,871.16	
NARNAUL	1958-59	1,871.16	61,700.00		53,260.40	4,773.72	5,537.04	
	1959-60	5,537.04	26,189.70	4,989.09	20,244.24	1,948.08	5,545.33	
	1960-61	5,545.33	32,068.00		29,057.63	2,629.20	5,918.50	
	1961-62	5,918.50	7,935.00	1,960.00	3,429.09	2,458.91	6,005.50	
	1962-63	6,005.50		646.77			5,358.73	
	27-1-67	5,358.73	695.30				6,054.03	
AJMER	1954-55		30,853.62	1,015-2-3	29,838-7-9		..	..
	1955-56		5,312.97	189-1-9	5,215-2-0		..	91.25
	1956-57	(—)	8,473-9-9	146-1-0	9,722-12-0			2,486.46
RAJASTHAN	1954-55		5,000.00	2,499-14-0	2,714-2-0		..	214-0-0
	1955-56	(—)	33,597-11-0	1,117-7-0	31,108-3-0		1,158.06	188.50
	1956-57		20,000-0-0		21-346-9-0			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
JAIPUR	1957-58		1,08,900.00		1,00,612.10			
	1958-59		1,22,238.42		1,17,783.86		8,287.90	
	1959-60		52,403.85		57,349.77	8,819.99	3,922.47	
	1960-61	(—)	30,442.40	1,675.44	29,553.77	3,626.62	(—)	4,650.07
	1961-62	(—)	14,740.00	..	14,370.40	2,484.67		6,245.61
	1962-63	(—)	14,367.55	..	7,533.93	4,339.79		11,891.24
	1963-64	(—)	4,500.00	2,500.00	1,841.50	1,344.13		6,401.75
	1964-65	(—)	1,400.00		1,812.80	589.23		6,831.48
						184.80		7,430.08
JODHPUR	1958-59		86,705.78		78,946.98	6,495.35	1,263.45	
	1959-60		66,684.80		65,469.43	6,141.99		3,713.17
	1960-61	(—)	54,185.00		49,877.94	5,852.00		5,058.11
	1961-62	(—)	30,550.69		32,299.13	6,349.47		13,156.02
	1962-63	(—)	22,510.27		14,887.74	3,732.99		9,266.48
	1963-64	(—)	10,742.00		8,139.04	3,923.71		10,287.23
	1964-65	(—)	3,542.10		3,121.39	355.68		10,222.20
	1959-60		16,018.60		14,260.81	1,598.84	159.15	
	1960-61		24,898.60		20,818.98	2,671.44	1,567.33	
UDAIPUR	1961-62		20,753.10		16,885.13	4,151.32	1,283.98	
	1962-63		10,640.00		10,369.50	2,764.04		1,209.56
	1963-64	(—)	2,900.00		3,240.00	1,385.09		2,934.65
	1964-65	(—)	2,000.00		1,677.68	173.04		2,785.37
UTTAR PRADESH	1954-55		17,155-12-9		17,943-8-0	..	..	787.70
	1955-56	(—)	1,12,636.62		81,306-9-6		30,542.33	
AGRA	1958-59		39,690.00		32,099.14	2,899.08	4,691.78	
	1959-60		30,075.72	1,163.00	32,999.79	3,679.28	(—)	3,074.49
	1960-61	(—)	34,710.24		33,973.27	2,967.00	(—)	5,804.52
	1961-62	(—)	23,195.00		36,927.29	2,852.66		22,389.47
	1962-63	(—)	25,791.37	489.00	19,515.99	2,519.33		19,122.42
	1963-64	(—)	15,200.00	6,400.00	5,693.16	2,944.69		18,960.27
	1964-65	(—)	9,800.00	..	9,492.00	924.00		19,576.27
ALLAHABAD	1958-59		5,200.00		4,227.46	444.94	527.60	
	1959-60		7,330.00	550.00	7,432.29	725.22		849.91
	1960-61	(—)	8,790.00		8,655.46	824.07		1,539.44
	1961-62	(—)	3,825.00	500.00	2,751.94	816.86		1,783.24
	1962-63	(—)	5,622.24		6,248.45	1,040.58		3,449.83
	1963-64	(—)	7,883.96		5,911.01	1,025.64		2,502.52
	1964-65	(—)	2,700.00		2,574.00	267.00		2,643.52

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BAREILLY	1959-60	(—)	16,495.00		15,260.84	1,886.88		652.72
	1960-61	(—)	36,557.90		39,319.21	3,268.53	(—)	6,682.56
	1961-62	(—)	27,015.29		28,840.99	3,964.47		12,472.73
	1962-63	(—)	16,954.34		13,994.55	1,731.98		11,244.92
	1963-64	(—)	20,216.53		18,931.86	2,622.17		12,582.42
	1964-65	(—)	7,068.94		3,470.41	362.88		9,347.67
GORAKHPUR	1957-58		7,200.00		10,956.06			3,756.06
	1958-59	(—)	11,122.40		16,679.80	1,652.03		10,875.29
	1959-60	(—)	30,248.66		24,635.56	2,683.20		7,945.39
	1960-61	(—)	30,202.40		27,286.76	2,948.11		7,977.88
	1961-62	(—)	10,721.00		13,325.12	2,742.19		13,324.19
	1962-63	(—)	15,180.70		6,252.12	2,248.09		6,643.70
	1963-64	(—)	6,103.59		5,671.78	1,239.10		7,450.99
	1964-65	(—)	2,100.00		846.72	90.72		6,288.43
JHANSI	1959-60	23.70	450.00		367.50	53.80	23.70	
	1960-61		22,350.00		28,707.76	3,260.66		9,594.72
	1961-62	(—)	17,231.70	5,000.00	16,691.20	3,600.00		18,654.22
	1962-63	(—)	16,320.00		5,174.31	1,006.77		7,515.30
	1963-64	(—)	1,345.10		1,500.00	285.05		7,955.25
KANPUR	1958-59		26,044.32	4,550.00	21,774.18	1,247.67		2,127.73
	1959-60	(—)	6,590.00	2,300.00	4,717.67	651.88		3,217.40
	1960-61	(—)	10,040.00		12,375.68	1,552.30		7,105.38
	1961-62	(—)	15,801.90		13,176.50	2,629.81		6,509.79
	1962-63	(—)	6,986.00		4,002.00	750.98		4,276.68
	1963-64	(—)	1,800.00		1,525.00	1,019.28		5,050.96
	1964-65	(—)	2,100.00		2,576.80	276.96		5,804.72
LUCKNOW	1956-57		51,493.56		37,951.25		13,542.31	
	1957-58	13,542.31	47,050.00		49,312.75		11,279.98	
	1958-59	11,279.98	54,075.00		30,426.14	5,062.32		
	1959-60	9,866.12	36,411.00		45,761.63	4,866.67		4,361.18
	1960-61	(—)	45,061.00		40,854.03	4,759.56		4,903.77
	1961-62	(—)	27,118.00		26,875.66	4,330.73		8,992.16
	1962-63	(—)	16,620.00		11,533.10	2,353.82		6,259.08
	1963-64	(—)	5,500.00	1,079.49	1,950.00	1,556.41		5,344.98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MEERUT	1956-57		2,850.00		2,800.25		50.50	
	1957-58	49.75	26,785.69		20,315.07		6,520.37	
	1958-59	6,520.37	49,575.00		53,533.54	3,677.33		1,115.50
	1959-60	(—)	45,720.00	750.00	50,750.79	5,173.08		12,069.37
	1960-61	(—)	34,552.40		39,510.99	4,286.04		21,314.00
	1961-62	(—)	18,126.60		23,119.17	4,476.28		30,782.85
	1962-63	(—)	20,702.80		6,247.00	3,378.90		19,705.95
	1963-64	(—)	8,720.05		6,151.00	3,829.77		20,966.67
	1964-65	20,966.67	3,750.00		2,237.76	239.76		19,694.19
VARANASI	1956-57		66,050.00		58,246.12		7,803.88	
	1957-58	7,803.88	35,857.86		34,265.45		13,294.19	
		O.T.C.	6,200.00		2,302.10			
			42,057.86					
	1958-59	13,294.19	66,869.63		46,119.38	4,601.52	29,442.92	
	1959-60	29,442.92	20,850.00		22,628.34	2,565.72	25,098.86	
	1960-61	25,098.86	23,450.00		27,820.85	3,897.60	16,830.41	
	1961-62	16,830.41	4,615.00		7,825.42	3,564.18	10,055.81	
	1962-63	10,055.81	17,740.63		9,796.32	5,787.78	12,212.34	
	1963-64	12,212.34	5,700.00		6,964.84		10,947.50	
VANAVASI SEVA MANDAL	1961-62		7,625.00		6,085.33		1,539.67	
	1962-63	1,539.67	1,250.00		1,711.19		1,078.48	
	1963-64	1,078.48	400.00		638.25		840.23	
WEST BENGAL CALCUTTA	1955-56		2,49,000.00		1,04,017.31		26,707.94	
					1,18,274.75			
	1956-57	26,707.94	21,350.00		35,691.50		12,366.44	
	1957-58	12,366.44	35,100.00	120.09	28,260.43		19,085.92	
	1958-59	19,085.92	53,945.00		68,140.76		4,890.16	
	1959-60	4,890.16	21,700.00		26,514.13	2,474.76		2,398.73
	1961-62	(—)	11,486.17		10,273.52	1,216.40		2,402.48
	1962-63	(—)	13,604.67	1,235.00	15,476.37	1,118.80		6,627.98
	1963-64	(—)	8,322.40		4,020.00	395.10		1,720.88
	1964-65	(—)	2,800.00		3,796.63	369.60		3,086.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
KALIMPONG	. . . 1960-61		3,192.50		3,040.00	212.64		60.14
West Bengal								
	1961-62	(—)	1,100.40		750.00		290.26	
Assam	. . . 1955-56		30,300.00		45,833.56			15,533.56
(Shillong)								
	1956-57	(—)	19,100.00		32,339.64			28,773.20
	1958-59	(—)	14,300.00		19,288.36	2,187.96		35,949.52
	1959-60	(—)	8,190.00		5,619.41	787.80		34,166.73
	1960-61	(—)	3,920.00		1,800.00	5.60		32,052.33
	1961-62	(—)	451.00		848.75			32,450.08
	1962-63	(—)	700.00					31,750.08
Jorhat	. . . 1958-59		6,800.00		11,877.43	488.88	(—)	5,566.31
	1959-60	(—)	3,610.00		2,441.50		(—)	4,397.81
Silchar	. . . 1958-59		5,750.00		8,186.43	1,165.44		3,591.87
	1959-60	(—)	2,640.00		2,693.73	503.16		4,148.76
	1960-61	(—)	2,450.00		2,065.09			3,763.85
Delhi	. . . 1954-55		7,800.00	160.81	7,639.19			..
	1955-56		15,400.00		41,389.31			25,989.31
	1956-57	(—)	7,300.00		7,837.62			26,526.93
	1958-59		5,200.00		11,001.74	757.57		33,086.23
	1959-60		4,332.59		2,643.80			31,397.44
	1964-65		975.60		845.60	90.60		31,358.04
Pondicherry	. . . 1955-56		9,250.00	4,390.31	4,603.87		255.82	
	1956-57		2,500.00	490.00	944.25		1,321.57	
	1957-58		11,510.48		10,964.95		1,867.10	
	1958-59		11,820.00		7,533.93	651.60	5,481.57	
	1959-60		2,755.00	735.00	3,459.47	437.16	3,604.94	
	1960-61		5,610.00		3,284.94	250.62	5,679.38	
	1961-62		401.00		500.00	54.39	5,525.99	
	1962-63		600.00		800.00	118.63	5,207.36	
	1963-64		1,600.00	200.00	1,296.07		5,311.29	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Karnatak Dharwar	1954-55	..	200.00	..	..	..	200.00	
	1955-56	200.00	13,600.00	..	14,201.06	..	..	401.86
	1956-57	(—)	16,900.00	..	15,077.00	..	1,421.94	
	1957-58	1,421.94	48,900.00	600.00	51,748.50	..	..	2,026.56
	1958-59	(—)	50,575.00	..	76,647.70	7,930.35	..	36,029.61
	1959-60	(—)	60,106.44	..	57,189.78	5,872.90	..	38,985.15
	1960-61	(—)	56,032.40	4,800.00	52,125.94	5,793.96	..	45,672.65
	1961-62	(—)	38,548.60	..	34,577.01	6,461.66	..	48,162.72
	1962-63	(—)	13,792.35	..	12,485.00	3,746.65	..	50,602.02
	1963-64	(—)	18,422.01	..	13,337.09	2,839.26	..	48,356.36
	1964-65	(—)	3,570.00	..	3,643.44	361.44	..	48,791.24
Bhubneshwar	1961-62	..	6,568.00	..	7,018.24	1,837.78	..	2,288.02
	1962-63	(—)	3,040.00	..	1,573.95	..	821.97	..
	1963-64	821.97	..	978.04	..	..	..	1,800.01
Orissa (Cuttack)	1955-56	22,388.63	37,100.00	..	14,711.37	..	22,388.63	..
	1956-57	27,458.09	35,675.00	..	30,605.54	..	27,458.09	..
	1957-58	O. T. C.	18,200.00	..	18,668.21	..	27,989.88	..
	..	..	1,000.00	..	..	..	..	..
	1958-59	27,989.88	19,200.00	..	20,183.24	2,585.32	29,530.16	..
	1959-60	29,530.16	24,308.84	892.54	13,663.92	1,471.80	28,181.90	..
	1960-61	28,181.90	14,680.00	..	17,441.19	2,392.08	24,011.03	..
	1962-63	24,011.03	..	445.00	..	..	23,566.03	..
	1963-64	23,566.03	11,400.00	4,200.00	7,741.82	..	23,024.21	..
Puri	1958-59	..	2,007.25	..	2,062.86	78.17	..	133.78
	1959-60	(—)	9,420.00	..	9,288.58	1,577.99	..	1,580.35
	1960-61	(—)	19,421.00	..	17,451.65	2,461.44	..	2,072.44
	1961-62	(—)	14,102.00	..	11,620.05	1,804.29	..	1,394.78
	1962-63	(—)	7,424.00	..	4,865.73	..	1,163.49	..
Bihar	1954-55	..	13,000.00	9,439.19	3,085.62	..	475.19	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Patna (Bihar)								
	1954-55		20,000.00		13,647.34	..	6,352.66	
	1955-56	6,352.66	38,220.00		39,164.75		5,407.91	
	1956-57	5,407.91	68,814.95	75.86	72,498.75		1,628.26	
	1957-58	1,648.26	77,700.00		90,621.30			11,273.04
	1958-59	(—)	1,16,575.00		1,17,123.03	9,155.80		20,976.86
	1959-60	(—)	94,229.60		86,164.49	8,612.29		21,524.05
	1960-61	(—)	64,818.60		63,705.15	6,328.37		26,738.97
	1961-62	(—)	67,180.50	14,000.00	67,158.56	12,326.40		54,043.43
	1962-63	(—)	49,130.60		40,590.11	8,227.07		53,730.01
	1963-64	(—)	59,000.00	4,200.00	40,965.73	7,450.23		47,345.97
	1964-65	(—)	23,695.46		13,179.24	1,382.40		37,212.15
Ranchi								
	1954-55	..	11,586.75	..	13,185.97	..	..	1,599.23
	1956-57	(—)	11,400.00	281.84	9,762.12	..	..	243.19
	1957-58	(—)	11,600.00	..	13,150.11	..	..	..
		O. T. C.	2,200.00	..	1,467.69	..	..	1,060.99
			13,800.00		14,617.80			
	1958-59	(—)	26,875.00		21,947.95	2,923.08	942.98	..
	1959-60		20,885.50		19,219.94	2,381.28	228.16	..
	1960-61		22,960.00		21,194.77	2,716.60	..	823.21
	1961-62	(—)	16,331.10		19,374.60	4,016.50	..	7,883.21
	1962-63	(—)	14,588.09		11,953.13	2,430.84	..	7,679.09
	1963-64	(—)	11,700.00	..	10,909.71	1,920.19	..	8,808.99
	1964-65	(—)	3,500.00	..	4,316.00	459.24	..	10,084.23
Ahmedabad								
	1955-56	..	16,900.00	..	20,587.56	..	..	3,687.56
	1956-57	(—)	34,230.12	..	23,292.65	..	7,249.91	..
	1957-58		23,400.00	..	34,100.00	..	..	3,844.13
			1,000.00		1,394.04			
			24,400.00		35,494.04			
	1958-59	(—)	41,575.98	112.92	40,572.44	3,255.20	..	6,208.71
	1959-60	(—)	31,450.00	1,200.00	30,930.69	3,134.20	..	10,023.60
	1960-61	(—)	32,290.00	..	27,744.38	3,232.08	..	8,710.06
	1961-62	(—)	9,643.10	..	7,374.73	3,596.72	..	10,038.41
	1962-63	(—)	7,790.00	..	7,458.13	3,230.43	..	12,936.97
	1963-64	(—)	6,600.00	..	7,256.10	..	..	13,593.07
	1964-65	(—)	4,000.00	..	3,160.16	334.56	..	13,087.79

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Himachal (Sundernagar)	1954-55	..	4,550.00	973.85	3,577.46	..	..	1.31 (This is on a/c of Bank Charges not to be remitted.) 553.81
	1955-56	..	14,514.00	576.61	14,491.00	..	..	..
	1956-57	(—)	16,700.00	..	12,755.62	..	3,390.57	..
	1957-58	..	15,500.00	..	18,306.71	..	583.86	..
	1958-59	..	19,250.00	..	17,804.27	..	2,029.59	..
	1960-61	..	4,556.00	1,428.00	378.00	..	4,779.59	..
	1961-62	..	3,143.50	..	3,354.36	610.25	3,958.48	..
	1962-63	..	1,260.00	560.00	..	..	4,658.48	..
	1963-64	..	..	560.00	..	..	4,098.48	..
Andhra	1954-55	..	6,836.25	30.25	7,135.87	..	..	329.87 (Convener Defunct)
	1955-56	(—)	67,967.87	1,904.62	60,253.09	..	5,480.29	..
Guntakal	1956-57	..	28,550.00	..	34,043.74	..	..	5,493.74
	1957-58	(—)	15,000.00	..	15,638.53	..	..	6,132.27
	1958-59	(—)	6,400.00	..	7,517.82	580.12	..	7,830.21
	1959-60	(—)	800.00	..	..	..	..	7,030.21
	1960-61	(—)	14,812.68	..	14,995.35	832.92	..	8,045.80
	1961-62	(—)	4,145.00	..	1,345.00	..	..	5,245.80
	1962-63	(—)	600.00	..	500.00	1,333.31	..	6,479.11
Guntur	1956-57	..	15,600.00	..	16,821.92	..	..	1,221.92
	1957-58	(—)	41,700.00	..	39,019.42	..	1,458.66	..
	1958-59	..	53,667.64	..	47,808.47	3,916.68	3,401.15	..
	1959-60	..	27,711.00	1,520.00	26,478.14	2,322.60	791.41	..
	1960-61	..	30,910.00	..	29,601.65	2,680.92	..	581.16
	1954-55	..	27,948.44	273.53	30,327.34	..	..	2,652.44
Hyderabad	1955-56	(—)	1,46,000.00	..	1,10,744.06	..	32,603.50	..
	1956-57	..	40,500.00	..	42,316.44	..	30,787.06	..
	1957-58	..	32,700.00	..	25,603.20	..	37,883.86	..
	1958-59	..	68,680.00	..	70,078.90	6,036.63	30,448.33	..
	1959-60	..	27,690.00	..	27,467.65	2,797.92	27,872.76	..
	1960-61	..	31,120.00	..	26,441.55	2,540.16	30,011.05	..
	1961-62	..	7,663.85	..	4,616.75	3,143.77	29,914.38	..
	1962-63	..	10,611.35	1,061.35	5,879.05	2,403.10	31,182.23	..
	1963-64	..	2,330.00	..	4,211.40	..	29,300.83	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Travancore	1955-56	..	87,620.00	..	88,249.84	..	..	629.84
Cochin	1956-57	(—)	61,119.00	..	58,967.56	..	1,521.60	
Trivandrum	1954-55	1,521.60	2,459.40	..	2,459.28	..	1,521.72	
	1957-58	1,521.72	25,200.00	..	22,323.90	..	4,397.82	
	1958-59	4,397.82	58,890.00	..	59,996.90	5,282.28	..	1,990.85
	1959-60	(—)	25,110.45	..	24,142.09	1,923.01	..	2,945.50
	1960-61	(—)	30,242.39	..	25,307.60	2,424.00	..	434.71
	1961-62	(—)	16,520.50	200.00	8,265.52	1,550.34	6,069.93	
	1962-63	6,069.93	21,434.22	..	16,462.08	1,057.48	9,984.59	
Palghat	1959-60	..	17,632.00	..	16,761.14	1,440.80	..	569.94
	1960-61	(—)	14,662.88	..	13,705.79	1,498.92	..	1,111.77
Malabar	1955-56	..	4,000.00	..	13,316.81	..	..	9,316.81
	1956-57	9,316.81	3,400.00	..	3,953.45	..	..	9,870.26
					13,201.69	..	1,098.31	
Tripura	1956-57	..	14,300.00	..	16,912.50	..	..	214.19
	1957-58	1,098.31	15,600.00	..	20,734.87	1,486.11	7,958.71	
	1958-59	214.19	30,393.88	..	2,962.16	322.44	4,999.11	
	1959-60	7,958.71	2,325.00	2,000.00	33,156.26	..	2,643.74	
Madras South (Madurai)	1957-58	..	35,800.00	..	10,553.12	813.80	24,876.82	
	1958-59	2,643.74	33,600.00	..	2,842.94	..	..	86.19
Kutch	1955-56	..	2,756.75	..	2,225.00	..	742.06	
	1956-57	86.19	3,053.25	..	3,756.20	..	1,305.86	
	1958-59	742.06	4,320.00	..	1,778.00	..	622.00	
J. & K. Srinagar	1957-58	..	2,400.00	..	1,603.21	..	568.79	
	1959-60	622.00	1,550.00	..	1,570.00	..	358.79	
	1960-61	568.79	1,360.00	..	2,148.65	..	..	135.92
	1961-62	358.79	2,002.50	348.56	1,305.58	..	58.55	
	1962-63	(—)	1,300.00	..	6,021.25	1,143.72	..	732.47
Calicut	1961-62	..	6,432.50	..	6,423.12	1,036.33	..	460.65
	1962-63	(—)	7,731.27	..	..	..	550.93	
	1963-64	(—)	1,011.58	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Saurashtra (Rajkot)	1955-56	..	9,500.00	7,678.09	1,821.94	..	..	0.03
	1956-57	0.03	8,700.00	..	10,637.68	..	..	1,937.71
	1957-58	(—)	16,200.00	..	16,174.21	..	..	1,911.92
	1958-59	(—)	12,550.00	..	11,717.58	1,111.08	..	2,190.58
	1959-60	(—)	17,362.00	..	18,482.87	1,318.48	..	4,829.93
	1960-61	(—)	14,350.00	..	14,903.67	..	..	5,383.60
Central Office	1957-58	..	4,031.14	6.02	2,832.83	..	1,192.29	
	1958-59	1,192.29	8,677.35	..	..	..	9,869.64	
	1959-60	9,869.84	8,000.00	180.16	5,004.84	..	12,684.64	
	1961-62	12,684.64	3,066.86	1,446.77	6,073.73	..	10,231.00	
	1962-63	10,231.00	3,015.00	774.29	2,143.70	..	10,328.01	
	1963-64	10,328.01	20.00	27.14	..	..	10,320.87	

TABLE—5-M

(Referred to in Para 5.340)

Summary Showing Amounts Due From And Due To Regional Camp Committees

Sl. No.	Name of Regional Camp Committees	Due from Regional Camp Committees	Due to Regional Camp Committees
1	2	3	4
1.	Madras . . . . .	..	15,655.68
2.	Bangalore	13,513.16	..
3.	Manipur . . . . .	..	12,039.91
4.	Bilaspur	6,535.50	..
5.	Rewa . . . . .	..	40,497.52
6.	Indore	2,065.59	..
7.	Bhopal . . . . .	..	10,345.87
8.	Raipur . . . . .	..	3,346.29
9.	Gwalior	48,784.75	..
10.	Jabalpur	19,806.11	..
11.	Bombay	52,537.08	..
12.	Amravati . . . . .	..	6,910.96
13.	Nagpur . . . . .	..	25,539.83
14.	Jalgaon . . . . .	..	1,962.49
15.	Aurangabad	5,657.26	..
16.	Akola . . . . .	..	9,303.87
17.	Punjab	1,582.77	..
18.	Chandigarh . . . . .	..	1,166.54
19.	Pepsu	2,269.00	..
20.	Narnaul	6,054.03	..
21.	Ajmer . . . . .	..	1,486.46
22.	Rajasthan . . . . .	..	188.50
23.	Jaipur . . . . .	..	7,430.08
24.	Jodhpur . . . . .	..	10,222.20
25.	Udaipur . . . . .	..	2,785.37
26.	Uttar Pradesh	30,542.33	..
27.	Agra . . . . .	..	19,576.27
28.	Allahabad . . . . .	..	2,643.52
29.	Bareilly . . . . .	..	9,347.67
30.	Gorakhpur . . . . .	..	6,288.43
31.	Jhansi . . . . .	..	7,955.25
32.	Kanpur . . . . .	..	5,804.72
33.	Lucknow . . . . .	..	5,344.98
34.	Meerut . . . . .	..	19,694.19
35.	Varanasi	10,947.50	..
36.	Varanasi Seva Mandal	840.23	..
37.	Calcutta . . . . .	..	3,086.91
38.	Kalimpong	290.26	..

1	2	3	4
39. Shillong	.	..	31,750.08
40. Jorhat	.	..	4,397.81
41. Silchar	.	..	3,763.85
42. Delhi	.	..	31,358.04
43. Pondicherry	.	5,311.29	..
44. Dharwar	.	..	48,791.24
45. Bhubneshwar	.	..	1,800.01
46. Cuttack	.	23,024.21	..
47. Puri	.	1,163.49	..
48. Bihar	.	475.19	..
49. Patna	.	..	37,212.15
50. Ranchi	.	..	10,084.23
51. Ahmedabad	.	..	13,087.79
52. Himachal Pradesh	.	4,098.48	..
53. Andhra	.	5,480.29	..
54. Guntakal	.	..	6,479.11
55. Guntur	.	..	581.16
56. Hyderabad	.	29,300.83	..
57. Trivandrum	.	9,984.39	..
58. Palghat	.	..	1,111.77
59. Malabar	.	..	9,870.26
60. Tripura	.	4,999.11	..
61. Madurai	.	24,876.82	..
62. Kutch	.	1,305.86	..
63. Srinagar	.	58.55	..
64. Calicut	.	550.93	..
65. Rajkot	.	..	5,383.60
66. Central Office	.	10,320.87	..
		3,22,376.08	4,34,294.61

TABLE 5-N

(Referred to in Para 5.356)

*Statement showing Labour and Social Service Camps held by Bharat Sevak Samaj during 1955-56 To 1963-64
Inspected by various Officials*

	1955-56	1956-57	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1963-64
1. Total number of camps held by Bharat Sevak Samaj.	474	707	1524	1590	1514	1448	423
2. No. inspected by Ministry Officials .	2	3	4	5	..	..	..
3. No. inspected by University Professors .	..	..	2	20	..	..	2
4. No. inspected by Block Developments Officer's and other State officials,	..	..	..	..	3	5	39*
5. No. inspected by Bharat Sevak Samaj officials,	No information given by the Samaj.						
Total Col. 2 to 5.	2	3	6	25	3	5	2

*These were not actually inspections, but replies by Block Development Officers to questionnaire sent by the Ministry.



TABLE 5-O

(Referred to in Para 5.391)

showing value of work done as per District/Revenue Authorities, amount remitted to treasury by Bharat Sevak Samaj, estimated value of work done as per Block Development Officer's report and value of work credited in the treasury by the Bharat Sevak Samaj in respect of camps for which replies from Block Development Officer's are available, in respect of Pilot Project Camps held by Bharat Sevak Samaj.

Sl. No.	Camp Number	Location	Value of work done as assessed by District/Revenue authorities.	Amount credited by Bharat Sevak Samaj as per Treasury Challan.	Estimated value of work done as per Block Development Officer's report for 39 Camps.	Value of work credited in the Treasury by Bharat Sevak Samaj in respect of 39 camps for which replies from Block Development Officer's are available	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	DS/49/63	. . . Kim, District Surat. (Gujarat).	520.00	520.00	520.00	520.00	..
2.	DS/38/63	. . . Berna. Sabarkantha (Gujarat).	462.00	462.00	..	..	Block Development Officer's Report not available.
3.	DS/41/63	. . . Baidyanathpur District Sharasa (Patna).	91.00	91.00	..	..	Do. (Besides earth work amounting to Rs. 91 one more item turfing in the side slope of Canal Bank had been done. The rate of which had not been communicated. The quantity of turfing work done is equal to 784 sq. ft.) This camp was cancelled by Bharat Sevak Samaj.
4.	DS/58/63	. . . Ramgarh, District Sahabad, Patna.	349.60	349.35	..	..	Block Development Officer's Report not available.
5.	DS/42/63	. . . Rahika, Darbhanga, Patna.	264.37	132.19	Not indicated.	..	Amount not indicated in Block Development Officer's Report.
6.	DS/32/63	. . . Utiya, District Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh).	90.50	..	90.50	..	It is not clear from the District authorities certificate whether amount was paid to the Samaj or not.
7.	DS/117/63	. . . Lakhaur, District Ambala, (Kharar)	300.00	300.00	6,070.00	300.00	Camp not approved by the Ministry of Education.
8.	DS/44/63	. . . Dhubela District Chattarpur Rewa (Madhya Pradesh).	200.00	200.00	..	..	Block Development Officer's Report not available.
9.	DS/34/63/B	. . . Mahakut, District Bijapur Dharwar (Mysore).	396.00	396.00	500.00	396.00	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10. DS/36/63/B	.	Channakhar, District Gulbarga Dharwar, Mysore.	95.00	95.00	..	..	Block Development Officer's report not available.
11. DS/46/63	.	Gangasari, District Moradabad, Bareilly.	600.00	600.00	..	..	Do.
12. DS/47/63	.	Naglasharqi, District Budaun, Bareilly (U.P.)	600.00	600.00	2,032.08	600.00	..
13. DS/85/63	.	Choapur, District, Murshidabad, Calcutta.	561.00	561.00	561.00	561.00	..
14. DS/111/63	.	Mohammadpur, District Midnapur W.B. (Calcutta).	845.25	845.25	2,160.00	845.25	..
15. DS/8/63	.	Raipura, District Vidisha Bhopal, (M.P.)	@	..	100.00	..	@The P.W.D. authorities had not evaluated the work done.
16. DS/113/63	.	Radawas, District Jaipur, Rajasthan.	530.00	..	..	..	As per District official certificate Rs. 530 were paid to Bharat Sevak Samaj. And not remitted. Block Development Officer's report not available.
17. DS/112/63	.	Vageri, District Dungarpur, Rajasthan.	..	..	2,117.00	..	Revenue authorities certificate not available.
18. DS/5/63	.	Bilara, District Jodhpur, (Rajasthan).	600.00	..	600.00	..	Amount earned as per Revenue authorities Rs. 600.
19. DS/83/63	.	Garnia, District Pali, (Rajasthan)	..	..	972.00	..	As per Revenue authorities amount not received.
20. DS/64/63	.	Kanana/Parloo, District Barmer, (Rajasthan).	1,200.00	..	1,247.00	..	As per certificate from Revenue authorities Rs. 1,200 were received, amount not remitted.
21. DS/48/63	.	Betwad, District, Jalgaon, Maharashtra.	375.00	375.00	400.00	375.00	..
22. DS/72/63	.	Talegaon, District Wardha, Nagpur (M.P.)	440.00	300.00	440.00	300.00	..
23. DS/15/63	.	Lava, District Nagpur, (Maharashtra)	620.00	..	620.00	..	Amount not received.
24. DS/102/63	.	Chabewal, District Hoshiarpur.	300.00	300.00	..	..	Block Development Officer's Report not available.
25. DS/98/63	.	Sahabetpur, District Meerut (U.P)	1,350.00	600.00	1,350.00	600.00	As per Revenue official certificate Rs. 1,350 were earned but only 600 were remitted.
26. DS/59/63	.	Roydih, District Santhalpargana, Bihar.	711.25	355.62	700.00	355.62	As per report the value of work done was Rs. 711.25. Only Rs. 355.62 were remitted. It is not clear how much money was received.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27. DS/104/63	.	Soina, District Patna, Bihar.	75.00	75.00	100.00	75.00	--
28. DS/60/63	.	Patka, District Ranchi, Bihar.	576.00	257.51	576.00	257.51	--
29. DS/39/63	.	Jangoria, District Dhanbad, Ranchi.	570.00	264.09	570.00	264.09	--
30. DS/61/63	.	Pilid, District Singhbhum, Ranchi, Bihar.	405.38	202.08	..	..	Block Development Officer's Report not available.
31. DS/40/63	.	Nawada, District Saran, Bihar Ranchi.	401.00	200.50	..	..	Do.
32. DS/45/63	.	Atamanda, District Bareilly, (Uttar Pradesh).	600.00	600.00	..	..	Do.
33. DS/84/63	.	Kusenkhara, District Nainital (U.P.)	600.00	600.00	₹1,000.00	600.00	..
34. DS/37/63	.	Sohawal, District Faizabad, (Uttar Pradesh).	..	600.00	600.00	600.00	No indication in accounts whether any amount was received.
35. DS/82/63	.	Kendupadar, District Cuttack (Orissa).	202.90	..	..	..	Block Development Officer's Report not available.
36. DS/54/63	.	Chanderbanda District Raichur, Mysore.	420.58	420.58	518.70	420.58	Out of Rs. 518.17, Rs. 38.70 and 59.42 were deducted as TSD and Royalty.
37. DS/78/63/B	.	Chandaramatti, District Dharwar, (Mysore).	225.00	225.00	225.00	225.00	..
38. DS/56/63	.	Purunabandaguda, District Keonjhar, (Orissa).	No indication.	200.00	..	..	..
39. DS/57/63	.	Nagapur.	Do.	400.00	..	..	..
40. DS/71/63	.	Jungarh, District Kalahandi, Mysore.	Do.	210.00	..	..	..
41. DS/96/63	.	Balabigha, District Gaya, Patna.	90.26	90.00	90.00	90.00	..
42. DS/107/63	.	Derhgaon, District Ghazipur, (U.P.)	No indication.	600.00	₹1,100.00	600.00	..
43. DS/108/63	.	Garakhur, District Varanasi, (U.P.)	No indication.	600.00	2,500.00	600.00	..
44. DS/97/63	.	Bhimhar, District Ballia, (U.P.)	Do.	600.00	1,500.00	600.00	..
45. DS/63/63	.	Talwandi Bhai, Distt. Ferozepur, (Punjab).	600.00	300.00	500.00	300.00	..
46. DS/106/63	.	Pakhariwal, Distt. Gurdaspur, (Punjab).	300.00	300.00	800.00	300.00	..
47. DS/115/63	.	Panjwar, Distt. Amritsar.	300.00	300.00	..	..	The camp not approved by the Ministry of Education.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
48. DS/94/63	.	Koparia District, Monghyr, Bihar, (Patna).	505.75	505.75	505.75	505.75	..
49. DS/73/63	.	Do.					
50. DS/88/63	.	Katihar District Purnea, Bihar.	410.40	410.40	..	..	..
51. DS/92/63	.	Nanjheel, Distt. Mathura Agra, (U.P.).	620.00	620.00	..	..	..
52. DS/67/63	.	Jaggiahpet, Distt. Krishna, Hyderabad, Andhra.	@556.00	557.63	..	.. @As per camp report.	
53. DS/52/63	.	Sirivaram, District Anantpur (A.P.)	411.00	411.00	411.00	411.00	..
54. DS/103/63	.	Malahpur, District Ludhiana (Punjab).	300.00	300.00	600.00	300.00	-
55. DS/80/63	.	Kosida, Distt. Cuttack (Orissa).	@515.75	515.75	..	.. @As per camp report.	
56. DS/118/63	.	Dungah Teh. Una, District, Hoshiarpur.	300.00	300.00	..	..	..
57. DS/99/63	.	IIZ, Distt. Ganga Nagar, Rajasthan.	1,428.75	..	..	.. As per camp report attached with the Accounts.	
58. DS/65/63/B	.	Dwarhat.	800.00	600.00	800.00	600.00	Do.
59. DS/25/63	.	Kusmbi	602.00	..	..	..	Do.
60. DS/51/63	.	Hirapatti.	No indication	..	2000.00	..	..
61. DS/43/63	.	Gandhi Vidya Mandir Sardar Sahai, District Churu Jodhpur.	400.00	..	..	.. As per camp report attached with the Accounts.	
62. DS/10/63	.	Dokri Khara (M.P.)	55.60	55.60	..	..	..
63. DS/7/63	.	Akodia (M.P.)	221.51	..	300.00	..	Amount not remitted.
64. DS/19/63	.	Uru Vaiyar.	Accounts not available.	494.00	..	..	Amount not indicated by Block Development Officer. Accounts with Samaj.
65. DS/33/63	.	Bargi	Do.	55.55	55.81	55.55	Accounts with Samaj.
66. DS/35/63	.	Suraiya.	Do.	600.00	..	..	Remitted as per Treasury Challans. Accounts with Samaj.
67. DS/3/63	.	Bakal.	Do.	..	..	..	Accounts with Samaj.
			23,993.34	19,552.85	42,341.84	11,657.35	

A B S T R A C T

(1) Value of work as certified by the District or Revenue Authorities	23,993.34
(2) Value of work done credited by Bharat Sevak Samaj to the Government as per Treasury Chaulans.	19,552.85
(3) Number of Camps for which Block Development Officers' replies' to questionnaire were received.	39
(4) Value of work done for 39 Camps for which replies are available	42,341.84
(5) Value of work credited in the Government Treasury out of these camps (Item Number 4) .	11,657.35



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iv
Table—5-P
 (Referred to in para 5.397)
Showing receipts and expenditure of Individual pilot project camps

Sl. No.	CAMP NUMBERS	LOCATION	Amount received from Regional Camp Committee.	Sale proceeds and other receipts.	DONATION	LOAN	TOTAL Receipts.	TOTAL Expenditure	Amount shown as due from Regional Camp Committee.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	DS/49/63	Kim	.	.	..	290.62	1,690.62	1,690.62	..	
2.	DS/38/63	Berna	.	.	54.67	..	954.67	1,607.00	652.33	
3.	DS/41/63	Baidyanathpur	.	.	..	..	1,400.00	1,497.32	97.32	
4.	DS/38/63	Ramgarh	.	.	18.50	..	1,418.50	1,920.55	502.05	
5.	DS/42/63	Rahika	.	.	9.00	..	1,109.00	1518.80	409.80	
6.	DS/32/63	Utila	.	.	10.14	..	1,369.87	1369.87	..	
7.	DS/44/63	Dhubela	.	.	33.80	..	1,383.80	1,383.80	..	
8.	DS/34/63/B	Mahakut	.	.	..	..	1,867.43	1867.43	..	
9.	DS/36/63/B	Channakhar	.	.	..	..	850.00	850.00	..	
10.	DS/46/63	Ganga Sari	.	.	..	..	500.00	1,666.16	1,166.16	
11.	DS/47/63-B	Nagla-Shaqi	.	.	..	1,045.00	1,845.00	1,845.00	..	Loan from Secretary District Camp Committee.
12.	DS/85/63	Choapur	.	.	508.00	..	1,908.00	2,518.11	610.11	
13.	DS/111/63	Mohammadpur	.	.	..	10.13	2,110.13	2,110.13	..	Loan from Sh. Abindra Misra, Secretary, District Camp Committee.
14.	DS/8/63	Raipura	.	.	..	67.28	967.28	967.28	..	Loan from Dr. P. P. Pandey.
15.	DS/113/63	Radawas	.	.	55.00	..	1,255.00	2,145.23	890.23	
16.	DS/5/63	Bilara	.	.	..	..	1,200.00	1,930.10	730.10	
17.	DS/83/63	Garnia	.	.	27.34	611.00	1,938.34	1,938.34	..	Loan From Sh. Mool Singh

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
18.	DS/64/63	Kanna .	.	.	1,000.00	..	..	1,000.00	1,443.08	443.08
19.	DS/48/63	Betawad .	.	.	1,400.00	..	..	1,400.00	2,071.02	671.02
20.	DS/15/63	Lava .	.	.	1,400.00	..	..	1,400.00	2,025.75	625.75
21.	DS/72/63	Telegan .	.	.	1,400.00	24.75	..	1,424.75	2,034.95	610.20
22.	DS/102/63	Chabewal .	.	.	2,100.06	..	..	2,100.06	2,100.06	..
23.	DS/98/63	Shababtpur .	.	.	1,000.00	600.00	..	1,600.00	1,824.79	224.79
24.	DS/59/63	Roydih .	.	.	1,300.00	..	..	1,300.00	1,800.17	500.17
25.	DS/104/63	Soima .	.	.	700.00	..	..	700.00	1,386.87	686.87
26.	DS/60/63	Patka .	.	.	1,400.00	35.00	..	1,435.00	1,589.57	154.57
27.	DS/39/63	Jamjuria .	.	.	1,400.00	8.50	..	1,408.50	1,723.52	315.02
28.	DS/61/63	Pilid .	.	.	1,400.00	6.78	..	1,406.78	1,606.78	200.00
29.	DS/40/63	Nawada .	.	.	1,400.00	..	..	1,400.00	1,834.91	434.91
30.	DS/45/63	Atamanda .	.	.	500.00	45.00	..	545.00	2,050.52	1,505.52
31.	DS/84/63-B	Kusem Khera .	.	.	800.00	..	..	800.00	1,992.65	1,912.65
32.	DS/37/63	Sohawal .	.	.	1,900.00	..	..	1,900.00	2,038.77	138.77
33.	DS/62/63	Kendupadar .	.	.	1,200.00	70.00	24.50	1,294.50	1,417.25	122.75
34.	DS/54/63	Chanderhamda .	.	.	1,400.00	71.25	..	1,471.25	2,076.86	605.61
35.	DS/78/63/B	Chandanamatti .	.	.	1,890.00	65.00	119.00	2,074.00	2,074.00	..
36.	DS/56/63	Purunabandagudi .	.	.	1,100.00	7.59	..	1,107.59	1,277.59	170.00
37.	DS/57/63	Nagapur .	.	.	1,150.00	8.50	..	1,158.50	1,348.76	190.26
38.	DS/71/63	Junagarh .	.	.	1,160.00	6.25	..	1,166.25	1,328.25	*262.00 *Should be 162.
39.	DS/96/63	Balabigha .	.	.	1,400.00	..	..	1,400.00	1,925.93	525.93
40.	DS/107/63	Darhgoan .	.	.	743.00	..	..	743.00	1,874.38	1,131.38
41.	DS/108/63	Gurakhara .	.	.	1,300.00	..	..	1,300.00	2,014.81	714.81
42.	DS/97/63	Bhimbar .	.	.	1,000.00	..	..	1,000.00	1,844.34	844.34
43.	DS/63/63	Talwandi Bhai .	.	.	1,531.65	..	..	1,531.65	1,531.65	..
44.	DS/112/63	Vageri .	.	.	900.00	..	1,530.65	2,430.65	2,430.65	..
45.	DS/106/63	Pakhariwal .	.	.	2,024.25	..	..	2,024.25	2,024.25	..
46.	DS/115/63	Panjwar .	.	.	1,961.18	..	..	1,961.18	1,961.18	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
47.	DS/94/63	Koparia	1,400.00	..	..	..	1,400.00	1,829.70	429.70	
48.	DS/73/63	Koparia	1,400.00	..	..	..	1,400.00	1,822.10	422.10	
49.	DS/88/63	Kathar	1,400.00	..	..	..	1,400.00	1,935.59	535.59	
50.	DS/92/63	Naujheel	1,000.00	10.00	..	..	1,010.00	1,982.23	972.23	
51.	DS/67/63	Joggiahpet	1,400.00	..	..	..	1,400.00	1,980.00	580.00	
52.	DS/52/63	Sirivaram	900.00	..	..	..	900.00	2,010.00	1,110.00	
53.	DS/103/63	Malakpur	1,992.31	..	..	..	1,992.31	1,992.31	..	
54.	DS/80/63	Kosida	1,000.00	57.38	21.90	..	1,079.28	2,149.28	1,070.00	
55.	DS/118/63	Daugoh	1,759.35	..	..	..	1,759.35	1,759.35	..	
56.	DS/99/63	IIZ	1,100.00	..	..	..	1,100.00	1,600.75	500.75	
57.	DS/65/63/B	Dwarhat	800.00	..	..	..	800.00	2,051.67	1,251.67	
58.	DS/23/63	Kusmbi	1,200.00	..	..	..	1,200.00	1,836.69	636.69	
59.	DS/51/63	Hirapatti.	1,100.00	..	..	..	1,100.00	1,798.52	698.52	
60.	DS/43/63	Gandhi Vidyya Mandir Sardar Shahr.	1,114.00	..	..	..	1,114.00	1,427.18	313.18	
61.	DS/10/63	Dokrikhera	1,200.00	..	..	..	1,200.00	1,718.82	518.82	
62.	DS/7/63	Akodia	1,200.00	..	..	..	1,200.00	1,842.28	642.28	
63.	DS/117/63	Lakhnur	1,983.84	..	..	..	1,983.84	1,983.84	..	
			80,136.80	1,169.45	609.40	4,873.68	86,289.33	1,13,199.36	26,910.03	